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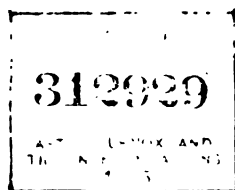
A RECORD OF UNIVERSITY LIFE
AND WORK



VOL. IV.

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1904



Vanderbilt University

**TWENTY-NINTH COMMENCEMENT,
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY CHAPEL,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904, 10 A. M.**



PROGRAMME

PROCESSION TO THE CHAPEL.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS—Class Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments, Henry Wade DuBose, Nashville, Tenn.
“Is the Home Decaying?”

ADDRESS—Faculty Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments, John James Tigert, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
“The Year 1870 in European History.”

MUSIC.

ADDRESS—Faculty Representative, Biblical Department, Hoyt McWhorter Dobbs, Florence, Ala.
“The Republic's Appeal to Christianity.”

**ADDRESS—Class Representative, Law Department,
Edward Joseph Smith, Nashville, Tenn.**
“The True Ideal of the Lawyer.”

MUSIC.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC BY GUEST'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

HONOR ROLL

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR CLASS

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 Campbell, Katherine Louise—Nashville, Tenn ... English, Mathematics, Physics, Biology
 Cobb, Charles H.—Ripley, Tenn English, Latin, Greek, German
 Crouch, Larkin Elmore—Fallis, O. T Public Speaking, History
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 French, German, History, Inductive Logic, Ethics
 Dinning, Woodford Wilson—Gleason, Tenn.....Spanish, History, Psychology
 ***DuBose, Caro Roberta—Nashville, Tenn English, French, German, History,
 Economics, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Chemistry, Biology
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 Evans, George James—Memphis, Tenn.....Public Speaking, History, Economics
 Fisher, John Roberts—Nashville, Tenn.....French, German, Physics, Chemistry
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 *Hammond, Frances Hardy—Nashville, Tenn.
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 ***Luff, Saidee Sheffield—Nashville, Tenn.
 English, German, History, Inductive Logic, Ethics, Geology
 Mann, Richard Madison—Brownsville, Tenn.....Physics
 ***McDuffie, Penelope—Marion, S. C.
 French, German, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Mathematics, Physics
 **Nichols, John—Nashville, Tenn.....French, Economics, Mathematics, Biology (2)
 Nichols, Joseph Walter—Kenton, Tenn.....Economics
 *Nye, Adolphe Fitzgerald—Nashville, Tenn.
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 Smart, Wyatt Aiken—Norfolk, Va...English, French, Economics, Inductive Logic, Ethics
 **Tigert, John James, Jr—Nashville, Tenn.
 French, History, Economics, Inductive Logic, Ethics, Physics
 Williamson, James Richard—Culleoka, TennEconomics, Biology
 *Wright, Douglas Massey—Nashville, Tenn.
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JUNIOR CLASS

- Anderson, William Joseph—Springfield, Tenn.....Physics
 **Bang, Louise Porter—Nashville, Tenn.
 English, French, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Chemistry
 Blanks, Anthony Faulkner—Monroe, La.....Deductive Logic
 Brown, George Henry—Springfield, Tenn.....French, Economics
 Cook, William Hibbler—West Point, Miss.....English, Public Speaking, Economics (2)
 *Dean, Charles Hermon—Senatobia, Miss.
 Latin, Greek, German, English, Public Speaking, Physics, Geology

- *First grade in all subjects for the year.
 **First grade in all subjects for the last two years.
 ***First grade in all subjects for the last three years.

- Elliott, Exam Avery—Franklin, Tenn French, German, History
 Hayes, Laura Fowler—Nashville, Tenn..... English, French, Italian, Psychology, Physics
 *Heflin, John J—Flemingsburg, Ky.
 French, German, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology
 Key, Benjamin Witt—Waco, Texas Psychology
 Lloyd, Ernest—Louisville, Ky.
 German, English, History, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Mathematics
 ***Lyon, Adelaide Elise—Nashville, Tenn.
 Latin, Greek, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Physics, Chemistry
 Nolen, Minnie Lee—Nashville, Tenn..... Biology
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 Pipkin, Edgar Malone, Jr.—Pine Bluff, Ark..... Greek
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 ***Scales, Anne Hillman—Nashville, Tenn.
 Latin, English, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Mathematics, Chemistry
 ***Smith, David Melville, Jr.—Nashville, Tenn.
 Greek, German, English, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Chemistry
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 German, English, Biblical Literature, Public Speaking, History
 Tucker, Everett Bracken—Smyrna, Tenn. Public Speaking
 **Waters, John Richard—Florence, Ala..... English, History, Economics, Physics
 Willson, Louise—Buffalo, N. Y..... English (2), Mathematics, Geology
 ***Woodrow, Millard Fillmore—Schochow, Ky.
 Latin, German, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Physics, Chemistry

SOPHOMORE CLASS

- Amberg, Roland Litchfield—Hickman, Ky German, English, Economics
 *Basler, Roy Prentiss—Louisville, Ky..... Greek, French, English, History, Physics
 Boyd, George McAdory—Sanger, Texas..... English
 Bradford, Mark A., Jr.—Columbus, Ga..... Chemistry
 Brown, Innis—Bingham, Tenn..... Greek, French, English
 *Burns, Lloyd H.—Columbia, Tenn.
 Latin, Greek, French, English, Public Speaking, History
 Chappell, Ethel Bradshaw—Nashville, Tenn..... Greek, French, English
 **Corum, Jesse Maxwell—Paris, Tenn..... Latin, Greek, French, English
 Crutchfield, William Walter—Nashville, Tenn..... History
 Edwards, Amos Leander—Martin, Tenn..... Public Speaking, Economics
 Frank, Arthur—Nashville, Tenn..... Latin, German, English (2), Economics, Biology
 **Happel, Horace E.—Trenton, Tenn..... Latin, Greek, German, English, History
 Harrell, Morris Berlin—Celeste, Texas..... English
 Harrison, Pritchett Ellis—Elkton, Ky English, History
 Holland, Richard Marion—Walnut Hill, Ark French
 Hudson, Irby Roland—Atlanta, Ga English, History
 Jacobs, William Alf—Hoover, Tenn..... Greek, German, English
 **Jones, Eliot—Nashville, Tenn..... French, German, English, History
 Kaufman, Blanche—Columbus, Ga German, English (3)
 Lipscomb, Granville Quintus—Nashville, Tenn French
 Moody, Samuel Shaw—Shelbyville, Tenn German
 Moore, Yates—Clinton, Ky Latin, English, Public Speaking, History, Geology
 **Norvell, William Edmund, Jr.—Nashville, Tenn.
 History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry
 Patterson, Robert Clendenning—Nashville, Tenn..... German, English
 Ross, Lucy Dell—Nashville, Tenn..... Latin, German, English, Mathematics
 Rothrock, Katherine—Somerville, Tenn..... German, English, History
 Sharp, Harry Morrison—Curve, Tenn Greek, German, English, History
 Steel, Edwin Marvin—Lumberton, Miss English, Public Speaking
 Taylor, Matthew Hillman—Trenton, Tenn French, English, Public Speaking, History
 *Thruston, Gates Phillips, Jr.—Nashville, Tenn.
 French, History, Mathematics, Chemistry (2)
 Whiteside, Fred William—Bellbuckle, Tenn Latin, Greek, English, History, Physics

*First grade in all subjects for the year.

**First grade in all subjects for the last two years.

***First grade in all subjects for the last three years.

FRESHMAN CLASS

- *Ambrose, Rosa—Nashville, Tenn Latin, German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry
- Ambrose, Sophie—Nashville, Tenn French, German, English, Mathematics
- Baskervill, Elizabeth—Nashville, Tenn Chemistry
- Batts, William Oscar—Cedar Hill, Tenn French, English, Mathematics
- Bryan, William Butler—Artesia, Miss Latin, Greek, German, English
- Caldwell, John Foster—Nashville, Tenn French
- Campbell, Paul—Tullahoma, Tenn German, English
- *Christian, Addison Willey, Nashville, Tenn..... Latin, Greek, French, English, Mathematics
- *Ezell, Margery McCord—Pulaski, Tenn Latin, French, English (2), History
- Fleming, Sam Clifton—Franklin, Tenn French, Mathematics
- Fowlkes, Samuel Larkins—Newbern, Tenn Latin, French, English, Mathematics
- Gamble, Paul Gaston—Guntown, Miss German
- Goodpasture, Ernest William—Nashville, Tenn German, English, Mathematics
- *Graham, Edward Witt—Williston, Tenn Latin, Greek, German, English, History
- *Hammerly, Sueanna—Jackson, Tenn Latin, French, German, English, Mathematics
- Harrison, Marjorie Emmons, Tazewell, Va French, English, Chemistry
- Howard, Alexander Travis—Mobile, Ala German, English, Public Speaking, History
- John, Nannie Myrtle—Fordyce, Ark German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry
- *Jones, Arthur Fitzgerald—Dresden, Tenn Latin, Greek, French, English, Mathematics
- Lipe, Mary Victoria—Nashville, Tenn French, English, History
- *Lloyd, Charles Allen—Louisville, Ky.
Latin, Greek, German, English, Public Speaking, Mathematics
- *Manier, John Owsley—Nashville, Tenn.
Latin, Greek, German, English, Economics, Mathematics
- Mathis, Joel Kendall—Memphis, Tenn Mathematics
- Morgan, Nash Prentis—Trenton, Tenn German, English, History, Mathematics
- *Murphy, Lawrence Washington—Magnolia, Ark.
Latin, German, English, History, Mathematics
- Murrell, Nona—Somerville, Tenn German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry
- *Ragsdale, Lexie Ulner—Columbia, Tenn Latin, Greek, French, English, Mathematics
- *Ransom, John Crowe—Nashville, Tenn Latin, Greek, German, English, Mathematics
- Redmond, Matthew Cook—Floyd, La French
- Roberson, John Lafayette—Pikeville, Tenn Italian, German, English
- Rust, J.—Nashville, Tenn English
- Saunders, Mary Belle—Nashville, Tenn German, English, History
- Smart, Francis Pelzer—Norfolk, Va German, Mathematics, Chemistry
- Steele, Flora—Tazewell, Va Latin, German
- Tabb, Theodore Turner—Nashville, Tenn German, English, History
- Thompson, Edward Gilmer—Marianna, Ark French, English
- Tugendrich, Golda Lee—Nashville, Tenn French, German, English
- *Twersky, Mollie—Nashville, Tenn German (2), English (2), History
- Walker, Henry Clay, Jr.—Homer, La. Italian, German, English, Public Speaking, History

IRREGULAR STUDENTS

- Crook, Rachel Lily—Union Springs, Ala English (2), Mathematics
- Leavell, Carrie Belle—Jackson, Miss Mathematics (2)
- *Munford, Josephine Underwood—Nashville, Tenn English (4)
- Koth, Seth Trabue—Mt. Pleasant, Tenn Chemistry (3)
- Vick, Ollie Jane—Orlando, Fla English (2), History (2)
- *Waldkirch, Sophie—Nashville, Tenn French, English, Mathematics, Physics (2)

*First grade in all subjects for the year.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR CLASS.

- Boddie, George Smoker—Arkadelphia, Ark.....Astronomy, Chemistry
 *Cherry, Lester Alvah—Nashville, Tenn.....Physics, Chemistry (2), Thermodynamics,
 Steam Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Machine
 Design
 Cooper, Edwin Weaver—Nashville, Tenn..Astronomy, Chemistry, Municipal Engineering
 Creighton, Wilbur Foster—Nashville, Tenn.
 Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Railroad Engineering, Municipal Engineering
 Dunbar, James Stewart, Jr—Nashville, TennChemistry, Railroad Engineering

JUNIOR CLASS.

- Chappell, Frank Wilson, B. A. (Vanderbilt)—Nashville, Tenn.
 Astronomy, Municipal Engineering
 Clary, Ben Little—Bellbuckle, Tenn.....Surveying
 Clements, Hayden Burnley—Nashville, Tenn.....Physics, Shop Practice
 Raymond, William Hoyt, Jr—Nashville, Tenn.
 Chemistry, Municipal Engineering, Surveying, Masonry Structures
 Roberts, Martin Smith, Jr—Nashville, Tenn.
 Physics (2), Kinematics, Prime Movers, Machine Design, Shop Practice
 White, Kenneth—Nashville, TennKinematics, Machine Design

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- Connell, Clarence Phillips—Nashville, TennSurveying
 Freeland, Francis Eugene—Turnersville, TexasMathematics, Physics, Surveying
 Holt, Cecil Rupert—Wartrace, TennMathematics, Physics, Surveying (2)
 McMurrey, Samuel Morton—Smyrna, Tenn.....Physics, Surveying (2)
 Rich, Joe U. G.—Nashville, TennPhysics

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- Baxter, Lewis LeTourette—Nashville TennMathematics, Drawing
 *Benson, William Archibald—Nashville, Tenn.
 German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Drawing
 Chester, Albert Willard—Nashville, Tenn.....Drawing
 Clary, Lawson M—Bellbuckle, Tenn.....Mathematics
 Dortch, Thomas Steele—Scott, ArkGerman
 Fielder, Clarence H.—Trenton, Tenn.....German, Mathematics, Chemistry, Drawing
 Harvey, Robert Nestor—Nashville, TennGerman, English
 *Howell, Morton Boyte—Nashville, Tenn.
 German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Drawing
 Keeling, Thomas Callender—Nashville, Tenn.....Drawing
 Lehr, William Herndon—Waco, TexasEnglish
 Moore, Walter Smith—Pontotoc, MissGerman, English, Mathematics, Drawing
 Odell, Allan Fulson—Water Valley, MissGerman
 *Parrish, William Harmon—Nashville, Tenn.
 German, English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Drawing
 Peoples, Edgar Livingston—Columbia, Tenn.....English, Mathematics
 Rankin, Louis DeMotive—Nashville, Tenn.....German, English, Chemistry, Drawing
 Stubblefield, David Rankin, Jr.—Nashville, TennDrawing
 Wallace, Joe Treanor—Memphis, TennChemistry
 Wright, John Leslie—Columbia, Tenn.....English, Mathematics, Drawing

*First grade in all subjects for the year.

IRREGULAR CLASS.

Chuse, George Xavier—Mattoon, Ill.	Surveying, Kinematics, Prime Movers
Hull, Horace Hobson—Somerville, Tenn.	Mathematics
***Klyce, Battle Hargrove—Charlotte, Tenn.	Physics, Chemistry, Applied Mechanics, Drawing, Surveying
Motz, Caleb—Lincolnton, N. C.	Physics
Taylor, Currie Finnis—Nashville, Tenn.	English, Surveying

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

SENIOR CLASS.

Ayres, Albert John—Hannibal, Mo.	Bacteriology, Biology, Pharmacy, Materia Medica
Benedict, Andrew B.—Nashville, Tenn.	Bacteriology
Colgin, Irwin Edward—Waco, Texas.	Bacteriology
Kawasaki, Chikao—Kioto, Japan	Chemistry
Meyer, Percy Bernard—Pine Bluff, Ark.	Bacteriology, Biology, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy
*Patton, William F.—Nashville, Tenn.	Materia Medica
Peyton, Burt F.—Rockwell, Texas.	Pharmacy, Materia Medica
*Rhea, James Long—McKinney, Texas.	Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology, Pharmacy, Materia Medica
†Short, Edward Reynolds—Pulaski, Tenn.	Bacteriology, Materia Medica
**Smith, Jay Fisk—Texarkana, Texas.	Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology, Pharmacy, Materia Medica
Yell, Warren Starns—Wartrace, Tenn.	Chemistry, Bacteriology, Pharmacy, Materia Medica

JUNIOR CLASS.

Bobbitt, Lawson William—Beebe, Ark.	Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, Physiology
Ware, James Clarence—Forest, Miss.	Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, Physiology
Whetstone, Putnam Darden—Woodville, Miss.	Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology

DEGREES

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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Elizabeth Chapman Denny	Nashville, Tenn.
Woodford Wilson Dinning	Gleason, Tenn.
Henry Wade DuBose	Nashville, Tenn.
John Thomas Erwin	Greenville, N. C.
George James Evans	Memphis, Tenn.
John Roberts Fisher	Nashville, Tenn.
George Ritchie Gordon	Camden, Ark.
Frances Hardy Hammond	Nashville, Tenn.
Ivan Lee Holt	Nashville, Tenn.
Richard Chapin Jones	Nashville, Tenn.

* First grade in all subjects for the year.

** First grade in all subjects for the last two years.

*** First grade in all subjects for the last three years.

Saidee Sheffield Luff	Nashville, Tenn.
David Elbert McClearen	Pleasantville, Tenn.
Richard Madison Mann	Brownsville, Tenn.
Joseph Walter Nichols	Kenton, Tenn.
Adolphe Fitzgerald Nye	Nashville, Tenn.
Maud Mary Sanders	Nashville, Tenn.
Wyatt Aiken Smart	Norfolk, Va.
John James Tigert, Jr.	Nashville, Tenn.
James Richard Williamson	Culleoka, Tenn.

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Katherine Louise Campbell	Nashville, Tenn.
Caro Roberta DuBose	Nashville, Tenn.
Frank Kittrell Houston	Woodbury, Tenn.
Lawrence Doyle Hudson	Blountsville, Ala.
Irving Kolsky	Nashville, Tenn.
Penelope McDuffie	Marion, S. C.
John Nichols	Nashville, Tenn.
Douglas Massey Wright	Nashville, Tenn.

MASTER OF ARTS

Henry Horton Barger, B. A. (Hendrix)	Knoxville, Ark.
ECONOMICS, English, History, Physics.	
Moses Bergeda	Budapest, Hungary
Arabic, English Philology, GERMAN, Latin.	
John Williams Clifton, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Mansfield, La.
Economics, ENGLISH, History, Physics.	
Benjamin Franklin Cornelius, Jr.	Nashville, Tenn.
Economics, ENGLISH, German, History.	
James Walter Wright Daniel, B. A. (Wofford)	Anderson, S. C.
Economics, English, ENGLISH PHILOLOGY, Physics.	
Margaret Collins Denny, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Nashville, Tenn.
Economics, ENGLISH, German, Patristic Greek.	
John Thomas Erwin	Greenville, N. C.
ASTRONOMY, English, Mathematics, Physics.	
Carson Tyrold Kirkpatrick, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Nashville, Tenn.
English, ENGLISH PHILOLOGY, History, German.	
Lewis Davies Lowe, B. A. (Emory), B. D. (Vanderbilt)	Lavonia, Ga.
English (2), HISTORY, Patristic Greek.	
George Radford Mayfield, B. A. (Emory)	Atlanta, Ga.
English, GERMAN, Greek, Latin.	
Samuel Marvin Miller, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Hatcher, Ky.
Economics, ENGLISH (2), Philosophy.	
William West Mooney, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Brentwood, Tenn.
English, German, Greek, LATIN.	
Worth James Osburn, B. A. (Central)	Norborne, Mo.
ASTRONOMY, Geology, Mathematics, Physics.	
Emil Carl Wilm, M. A. (Southwestern)	Georgetown, Texas
English, GERMAN (2), Philosophy.	

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BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

George Boddie Smoker	Arkadelphia, Ark.
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Lester Alvah Cherry	Nashville, Tenn.
Edwin Weaver Cooper	Nashville, Tenn.
Wilbur Foster Creighton	Nashville, Tenn.
Forrest Uhl	Jackson, Miss.

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT

CERTIFICATE, ENGLISH THEOLOGICAL COURSE

Robert Samuel Satterfield Mt. Airy, N. C.

GRADUATE IN THEOLOGY

John Paul Tyler Fredericksburg, Va.

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Hoyt McWhorter Dobbs, M. A. (Southern)..... Florence, Ala.
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Elgin Eugene Williamson, B. A. (Wofford)..... Pineville, N. C.

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John Clarke Tomerlin..... Louisville, Ky.

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Irwin Edward Colgin Waco, Texas
Edgar Robert Hearn..... Dyer, Tenn.
Chikao Kawasaki Kioto, Japan.
Elliott W. Kirk, B. S. (Wabash)..... Robinson, Ill.
Percy B. Meyer..... Pine Bluff, Ark.
William F. Patton..... Nashville, Tenn.

Burt F. Peyton	Rockwall, Texas.
James Long Rhea	McKinney, Texas.
Edward Reynolds Short	Pulaski, Tenn.
Robert Wallace Smiser	Culleoka, Tenn.
Jay Fisk Smith	Texarkana, Ark.
Warren Starns Yell	Wartrace, Tenn.

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Lewis Herbert Holt, Ph. C. (Vanderbilt)	Carpenters, Tenn.

MEDALS AND PRIZES

MAX BLOOMSTEIN MEDAL

Lawson William Bobbitt	Beebe, Ark.
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William Henry Spragens	Powers, Ky.
John Bell Tansil, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Dresden, Tenn.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD PRIZE

E. Wadsworth Lipscomb, B. A. (University of Mississippi)	Columbus, Miss
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OWEN PRIZE MEDALS

Academic Department—Lucy Dell Ross	Nashville, Tenn.
Biblical Department—Carol Vincent Lamus, B. A. (Central)	Palmyra, Mo.

R. A. YOUNG MEDAL

Henry Wade DuBose	Nashville, Tenn.
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FOUNDER'S DAY MEDAL

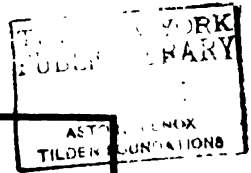
Louis Clausiel Perry	Ridgeway, Va.
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FOUNDER'S DEPARTMENT MEDALS

Academic Department—Caro Roberta DuBose	Nashville, Tenn.
Engineering Department—Lester Alvah Cherry	Nashville, Tenn.
Biblical Department—Robinson Ira Barnett, B. A. (Florida Conference)	Sutherland, Fla.
Law Department—Edward Joseph Smith	Nashville, Tenn.
Medical Department—Stanley Ross Teachout	Huntingdon, Tenn.
Pharmacy Department—Jay Fisk Smith	Texarkana, Texas
With honorable mention of James Long Rhea, McKinney, Texas.	
Dentistry Department—Brien Bora O'Bannon	Memphis, Tenn.







VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

A Record of University Life and Work

Vol. IV

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH.

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LITERATURE, the president of a great American university has said in substance, is the educative material of the race. And yet, strange to say, not until recent years has its own literature been to any English-speaking people an important educative material in college or university or secondary school discipline—and this notwithstanding the richness and beauty, the intellectual and moral and inspirational value of the literature written in the English tongue.

The teaching of English being thus so new a subject as a school discipline, there is, unfortunately for the teacher in the secondary school, not yet formulated a definite body of educational doctrine as to the method of instruction. And as this teacher must prepare in the same senior class for entrance examinations set by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Vanderbilt, or Sewanee—and each examiner with some favorite theory of his own, possibly, as to the matters to be emphasized in such entrance examinations—the lot of the teacher of English in the training or fitting school seems to him, about examination time especially, to be a peculiarly and unnecessarily hard lot.

Peculiarly hard, in this respect, as contrasted with the lot

of the teacher of Latin or Mathematics, it undoubtedly is; yet perhaps not unnecessarily hard—the subject as a school discipline is so very new, in America even. And as to the teaching of English in England—at least to the boys of England—one might almost sum it up by repeating the famous chapter in the History of Ireland on the Snakes of Ireland, viz.: there are no snakes in Ireland. Some twelve years ago Professor Wallace, of the University of Oxford, avowed that his boy had had no instruction in English whatever in the schools; that, while his girl had studied English literature somewhat with a teacher, what his boy knew about the literature of his own country he had picked up for himself. Indeed, I recall a conversation also with the distinguished historian, Professor Edward A. Freeman, in which he asserted vigorously that literature cannot be taught, that appreciation of literature is a matter of taste and that taste cannot be taught. At this time there was, even in the University of Oxford, no instruction whatever given by the University in the literature of England. The University offered in 1891 three lectures per week on Middle English grammar—total attendance at these lectures two young ladies. Lectures were offered on Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, Assyrian, Sanscrit, Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, Gejurati, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Chinese, Burmese, Welsh, Irish, Latin, and Greek. In Latin and Greek 193 courses were announced with 460 lectures per week, in English one course of three lectures per week on Middle English grammar.

But there is now established in Oxford a School of English with examinations leading to “honours” and a degree.

And in the schools of England also the first steps have been taken toward making instruction in the vernacular an important element in the curriculum.

As an indication of the new interest in this subject, I may instance the recent publication, in England and in America, of “The Teaching of English” by Professors Carpenter and Baker of Columbia University and Professor Scott of the University of Michigan,—an admirable book, solid, substantial, judicial in tone,—a distinct contribution to the discus-

sion of a vital educational problem. I quote entire the opening paragraph by Professor Carpenter. (and also a paragraph or two from my review of the book in the *Educational Review*):

The aim of the book is to record and discuss theories with regard to elementary and secondary instruction in English now held by teachers and students of education. With such a purpose in view, it would at first seem unnecessary to speak at all of Latin and Greek or of French and German. Two considerations, however, must not be neglected. First, the idea that there should be any definite system of instruction in a native tongue is of comparatively recent origin and is not even yet accepted by all; and, second, it is clear that, generally speaking, the theory of instruction in a native language or mother-tongue must be virtually the same, whether that tongue be English or French or German. It is important, therefore, that we should not regard instruction in English as an isolated problem. We must, in the first place, consider the long movement that has led to the breaking down of the theory by which all or nearly all systematic linguistic instruction should be given by means of Latin and Greek, rather than by means of a vernacular. In the second place, we must consider the systems of instruction in the vernacular now in vogue in one or more of the countries of continental Europe, with the hope of deriving some profit from foreign experience in analogous problems.

There is here, as is evident, little promise of "purple patches" of eloquence in regard to the value of the study of literature (which have a place, for is not *Sesame and Lilies* one of the treasures of English-speaking peoples?), but there is promise of a closely reasoned line of thought, no less satisfactory in its way, and the serious reader follows with kindling interest the steps by which vital conclusions are reached as to the proper function in modern education of instruction in the mother-tongue.

The statement that instruction in English is not "an isolated problem" suggests, it will be observed, a review of the whole field of linguistic instruction, and there is given therefore an historical study of instruction in Greek and Latin and in various vernaculars, especially French and German, with an account of instruction in the mother-tongue in our own country from colonial days down to the rapid developments of the past twenty years, and especially of the past ten years, under the direction of the Committee of Ten, the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee on College-en-

trance Requirements. The effect upon the reader of this historical study is to impress him with a conviction that these recent developments are in line with the spirit of the *Zeitgeist* everywhere, for with the exception of England (and in England too, as I have said, the first steps have been taken) "there is apparently no system of recognized secondary instruction in any other European state which does not possess, running from the lowest class through the highest, a definite, well-planned, and carefully graded course of instruction in the language and literature of the native tongue." The reader accepts the conclusion that "the time has now come for a careful study, in America and England, of all that pertains to elementary and secondary instruction in English," and welcomes this book,—the more gladly in that it is somewhat technical in treatment and therefore the more directly serviceable.

A few years ago, while Inspector of Literature for the State of New York, I prepared a bulletin, of some 150 pages, on "College-Entrance English," in which were published the entrance examinations actually set by some thirty leading colleges and universities, with comments and generalizations. The following paragraph gives in substance the conclusion:

The replies herewith published indicate a wide diversity of opinion among college and university men as to the nature and extent of the preparation on these uniform texts which may be required of candidates for college. Indeed, it would appear impossible at present for any secondary school to get "into consonance" simultaneously with the college systems of the country. For though the aims of individual colleges in their entrance requirements may be perfectly definite, the aims of the colleges collectively considered are not; and on the supposition that the adoption of uniform texts implied some uniformity in the treatment of these texts the teachers of English in secondary schools, who must attempt the difficult task of preparing classmates for these various kinds of entrance examinations, are justified in some sense of disappointment that the winter of their discontent is not yet made glorious summer on account of the "vagueness of aim" and "uncertainty of method" which prevail in the college-entrance examinations in English notwithstanding the adoption of uniform texts.

An article by Prof. Mead, of Wesleyan University, in the

March, 1903, *Educational Review* on "Conflicting Ideals in the Teaching of English," the substance of a paper presented before the Modern Language Association of America at Johns Hopkins University, makes it clear that "conflicting ideals, both in aims and methods, are firmly held by many of the leading teachers of English throughout the country."

There is, then, no established consensus of opinion as to what should be the nature of the college-entrance examination in English. The opening sentence in the preface of "The Teaching of English" by Professors Carpenter, Baker, and Scott is: "In our opinion, the teaching of English is still in an imperfect state of development. Its aims, its scope, its subject-matter, its method are still to be clearly defined and determined." The whole subject, that is to say, is open to discussion. The teacher of English in the secondary school may criticise freely the nature of the questions that have been set in college-entrance examinations in recent years, and no college examiner is entitled to consider himself aggrieved by such criticism.

As some indication of what candidates for entrance into Vanderbilt have been able to do with the questions set in 1903 I reproduce portions of the papers handed in—some of the best, also some of the worst. These answers are reprinted exactly as written, *verbatim, literatim, et punctatim*—a test that the college professor of English would not care to submit to himself, especially if his MS. were prepared under the strain of an examination, with a time limit also. I, for example, shall insist on seeing proof sheets of my contributions to this article. And I have an Unabridged Dictionary at my elbow, in which I may, if I choose, look up words, the spelling of which appears open to discussion. The test to which the MS. of these young, immature students—not yet college freshmen even—is submitted, is, indeed, a trying one. A misspelled word here and there should not be taken too seriously by the reader.

The following questions were set by Vanderbilt University in 1903:

(Time, 9 A.M. to 12 M.)

The purpose of this examination is to test (1) the candidate's knowledge and appreciation of certain specified literature, and also (2) his ability to write correctly. The candidate is therefore advised to go over his paper carefully, correcting any inaccuracies, not neglecting punctuation, capital letters, etc. "No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs."

The following questions are not all of equal value. In place of Questions IX., X., and XI., the candidate may present an exercise book, properly certified by his instructor, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books.

Do not hesitate to express your own opinions freely and frankly in the discussions called for in the following questions.

I. Give a short account of your preparation in English, stating the time spent upon English studies, the number of essays written, the text-books used, and the books read in connection with the courses in English.

II. Give some account of Antonio's treatment of Shylock.

III. (a) What is your feeling in regard to this treatment—do you blame Antonio or approve, and why? (b) Is there any place in the play where your sympathy is with Shylock? If so, where and why? (c) Was Antonio's treatment of Shylock displeasing to the heroine, the author of that immortal plea for mercy? (d) to the Duke, the head of the Venetian State? (e) to the audience of Shakspeare's day? (f) How does the passing away of the mediæval prejudice against the Jews affect the reader's attitude toward Shylock and Antonio's treatment of him? (g) How does this affect the reader's satisfaction with the dénouement or conclusion of the play?

IV. (a) Give the substance of the speech of Brutus accounting to the citizens for the death of Cæsar. (b) The effect of his speech upon the citizens. (c) Just how, then, did Mark Antony turn them against Brutus?

V. Was Macbeth a fairly good man at the opening of the play? When, that is, did the thought of murdering the king first enter his mind—after or before the opening scene? Give reasons *from the play* for both views.

VI. Macbeth and Banquo were good friends at the opening of the play—when and why did the feeling of each toward the other change?

VII. Quote from Burke's "Conciliation of the Colonies" an argument (a) either for or against our maintaining an army in the Philippine Islands, (b) either for or against the right of the Filipinos to be represented in our Congress and to trade with this country without tariff restrictions.

VIII. Give some account of the songs in "The Princess."

IX., X., XI. (See note above as to substitution permitted, and recommended.) Write, with due attention to the form of your work, on *three* topics selected by yourself from the following list:

1. The effect upon Sir Launfal of his vision.
2. The poetic atmosphere of "L'Allegro" as contrasted with that of "Il Penseroso."
3. The conclusion of "The Vicar of Wakefield" as given in the last chapter.
4. Rebecca's life after her rescue by Ivanhoe.
5. The Coverley Hunt.
6. Carlyle on the Songs of Burns.

7. The parallel between Milton and Dante in Macaulay's "Essay on Milton."

Pledge.

Questions such as the above, while not ideal, yet enable the examiners to judge with some confidence the work in English of the candidates for college entrance. With the exception of three poems, every book on the required list is touched upon, though as a matter of course not with equal emphasis. If every question were considered of equal value and the papers written were marked on a strictly mathematical basis, the set of questions above might perhaps be criticised properly on the score of unequal emphasis. Each paper is, however, estimated as a whole, according to the evidence indicated of the young writer's ability to write correctly, think clearly, and interpret intelligently and sympathetically—sympathetically, I say, for, as Ruskin tells us in *Of King's Treasuries*, we listen to the great teachers, not merely to enter into their Thoughts, but also to enter into their Hearts. "We come then to that grand concourse of the Dead, not merely to know from them what is True, but chiefly to feel with them what is Righteous." Whether the young student does feel with the great Dead or does not, this certainly affects the quality of his interpretation.

But to return to this question of emphasis. Question III, e. g., while apparently so elaborate and actually so long drawn out, is not really difficult for any bright training school student who has read the play intelligently, so that while, as printed on the question paper, large emphasis seems to be laid on this one book, yet as a matter of fact the emphasis is apparent rather than real. This play is in the list of books to be "read," not in the list to be "studied." An intelligent reading of the play, once or twice, with some review here and there, is all that is necessary for a satisfactory answer to II and all the questions under III—provided the reader has learned how to read intelligently. In confirmation of my judgment that questions II and III are not beyond the interpretative capacity of secondary school pupils, I offer the following paper:

II Antonio's treatment of Shylock was perhaps very harsh and cruel according to modern ideas, but when we consider that he lived in an age of religious persecution, and when this feeling was especially strong against the Jewish race it was not so bad.

Antonio would frequently insult Shylock by calling him a dog and thief and even spat upon him, but when Shylock was about to lose everything that he had, no one was more willing than Antonio that he should be pardoned, although he but just escaped being the object of the Jew's cruelty.

III (a) It is hard to blame Antonio, for the play brings out Shylock's cruel character and shows him to be worthy of almost any treatment however severe. In our time his conduct would be exceedingly cruel, but the world has made so many advances in recent years that it is impossible to judge a man of that age by the standards of ours. As long as Shylock is rich and is bleeding the poor for all they have, Antonio regards him with scorn, but in the time of his adversity his nobler nature stands out, and his conduct is very laudable.

(b) My sympathy is with Shylock only after he has lost his daughter and his law suit and is on the point of losing all his worldly goods. Not-with-standing the fact that he richly deserved it and more too, still is [it] was indeed pitiable to see him robbed of everything that he cared for in the world. His daughter, whom he really loved had turned Christian and left him and now his money, upon which he placed a still greater value was about to be taken away from him.

(c) Antonio's treatment of Shylock could not have been otherwise than displeasing to such a beautiful nature as that of Portia. There are few such perfect in women in literature and any harshness or cruelty would have been revolting to her.

(d) The sympathy of the Duke was entirely with Antonio. In the first place it was a case between one of his own nobles and perhaps a personal friend against a member of the despised Jewish race and again Shylock's cruel conduct at the trial and his fiendish joy when the case was decided in his favor would have been enough to set any ordinary person against him.

(e) To the audience of Shakespeare's day Antonio's conduct could not have been displeasing for the prejudice against Jews had not yet passed away, and justice is likely to domi-

mate over pity and courtesy in the minds of most Englishmen.

f In our day, when religious persecution is a thing of the past, Antonio's conduct would be regarded in a far different light. Although Jew's are *still* not very highly esteemed, still they are treated like men and brothers and not like dogs, and should a Jew be insulted as was Shylock, he would receive the sympathy of everyone and the aggressor would be punished.

g Therefore the conclusion of the play is entirely satisfactory to modern ideas, and the audience of to-day would applaud such Christian forgiveness [This young man is thinking of Antonio's appeal to the Duke to let Shylock have one half his goods back.] even more than in Shakespeare's time and it is largely due to such characteristics as this, that Shakespeare's works owe their element of permanency.

As to Portia's feeling in regard to Antonio's treatment of Shylock, this student was possibly influenced by the examiner's (intentional) reference to her as the author of that immortal plea for mercy. But while saying that this treatment "could not have been otherwise than displeasing" to such a beautiful nature, he yet refrains from saying that Shakspeare says so—which is the test the examiner had in mind.

A mere boy who took this examination, from whose papers I quote here and there, evidently remembers the mercy rendered Shylock by Antonio at the close of the trial scene, and makes a not unreasonable inference:

(c) I think Antonio's treatment of Shylock, that is, his final treatment, could only have secretly pleased the heart of the high-minded Portia.

This young woman has the same conviction that this treatment "must have been" displeasing to the lovely heroine, though her conviction is based on a different ground:

(c) Antonio's treatment must have been displeasing to Portia—for was she not a *woman*, and a woman capable of uttering "that immortal plea for mercy?" Having as she did, a mind and heart so generous, could the narrow views and prejudices of her age obscure and warp her judgment?

Had the writers of the following been classmates of this young lady, there certainly would have been no necessity

for them to be "gravelled for lack of matter" for conversation:

(c) The treatment of Shylock was not displeasing to the heroine. All she wanted was to free her sweetheart's friend and to get back his fortune for him, if possible.

c. The heroine certainly sympathised with Antonio and futher more she hated the jew, for after she had freed Antonio from the bond, she went on to persecute Shylock by taking all his possessions and confiscating them.

(c) Portia sympathized with Antonio all the way, and she was for putting Shylock adrift with only his life.

(c) No I do not think that Antonio's treatment of Shylock was by any means displeasing to the heroine. If it had been she would never have allowed herself to rob the old Jew of all that he possessed in the world and she would not have given it to one whom he hated worse than death itself.

Older and wiser heads than these preparatory school youth might also find here topic for good talk or for private meditation. The author of this immortal plea for mercy probably did not know that Antonio had spit on Shylock on Wednesday last—but had she known, would she have greatly cared? Or was she more concerned in purchasing the semblance of her soul "From out the state of hellish cruelty?" And when the Duke, the head of the state, suggested in regard to Shylock's forfeited wealth (half to Antonio, half to the state) that humbleness might drive it into a fine, was it not the lovely Portia who protested, Ay, for the state's half; not for Antonio's? Did the author of this immortal plea for mercy show mercy to the Jew, or was she too quite in sympathy with the frankly anti-Jewish spirit of the play?

As to the substance of thought the following is (with a slight modification in f) satisfactory, as to fullness of expression not so satisfactory:

(d) It was not displeasing to him.

(e) It was very pleasing to it.

(f) The passing away of the Mediaeval prejudice against the Jews causes our sympathy to be with Shylock.

(g) It causes us to have some pity for him even in the happy conclusion.

The three following are given as excellent examples of wretchedly inadequate treatment—and yet two of the writers made ninety or more in Latin, and the other came from a school which has furnished Vanderbilt a Founder's Medalist in the Academic Department. Yet all three clearly deserved to be marked "Rejected" in English. They probably did not realize that, in reading this play—and other required texts in English—in so hasty, blundering, and unintelligent a way, they were doing harm to themselves, inflicting upon themselves intellectual damage.

II They conversed with one another and in that way Antonio abused Shylock.

Shylock had as much right to abuse Antonio as Antonio did him.

But, because of Shylock's good nature, his words were not so cutting.

(c) It was because she liked Shylock the better.

(d) Don't know.

(f) I admire them more.

(g) For my part I am well pleased, for it makes them a better character.

II. Antonio was very much opposed to Shylock and hence he was always treating him ill.

He called him all kinds of names, dog of a Jew, a usurer etc.

II Antonio's stole Shylock's pretty daughter and she stole some of her father's money to carry along.

III Antonio's treatment of Shylock seems to be rather sevier, although after reading the book, one could hardly blame him because Antonio loved Shylock daughter.

Subdivision (f) under III is not really difficult for young readers even, who have read the play intelligently. Subdivision (g) is more difficult and yet a number of fairly satisfactory replies were received, of which I quote:

[f and g] The passing away of this prejudice has a great deal to do with making me pity Shylock. Today we are not so biased and are more inclined to want justice done every man whether he be Jew or Christian. This also causes some dissatisfaction at the way the play closed. We hate to see the o'd man deprived of everything and turned out to the mercy of the world.

The following is from a paper marked "Conditioned in English," and yet, as will be observed, the young candidate for college entrance had no difficulty with this question:

(f) The mediaeval prejudice passing away causes the reader's attitude to change so that he is in sympathy more with Shylock than it would have been in former times.

(g) This makes the reader more dissatisfied with the close of the play because he likes the Jew better and dislikes to see him mistreated just because he is a Jew.

The next is by a young student who has been defending Shylock vigorously as one cheated under the form of law; hence he very properly concludes as follows:

(g) There is a feeling of dissatisfaction in my mind at the end of the play. I feel as if every thing did not come out to suit me.

The scene where Lorenzo receives the deed to the Jews will is any thing but pleasing when the reader thinks how he has stolen the old man's daughter away from him, and how desolate and lonely it must have made the old man feel to think that his only child and his only hope had forsaken him to become the wife of a Christian dog.

And then the feeling of happiness that seems to prevail over the homecoming and meeting of Bassanio, Gratiano and their wives does not seem to me to be just after the way he had treated and desolated a poor old man.

It is true that, in permitting his sympathies to go out to Shylock so unreservedly and exclusively and in refusing to yield himself to the spirit of the play with its happy close, this young reader may be misinterpreting the play. And yet in this he has the support of many learned doctors, who have turned o'er many books together and have agreed in the end with the editor of the great English *Dictionary of National Biography* that "Shylock (not the merchant Antonio) is the hero of the play"—a misinterpretation, as I believe, of the spirit of the play as a whole. And yet it is a pleasure to see this young student, immaturé though he may be, not yet a college freshman, having taken a position as the defender of Shylock—it is a pleasure, I say, to see him go on to the necessary end. The reader, old or young, to whom Shylock is a man more sinned against than sinning, whom the in-

humanity of the whole world has made inhuman, in whom, if one accept the view of Professor Lounsbury of Yale, "is concentrated the wrath of a race turning upon its oppressors," such a reader ought not to be satisfied with the happy close oblivious of Shylock's sufferings, the happy close in which Shylock is dismissed from the play and from the reader's thoughts with Gratiano's jest,

In christening thou shalt have two godfathers;
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font,

while the thoughts of the reader—of the reader who yields himself to the spirit of the play, that is—are carried on to the merry episode of the rings and to an enchanting picture of moonlight and music and lords and ladies gay.

As question IV is so simple, requiring merely knowledge of the text, I pass on to V, the most difficult of all, and the least satisfactorily answered—in general. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that so few annotated editions of the play treat this phase of the play adequately.

The student who wrote the following evidently saw little significance in this question. His grade in entrance Latin was ninety.

V The book does not say any thing to the contrary.

(b) I think it was before the opening because his very actions and words signify his intention, especially the conversations with his wife.

The writers of the two following were members of an excellent training school. But, as is evident, question V meant little to them—as, indeed, to most of their classmates.

V I think that at the begining of the play Macbeth was a good man, but after he had seen the witches, and they had told him that he would be king. This I think was the cause of his killing the king.

V Macbeth seems to have been a fairly good man at the opening of the play for he was greatly astonished when the witches hailed him as king that was to be showing that he was not thinking of any such thing.

The writer of the following is not likely to suffer disillusionment when he gets out into the cold world, as he evi-

dently does not expect much of human nature—a man in whose heart is treachery and baseness is yet, to him, a fairly good man, good as the average, that is.

V. Macbeth was a fairly good man at the opening of the play, though from the beginning he had in his heart treachery and baseness.

A much more satisfactory treatment than the four above (these four are, it is true, below the average) is the following, written by a youth of fifteen:

I think that at the beginning of the play Macbeth is not a murderer at heart, and that he has harboured no intentions against the throne of Scotland. The first mention of Macbeth by Sergeant Ross and the King is praise for him; one reports with glowing terms the triumph on his part on the battle-field and eulogizes his bravery. The King is pleased with his conduct and bestows a title upon him. Ross seems to think him a worthy character. His downfall is fully accounted for by the influence of the witches and of Lady Macbeth upon him.

All rules of dramatic justice would be pushed aside [the boy is here not fortunate in the expression of this thought and yet he seems to have the thought fairly well—very well if one considers his youth] if it is considered that Macbeth was really guilty at the start and that the play only depicts the action of murder, which at heart is already committed, and his subsequent downfall. In that case the Weird Sisters would be altogether superfluous characters and, though representing the instruments of evil and misfortune, their influence would be a nonentity. Yet the key to the whole play is the first scene, where the Weird Sisters meet to plot evil, which shall mean the downfall of the hero. The rules of the drama could not harbour a different interpretation: [Here again the expression is faulty but the thought is sound.] And such an interpretation would not render the subsequent fate of Macbeth nearly so affecting as the true one, namely, the tragic ruin of a man whom we see at first in the prime of manly glory and innocence, exulting in the rectitude of his motives.

In accepting this interpretation there are no peculiar difficulties. Macbeth in the cave of the witches first siezed upon the idea of murdering Duncan. He writes immediately to his wife and in his words of the letter we read between the lines a hint of his purpose. The quick wit of the Lady at once

grasps his idea and she becomes a partner in his guilt. The whole theme of the letter is the suggestive prophecy of the witches. Macbeth does not dwell, in writing, upon the triumph on the battle-field.

So in the letter and its interpretation we find the first evidence of the plot to murder Duncan. When Lady Macbeth, spurring on the vacillating hesitancy of her husband, reproaches him, "What beast was't then that made you break this enterprise to me?" the time referred is not necessarily before the time of the play, but refers to the letter. This, I think, is the right interpretation.

The following, making due allowance for the admitted difficulty of the question and the youth of the writer, is really an intelligent and admirable reply:

V The question as to whether Macbeth was a good or bad man at the opening of the play is very much disputed.

When the sergeant comes to the king with reports from the army, he speaks of how when the victory seemed doubtful it was due to brave Macbeth that Scotland triumphed. The king and Ross are both loud in the praises of noble Macbeth, and he seems to be in a position of great confidence. Duncan trust him perfectly and even pays him a visit at his own house after the battle. There fore he must have been a fairly good man at the time, or he would not have been so well thought of by all, and his ruin was due to the influence of a wicked ambitious wife and the misleading prophecies of the witches.

But on the other hand how is it that Lady M. seems to have an entire knowledge of all that happened afterwards, even before she had seen her husband?

She must have been referring to the later actions of her husband when she says "What beast was it made him break this enterprise to me." Also she shows a previous knowledge of her husband's plans when she shows so much confusion upon receiving news of the king's visit. When she chides Macbeth on the night of the murder, it proves that the plan was pre-arranged for she tells him that *before* he had promised to make "time and place" suit and now here there [they] were made for him.

Still it is possible that he had high ambition, but did not intend to use such dreadful means of fulfilling them. Being the next heir to the throne he might have legitimately expected to become king in the future, and it would then have

been due to his wife's impatience that he brought about what might have come naturally.

The prophecies of the weird sisters were like the words of the old Grecian oracles and could be read two ways and thus when the minor ones such as hailing him as "Thane of Cawdor" really came to pass, he let the others influence him so far as to help to bring them about.

The supposition that Macbeth was a good man to start with but weak enough to be easily influenced by temptation makes the play much more affecting, for should we start with a bad man it would be the natural conclusion that he would fall and it is more interesting to watch the successive changes in the character of Macbeth if he was under the influence of an ambitious wife and strong temptation.

That the reader may be the better acquainted with the difference that holds this present question in the count, let him look upon this picture, the answer above, and on this, the answer below—both written by members of the 1903 senior class in Tennessee training schools—noting the evidence in each of intellectual grip and mastery of the problem. Whether this difference be due chiefly to a difference in the quality of the training in English of these two young men (If so, "merciful powers! Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose."), or whether the difference be due chiefly to an original difference in the intellectual calibre of the writers, I have no means of determining.

Lady Macbeth did not love her husband but hated him. She was only his wife because she wanted to be queen. That's why she said, "What beast was it then moved" Before the opening of the play, I think.

The answers to question V are, as I have said, on the whole rather unsatisfactory, due to an oversight by many of the latter part of the question, viz, reasons *from the play* for both views. The young writers do not hesitate so greatly in giving their views as to what constitutes a good man. One notes in their discussions the echoes or reminiscences of many a sermon on the subject of the evil in man's heart. In general the responsibility of the man himself for his wicked thoughts is dwelt upon—the Weird Sisters to the

contrary notwithstanding. As for example in the following, sentences taken from two papers:

The thought of murdering the king came into existence as soon as the Weird Sisters revealed his inmost heart and desires to himself by their prophecy. His wicked ambition at once became the governing power of his life.

The Weird Sisters do not create the evil mind in Macbeth, but they untie the evil hands. They do not put any evil into his heart but they bring out what is already there.

But notwithstanding the stress laid upon Macbeth's own responsibility for the thoughts of his wicked heart, I find that what may be called the "germ" theory of evil is widely diffused among young students. In the brilliant Tito of George Eliot's *Romola* likewise they find the "germs" of selfishness. How implanted they do not say—but the germs are there, however they got there, and they are liable to grow—as witnesseth the following:

V Macbeth was a fairly good man at the opening of the play but the germs of evil were in his heart which were afterwards developed.

Or as expressed by another:

It is certain that Macbeth's character contained these seeds of evil and that he was too weak to overcome them. When temptation came he yielded, while a good man would have conquered.

Others, however, make the germ in this case to be Macbeth's wife:

Macbeth it seems was a good man but was influenced by his wife

which simplifies the matter greatly—unless one begins to speculate as to how the germ of ambition was implanted in her heart.

But whether one hold to the germ theory of evil, or emphasize the diabolical power of the Weird Sisters, or inscribe upon the title page of this play the motto, *Dux femina facti*, whatever one's theory as to the cause of the downfall, in any case it affects greatly the reader's sympathy with the tragic victim if the reader has become interested in the victim before the commencement of the descent, while the

tragic hero's heart is still noble and the tragic end not yet dreamed of. "In a picture of human characters," says Professor Moulton, "great in their scale, overwhelmed in moral ruin, the question of absorbing interest is the commencement of the descent, and the source from which the impulse to evil has come." Similarly Professor Butcher has said that it is the peculiar delight of the modern world to follow the course of a character development, "to be present at the determining moment of a man's career, to watch the dawning of a passion, the shaping of a purpose, and to pursue the deed to its final accomplishment." And we are the more interested if we find that the course of the dramatic movement has wrought a "complete change" in the original character. Such a change he finds in Macbeth.

The higher and distinctively tragic effects are present to the reader whose intense sympathy is enkindled as he watches the downfall of a genuinely noble nature falling into utter and irremediable ruin. The reader to whom Macbeth is a villain at the outset is affected otherwise by the course of the action and the dénouement.

Question VI being chiefly a test of the student's acquaintance with the text, I pass on to VII.

Burke's "Conciliation with the Colonies" is read in the college preparatory and high schools of this country everywhere. Whether the same reply would be made elsewhere I cannot say, but I notice that (in every case in this examination) those who go into question VII at all seriously take a position against our maintaining an army in the Philippine Islands and for their right to be either free or to be represented in our Congress and to trade with us without tariff restrictions. The most elaborate of these replies is the following:

VII The present position of the Philippines in relation to the U. S. is in many respects similar to our position in relation to England at the time of Burkes speech.

Burke argues against maintaining an army in America and the same argument is applicable in the present case.

Burke says that force is not the proper method of dealing with colonies, as has been proved by many historical exam-

ples of which he cites four. He says the power gained by force can be but temporary, and that it impairs the object itself. He argues that colonies should not be held entirely for the benefit of the Mother country but for the mutual benefit of both colonies and Mother country, and that they should be gained by granting concessions and not by forcing them to obey.

He offers in place of using force as a method of dealing with colonies, the plan of giving them an interest in the constitution of the Mother country by granting them home rule, and this, in my mind would be a much better method of dealing with the Philipines.

(b) Burkes idea as to what relation colonies should bear to the mother country was that the colonies did not exist for the benefit of the mother country, or that the mother existed for the benefit and protection of the colonies, but that by making the colonies a part of the nation they would have the interests of the nation at heart and thus both colonies and mother country would work for the benefit of the entire nation and thus for the mutual benefit of both.

Thus if we regard the Philipino's as a part of our nation, and this has to be done to justify our conduct, they should bear the same relationship to us as our other territories and we should no more think of charging tariff on goods coming from the Philipines than on goods coming from New Mexico or Arizona. And if they are a territory on the same footing as the other territories they should have home rule and delegates in Congress.

If this paper represents fairly the influence upon American youth of a careful study of Burke's speech and if our country is to continue its new policy of governing subject peoples beyond the seas, it would appear that Burke's speech ought to be cut out of the college entrance list.

Space is lacking for further reproduction of these papers. Among them are some excellent discussions of most of the questions set.

Those replies are considered best which indicate some appreciation of the spirit of the literature read—an appreciation based upon a definite knowledge of the text. As a matter of course, the young student can give a better account of "The Songs in the Princess," if he remembers the songs and can quote the substance of each and tell the

connection of each song with the theme. He will have no difficulty in giving an excellent account of "The effect upon Sir Launfal of his vision," if he has made the poem a permanent possession, and surely if literature be, as has been well said, the great educative material of the race, time enough should be spent upon The Vision of Sir Launfal to make it the permanent possession of every training school boy—and not merely The Vision of Sir Launfal, but also many other poetic visions of the beautiful-true.

In an official curriculum for the kingdom of Saxony, stating the function in education of the study of literature, there occur these high words: "In making choice of these selections for youth, the guiding principle has been that the literature read serves not alone for enriching the understanding, but even more for awakening the imagination, for developing a love for nature and a sense of the beautiful, for strengthening the religious feelings, the moral character, and a love for fatherhood; in short, to make the soul of youth susceptible to all that is good and beautiful, and to fill it with enduring enthusiasm for the ideal view of life."

The questions set by Vanderbilt in these college-entrance examinations are not considered ideal, but they permit, it is hoped, the teacher of English in the training school the fullest liberty in following whatever method seems to him best to awaken the imagination or stir the hearts of the youth in his charge, to make their souls susceptible to all that is good and beautiful, and to arouse in them an enduring enthusiasm for the ideal view of life.

REV. SIDNEY H. BABCOCK, D.D.

REV. SIDNEY H. BABCOCK, D.D., member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, died at Crawfordsville, Ark., on October 5, 1903, after a short and unexpected illness—congestion following a cold—with which he was seized while upon his round of duties as presiding elder of the Jonesboro District.

Dr. Babcock was born in Macon, Ga., on March 23, 1849. He joined the North Georgia Conference in 1868, and the next year

was transferred to the Arkansas Conference by Bishop Pierce, who thought much of the young preacher and whose influence upon his life was great. For thirty-four years, from young manhood to a period somewhat past middle life, he served the denomination in the Arkansas Conference. He was preacher on small circuits and in important charges, president of Quitman College, of Galloway College, which he helped to found, and of Searcy College, and presiding elder in several districts. He was a member of three General Conferences: 1878, 1882, and again in 1898. He was almost continuously a member of the Board of Missions.

By reason of his sturdy character, sterling integrity, and great faithfulness to duty, he was sought and appointed to be chaplain of the Second Arkansas Regiment at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and served with great fidelity and efficiency until the regiment was mustered out in March, 1899, two of his sons being with him in the same regiment. He was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah Margaret Allen, and she, with a large family of children who are rising to positions of prominence, survives him.
—*Arkansas Methodist.*

In 1875 the Arkansas Conference, which took a deep interest in the founding of Vanderbilt University, honored him by selecting him as one of its representatives on the Board of Trust. This position he has held continuously, being, at the time of his death, in the twenty-ninth year of service. Personally he has had the interests of the University much at heart and has been a devoted and faithful officer. His term would have expired at the coming commencement, at which time his successor will be selected.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States was held this year at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. In the absence of Dr. Kirkland, Prof. Edwin Mims, B.A. ('92), M.A. ('93), of Trinity College, acted as Secretary. Prof. F. W. Moore represented Vanderbilt University. Dr. Kirkland was reëlected Secretary and Treasurer in recognition of his great interest in the work of the Association and his successful efforts in its behalf.

The most noteworthy paper of the session, by reason both of subject-matter and treatment and of literary merit, was the paper of President Snyder, B.A. ('89), M.A. ('94), of Wofford Col-

lege, on "College Debating Societies." President Snyder did not hesitate to state his conviction that the halcyon days of the debating society were gone. But he expressed himself as equally convinced that they still have an important place in college and school life and will survive and thrive in the fulfilling of it.

The decline of interest in the society was ascribed only in part to athletics. The growth of the elective system, the increased requirements and greater intensity of study, the greater complexity of college life, and the distractions of life in cities and large towns have all contributed. The prominence of athletics among these causes is doubtless due to the fact that, besides rising up to divide the student's interest, it has become, instead of the societies, the interest about which college spirit centers and develops.

Alongside of written rhetoric, or theme work, spoken rhetoric, or work in oratory and debate, is finding its place in the college curriculum. The effect of this should be to stimulate and improve the standard of work done in the society. The society will ever remain the field of opportunity for those who have the taste for debate and the desire to practice the useful art of debate and platform-speaking. The fact that it is an organization of students managed by students will give it a merit which the class room work in oratory cannot give, while collegiate and intercollegiate contests will give a legitimate occasion for the display of ambition and rivalry. President Snyder urged that the members of the faculty, as individuals, should interest themselves in the work of the society and help and encourage the students by their presence, by their suggestions, and by their assistance in framing questions and procuring references.

Another subject of general interest was the discussion of the question "Why So Many Students Leave College before Graduation," in which Chancellor Wiggins, of the University of the South, and Prof. Currell, of Washington and Lee, took the lead. It was stated that eighty per cent was a fair estimate of the proportion of students who completed the course and took a degree in northern institutions like Harvard and Yale. In the South it is barely twenty per cent.

Investigation seemed to show that the stiffer the requirements for admission the greater the proportion to graduate; the more irregularities in entrance or course were discouraged and disallowed the greater the proportion of graduates. The facts at Vanderbilt, so far as they have been tabulated and analyzed, bear

this out. Commonly assigned causes for leaving are: Poverty and failure in studies due to insufficient preparation, sickness, and discouragement, and perhaps dissipation. But when all who have left for these reasons have been eliminated there is still a large number to be accounted for. There seems to be no reason why they should not come back if they would, and the inference is that there is not the desire for a college course and the pride in a degree in the South that exists in other sections. In many northern colleges, rarely in southern institutions, it is taken for granted that a student who enters intends to graduate. The public and the college sentiment expects it of him, and he who does not graduate feels it a circumstance which he must perpetually explain and excuse.

PHI BETA KAPPA ANNUAL BANQUET.

THE annual banquet and business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Duncan Hotel, in Nashville, on the evening of Saturday, December 5, 1903. The following officers were chosen: President, Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman, Ph.D., D.D., Phi Beta Kappa (Yale); Vice Presidents, Prof. William James Vaughn, LL.D., Phi Beta Kappa (University of Alabama); Bishop Robert Kennon Hargrove, D.D., Phi Beta Kappa (University of Alabama); Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland, Ph.D., LL.D., Phi Beta Kappa (Vanderbilt University); Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Hiram Albert Vance, Ph.D., Phi Beta Kappa (Hamilton); Recording Secretary, Prof. John Thomas McGill, Ph.D., Phi Beta Kappa (Vanderbilt); Treasurer, Grinnell Jones, B.S., Phi Beta Kappa (Vanderbilt University).

Seven former graduates, five of whom were Founder's Medalists, were elected to membership.

Joshua Harrison, formerly principal of McTyeire Institute and now principal of Vanderbilt Training School, Elkton, Ky., received his B.A. from Vanderbilt University in 1881. Since graduation he has won reputation by his scholarship, and is the author of "Doctrine and Function of Revelation" and "Unmethodist Methodism, or the Doctrine of Sanctification in the Light of To-Day."

James C. McReynolds received his B.S. from Vanderbilt in 1882, and his LL.B. from the University of Virginia in 1884. For some years he was professor of law in Vanderbilt University, and has recently been chosen assistant attorney-general of the United States at Washington.

Judge Claude Waller took the degree of B.S. in 1884, B.E. in 1886, M.S. in 1888, and LL.B. in 1890, and was for some time instructor in mathe-

atics in Vanderbilt University, and has since held responsible public offices here.

Alfred Hume received his B.A. in 1887, C.E. in 1888, and Doctor of Science in 1890. For some years he was instructor in Vanderbilt, and is now professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi.

Dr. W. H. Witt received from Vanderbilt his B.A. in 1887, his M.A. in 1888, and his M.D. in 1894. He taught for a while at McTyeire Institute, and later studied medicine, becoming a member of the Medical and Dental Faculties of the Vanderbilt University.

Charles N. Burch graduated from the Academic Department in 1888 and from the Law Department in 1889. Mr. Burch was for some years connected with the faculty of the Vanderbilt Law School, and is an attorney of prominence. He will deliver the alumni address next June.

William A. Webb is a B.A. of the class of 1891. He was graduate fellow for some years, and later taught at the Webb School, Bellbuckle. He is now professor of English at Central College, Missouri.

Three members of the senior class, having maintained the required grade of scholarship during the first three years of the college course, were elected to active membership in the society: Saidee Sheffield Luff, of Nashville, Tenn., fitted at the Fogg High School; Benjamin F. Cornelius, Nashville, Tenn., fitted at the Fogg High School; John J. Tigert, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., fitted at Webb School.

It is expected that the annual public address in the spring will be delivered by President William R. Harper, of Chicago University.

Prof. Tolman, Chancellor Kirkland, and Prof. C. E. Little were elected delegates to the National Council of the society, which will meet in Saratoga, N. Y., next September.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF COLLEGE LIFE.

THE Student Department of the Young Men's Christian Association is a movement which justly challenges the attention of every college student of to-day. This statement is especially true in regard to the Association in Vanderbilt University just at this time for many reasons.

Through the good judgment, the keen observation, and the conservative, yet aggressive efforts of the present General Secretary, there are being brought into and interested in the work a class of strong, noble, broad-minded fellows who are not simply Y. M. C. A. men, but who mix among the fellows and enter heartily into every phase of college life for the best there is in it. This is giv-

ing the Association a manly tone, such as it has never known, which is demanding the highest respect, not only of the student body but of the faculty as well. These fellows are getting a clear conception of what the work is at Vanderbilt, and are catching a great vision of the possibilities of what it might be.

The officers of the Association are: W. W. Crutchfield, '06, President; E. B. Tucker, '05, Vice President; G. T. Pugh, Grad., Treasurer; A. C. Hull, A.B., General Secretary. In order to give the Association a permanency of organization and continuity of policy, difficult to obtain in purely undergraduate institutions with rapidly changing personnel, an alumni committee of resident and nonresident members has been established. The committee is composed as follows: Prof. O. E. Brown, Percy D. Maddin, J. U. Rust, W. C. Branham, J. E. McCulloch, F. P. Turner, John H. DeWitt, W. D. Weatherford, Dr. W. R. Lambuth, W. R. Manier, E. W. Thompson, J. E. Edgerton, P. L. Cobb.

As an evidence of the faith the faculty and alumni have in the work, it might be proper to mention that four members of the faculty have contributed twenty dollars each to the support of the work for this session, and that several alumni have contributed even more, while many other members of the faculty and alumni have contributed very liberally.

The Board of Trust has evidenced its faith by voting an appropriation of two hundred dollars annually to the support of the work from the University funds. The student body has paid in as dues over fifty dollars. It is expected to raise this to two hundred dollars before the close of the year. By student subscriptions and other means in addition to the above mentioned, it is the aim and expectation of the officers to raise a budget of \$1,255 for the carrying on of the work this year.

The expenditure of the Association for the current year will be for the following proposed items and estimated amounts: Salary, \$750; repairs, \$50; advertising, \$100; Asheville Conference, \$100; reading room, \$40; International and State Work, \$40; social work, \$50; evangelistic, \$50. Total, \$1,180.

The present membership of the Association is one hundred and twenty in the Academic Department. There are also organizations in the Biblical, Dental, and Medical Departments. The organizations in the Medical and Dental Departments are not as strong as those of the Academic and Biblical Departments, as they are off

of the campus and the men are not brought in touch with one another so readily.

The regular weekly meetings, which are held on Friday evenings immediately after the supper hour, have been well attended. The attendance has fallen below fifty only once this year, while on some occasions there have been over a hundred in attendance. These meetings are conducted by the students themselves. Students of strong Christian character are selected to lead, and the meetings have proven both profitable and enjoyable.

There are at present seventy-five men enrolled for Bible study. Out of this number, there are about sixty who attend regularly and do faithful daily study in the Bible. The men are divided into groups of about ten each. Under the guidance of the Bible Study Committee one of the number is chosen as leader of the group, and the class is conducted by a free discussion of the lesson, which is guided by the leader along the best line to make it practical and profitable. A twofold purpose is kept in view in this work: to give men a clear and intelligent conception of the facts of the Bible, and to present such truths as will build men up into a strong, moral, and Christian manhood. There are two classes in mission study, with a total enrollment of fifteen. These men are making a thorough study of the missionary work and workers in various fields. The classes meet once a week to discuss the work they have done in their daily study.

Additional rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building have been fitted up for use as a game room and a cozy reading room. This leaves the space in the large meeting room formerly occupied by the reading table for the Secretary's office and also provides a quieter place for the reading room.

A special series of meetings was held in October and November, with the aim of meeting the needs of that large class of students who find intellectual and practical difficulties in the way of their Christian life. Five of these meetings were held on Sunday afternoons immediately after the dinner hour, with an average attendance of about eighty men. The speakers were Dr. O. E. Brown and Dr. J. O. Rust. Some definite results were obtained through these meetings, and it is the aim of the officers to arrange for a similar series in the spring, with the hope of having Mr. John R. Mott to close the series.

A Bible Study Institute and Association Conference for the Young Men's Christian Associations of Central Tennessee was

held at Vanderbilt in November. There were delegates from most all of the colleges and preparatory schools in this section. The stirring addresses delivered by Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, Bible Study Secretary of the Student Department of the International Committee, and the conferences conducted by Mr. W. D. Weatherford, Traveling Secretary of the International Committee, were especially practical and helpful.

There is also a vigorous Y. W. C. A. organized to promote the social and religious welfare of the young lady students who are not residents of Nashville and identified with any of the city Churches. Miss Penelope McDuffie, '04, is president, and the wife of Prof. Carter, who was until her marriage a member of the faculty of Sophie Newcomb College, is leader of the Bible class. During the fall Miss Ruth Paxon, Secretary of the American Committee of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Mabel Pye, Secretary for Kentucky and Tennessee, conducted a Y. W. C. A. conference in Nashville, which was attended by delegates from the Y. W. C. Associations, chiefly student associations, of this State and Kentucky. In the meetings and entertainments connected with the Conference the members of the Vanderbilt Y. W. C. A. took an active part.

TAXATION OF THE UNIVERSITY'S INCOME.

THE city assessor of Nashville has been instructed and will proceed to assess for taxation the Vauxhall Flats and so much of the Vanderbilt Building on Cherry Street as is not used by the Law Department. These properties represent investments of the endowment funds of the University, and the income obtained from the rental of them constitutes a part of the fund used in carrying on the educational work of the institution. The city authorities hold that, while educational institutions may enjoy exemption from taxation for property used by them for educational purposes, they may not have exemption for property from which an income is derived in order to be applied to educational uses. It is a new and unexpected action on the part of the city. If the property is taxable by the city as alleged, it is also taxable by the State under the same law; and if the property owned and used by educational, religious, and benevolent institutions in Nashville and used as a source of revenue is taxable, property similarly owned and used by any and all similar parties throughout the State is also taxable. The action of the city is, therefore, a matter of great and general

importance. The law under which the city proposes to act is quite recent, but has never been enforced before, and has been considered contrary to the constitutional exemption of the property of educational, religious, and charitable institutions from taxation. The attorneys of the University have announced their intention to enjoin the collection of the tax by suit in the Chancery Court.

DR. TOLMAN'S NEW BOOK.

THE American Book Company has in press the fifth issue of The Vanderbilt Oriental Series, which is a translation of Dörpfeld's *Troja*, by Dr. H. C. Tolman and G. C. Scoggin. This book tells the story of Prof. Dörpfeld's discovery of the ruins of Homeric Troy. Schliemann, in his excavations, had unearthed seven layers of superimposed cities, the second from the bottom of which he assumed to be the real Troy. Several years afterwards (1890), in company with Dörpfeld, he commenced to excavate anew, and discovered a building on the rim of the hill which contained specimens of Mycenæan pottery. The full significance of this discovery was not appreciated, as fever broke out and the excavations were discontinued. Schliemann, too, became ill, and soon after died from the effects of an operation upon his throat at Naples, thus passing away on the eve of a discovery that had been the dream of his life. In 1893 Dörpfeld resumed excavating, and discovered nine instead of seven cities, the sixth from the bottom, instead of the second, being undoubtedly Homeric Troy.

It was found to have been a city of great magnitude, surrounded by mighty walls, the substructure of which was twenty feet high and fifteen feet thick, containing three gates and three towers. Within were large buildings and springs of water. The city was built in terraces, with broad avenues running parallel with the city walls, and with broad, ascending ramps leading to the summit of the citadel.

This discovery of imported Mycenæan pottery shows that this city must at least have had commercial relations with the great Mycenæan world, and thus, as Dörpfeld supposes, is the veritable Troy of which Homer sang.

Prof. Dörpfeld has given Dr. Tolman special permission to use his material and photographs, and in collaboration with Mr. G.

C. Scoggin, M.A., instructor in the University School, Nashville, he is preparing the book that is soon to appear.

THE VANDERBILT SOUTHERN HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE Vanderbilt Southern History Society has been more than usually active this fall. Two meetings, both of them interesting and well-attended, have already been held. At the November meeting Prof. Moore reported upon the "Life of Sam Davis, the Confederate Martyr." Considerable material on this subject has been published especially in the *Confederate Veteran*; but when put together it exhibits inconsistencies and omissions which it is hoped may be in part cleared up and supplied by conference with the kinspeople and companions of Davis, a number of whom are still alive. Prof. Moore's purpose in presenting his report was to enlist the assistance of some of the students in completing the work.

At the December meeting Mr. Robert Quarles, State Archivist, was present and made a talk upon the manuscript treasures in the State Capitol, exhibiting some rare documents and the original surveyors' maps, recently discovered in the waste of documents, marking the boundary between the States of Tennessee and North Carolina. Dr. Ullrich B. Phillips, winner of the Justin Winsor Prize of the American Historical Association in 1901, at present Instructor in History in the University of Wisconsin, was also present and addressed the Society. He is engaged in studying some phases of the economic history of the southern States, and described some of the documents out of which he had obtained important information here in Nashville. The newspapers and court records and tax lists were rich. But such documents as account books and ledgers of plantation owners and dealers are as rare as they are valuable for these purposes.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

WILLIAM MALONE BASKERVILL AND HIS PUPILS.*

BY THEODORE H. BREWER.

I.

IN a first meeting with William Malone Baskervill one felt almost instinctively that he was in the presence of a true gentleman and a rare personality. His kindly nature and the charming simplicity of his manners made even a stranger realize that here was a man of real culture, and a lover of the best that is in life, although his character was by no means so open that it might be read at a glance. On the contrary, there was a certain reserve, a diffidence, in his nature that was not swept away with one bold stroke, but only after a longer and fuller acquaintance. To know him on the street was not to know him on the campus or in the class room. To know him in the *seminar* or lecture hall was not to know him at home and among his books. The closer one approached, the greater appeared his strength and charm.

Comparatively few students now in Vanderbilt have any personal recollection of Dr. Baskervill, though he died only a little over three years ago, so swift are the changes in the University population. But it is safe to say that not one of the hundreds who sat in his classes during the twenty years of his occupancy of the chair of English will ever allow his memory to grow dim. His was a personality that clings, not by reason of any false glamour, any theatrical display of learning, or any striking eccentricity, but by reason of that undying charm with which a man of handsome physical appearance, of a broad, well-stored mind, of sunny disposition and entertaining converse, is always invested.

Many lasting pictures of Dr. Baskervill remain in the mind of one at least of his pupils. I can see him now where I saw him first—his tall form strolling carelessly down the walk that leads out of the Chancellor's residence, where he then lived, and where "the Bishop" had lived before him. I remember that I stopped

* Southern Writers : Biographical and Critical Studies. Vol. II. Publishing House M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.

him and, as an applicant for entrance into the University, anxiously awaited his inspection of my preparatory credentials. He greeted me kindly and *viséd* my admission into his department. He seemed then, as he seemed ever after, to be a part and parcel of the University. He fitted into the framework of things as naturally as the campus oaks or the chapel bell, and I felt at home.

I can see him now as he lounged against his desk and hear him talk in easy, graceful style of Cædmon, of Shakespeare, of Tennyson. I listened, but often too I watched the blackbirds in the bare autumn trees, or, if it were spring, I let my eyes rove across the encompassing green, the green that seems to billow right against the brick walls of University Hall and try to climb to the very towers. I can hear him say "by the by," and enter upon an entertaining "aside," or pass into reminiscential vein telling of the olden days—perhaps it was of his first teacher, Price, at Randolph-Macon, or of Wülker, his master in philology, or it may have been of a visit to the battlefield of Leipsic, where Napoleon was beaten by the allied armies of Europe. These are the things that a man brings away from college. What he learns from his reading is of small import when compared with the influence of his surroundings and of his director's personality.

I can see him, too, as he sat among his graduate students, outlining their work and discussing men and movements in an informal way, casting a delightful fund of humor and anecdote over the proceedings, emphasizing his interest at times by a nervous pat of the foot, which many an old Vanderbilter will remember. Though not of a strenuous nature, he was nevertheless quietly enthusiastic, and he imparted his enthusiasm to his pupils.

One of the most pleasant sights of the campus was to see him with his buff leghorns, in which he took a keen interest. And often on a holiday one might catch a glimpse of him tramping away to the hills or the meadows in search of quail or squirrels, or along the river amid the haunts of ducks, for from boyhood he was a lover of shooting.

Perhaps the last time I saw him away from the campus was on the Hillsboro road on a chill afternoon in early spring. I met him in company with Dr. Hohlfeld, then professor of German in the University, out for a country walk. They passed me with a rapid, swinging stride, and as I watched them until they disappeared in the direction of the blue Harpeth hills that lend such charm to the country about Vanderbilt, I thought: "They are splendid speci-

mens of vigorous men." Little did I know that one of the two stalwart, scholarly looking men would so soon respond to the summons of Death.

As a teacher Baskervill was a success. His judgment was good, his taste was excellent, his scholarship was accurate, his reading was wide, and his whole equipment was so complete that the student at once felt confidence in his guide. He was not a man of great originality, but he knew how to direct the student to the best in literature. He had no crochets, no hobbies to foist upon his classes.

He had his loves in English literature, and of these Thackeray no doubt was chief, but we were never surfeited with praise of a favorite. Thackeray had to take his turn with the rest. He was a sympathetic critic and a man of catholic temperament. For the ultra realists in literature he did not care, but he was never ready to deny them any merit they might possess. That he recognized the necessity of a broad, unbiased way of looking at men and books may be seen in his criticism of Lanier, in which he says: "As a critic Lanier was more remarkable for penetration and apt characterization of particular authors than for range of sympathy and unerring judgment."

This is an eminently just observation. Lanier did not see things from the standpoint of one he did not like. George Eliot was to him the summation of all that is great in a novelist; therefore he could judge her work with sympathy, and there has been no finer interpreter of that work than Lanier. He did not approach Thackeray with the sympathetic spirit; for that reason he was fated "to misread the tenderest heart and to misjudge the finest art of all the great English novelists."

During five years of study under Dr. Baskervill, not once did I see his temper ruffled in the class room. He was never irritable and he never scolded, but he was uniformly kind and patient. When he felt that a man was shirking he said little, but the luckless wight found hard faring at examination. Few men failed in his work, for most of them were interested; but the man whom he decided to be willfully neglecting his duty was sure to fail, no matter how remarkable his talents at "cramming" on the night before examination.

As a teacher Baskervill did his greatest work. His influence upon the study of English in the South and upon the establishment of high educational ideals and the investigation of literary

conditions in the same section cannot be overestimated. Although the influence of any inspiring teacher on individual souls can never be ascertained and expressed in exact terms, it is possible to note external results of his work. In the case of Baskervill, these results are particularly noticeable.

The establishment of chairs of English all over the South, not only in colleges, but even in preparatory schools, can be traced directly to the work of himself and his pupils. The influence of Vanderbilt on southern ideals of education has been most marked, and it must be remembered that in English Baskervill was Vanderbilt. By his own scholarship, his energy and enthusiasm, his winning personality, and his love of the land of his birth, he developed the department and saw it grow to splendid proportions. Catching the fire from his old teacher, Price, at Randolph-Macon, he handed it on to his pupils, who, in turn, have spread it each in his own State and community. Even before his death one could almost state the extent of his influence along this line.

II.

Side by side with this development of a department of English, Dr. Baskervill developed himself as a writer and encouraged other southern writers who had for long been struggling against adverse circumstances.

His own literary work is valuable chiefly for its instructive character and entertaining interest. In his studies of southern writers he has done excellent biographical and critical work, the biographical element usually predominating. It was work that needed to be done, and he has done it carefully and well. If we may judge from his steady improvement in his handling of literary materials and in strength of style, we may with reason conclude that, had he lived, he would probably have become the historian of southern letters in the nineteenth century.

He wrote as he talked—that is, naturally and in an easy, pleasant style. His “Southern Writers” is filled with accurate and interesting information. He had thoroughly studied the conditions which he described, and he had a personal and intimate acquaintance with many of the men of whom he wrote.

His chief faults as a writer are principally to be found in the earlier studies. They consist in a tendency to quote too much from the opinions of others, in a resultant lack of original criticism, and in the absence of a distinguished literary style. Much im-

provement may be noticed in the later studies. In the criticism of Lanier there is a pronounced gain in his style, in his powers of analysis, and in the keenness of his observations, while in the study of "Charles Egbert Craddock" the continued growth toward a more perfect style is evident.

Charles Forster Smith thinks the best of the studies is the one on Joel Chandler Harris, "because it came without reserve right from the heart as well as the brain." A prominent instructor of English says that the paper on Irwin Russell is the best. Many of the newspaper critics and reviewers seem to prefer the study of Sidney Lanier. Such a diversity of opinion can lead only to the conclusion that all are good, as indeed they are.

It is peculiarly fitting that one of the literary plans dear to the heart of Dr. Baskervill should be carried to completion by his wife and several of his pupils. The second volume of "Southern Writers: Biographical and Critical Studies" continues and completes the series of sketches of the lives and works of the representative southern writers who belong to the period beginning with the close of the War between the States, and extending into our own day.

As he first planned the work Dr. Baskervill intended to prepare twelve studies: Joel Chandler Harris, Maurice Thompson, Irwin Russell, Sidney Lanier, Margaret J. Preston, George W. Cable, Charles Egbert Craddock, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Thomas Nelson Page, James Lane Allen, Grace King, and Samuel Minturn Peck. His original idea was modified by the length of the Lanier study and by the growing importance of younger and later writers whom it seemed best to add to the list. Death came all too soon, and in the first volume we find only the papers on Harris, Thompson, Russell, Lanier, Cable, and Craddock.

The second volume,* recently issued, contains an appreciative biographical sketch of Prof. Baskervill by his long-time friend and colleague, Charles Forster Smith, formerly of Vanderbilt, now of the University of Wisconsin; studies of Margaret Junkin Preston, by Janie McTyeire Baskervill; Richard Malcolm Johnston, by

*It will be of particular interest to the alumni and students of Vanderbilt to know that it is the intention of Mrs. Baskervill to devote the royalty from this volume to the University library. She says: "My ultimate purpose is to donate to the Vanderbilt library a sufficient number of English books to form the beginning of a memorial alcove—the royalty from this volume to be used in adding a few new books each year."

William A. Webb; Sherwood Bonner, by B. M. Drake; Thomas Nelson Page, by Edwin Mims; James Lane Allen, by John Bell Henneman; Mrs. Burton Harrison, by Henry N. Snyder; Grace Elizabeth King, by Henry N. Snyder; Samuel Minturn Peck, by William Henry Hulme; Madison Cawein, by William Henry Hulme; and A Closing Summary, by James W. Sewell.

An exhaustive consideration of nearly 400 pages upon ten or a dozen subjects is impossible in an article of this sort. Without any intention of making invidious distinctions, it may be said briefly that the more striking features of the book are the thoughtful, appreciative article on Mrs. Preston, written by Mrs. Baskervill in a smooth and pleasant style; Dr. Drake's excellent study of the character of Sherwood Bonner; Prof. Henneman's elaborate study of James Lane Allen; and President Snyder's estimate of the work of Mrs. Burton Harrison. Prof. Mims, in the study of Page, displays the liberal spirit which has been characteristic of most of the men who sat under Baskervill's teaching.

Prof. Henneman's paper is too long, but it is perhaps the best in the book. Despite repetition that seems unnecessary, it is more philosophical and more scientific in method than any one of the other studies. It traces the development and evolution of Allen's work, and its writer looks beyond his section of country in making up his estimate. It must not be forgotten, however, that his subject offers perhaps a better opportunity for genuine criticism than writers, for instance, of the type of Richard Malcolm Johnston or Samuel Minturn Peck.

In general the work of this volume may be characterized as that of students of historical conditions and of biography. The book is thoroughly readable, and it contains choice bits of criticism, but the style in many of the individual studies is defective. There is a tendency to talk around and about things instead of laying a subject bare with a few nice strokes.

Such a volume would do much toward establishing the true position of each of these writers of the South. It should do more. It should establish beyond question the fact or the doctrine that there are literary men and a literature in the South, but that there is no southern literature in the common acceptance of the term. Dr. Baskervill himself was no advocate of a southern literature theory. Joel Chandler Harris says: "What does it matter whether I am northern or southern, if I am true to truth and true to that larger truth, my own true self? My idea is that truth is more im-

portant than sectionalism, and that literature that can be labeled northern, southern, western, or eastern is not worth labeling at all." Prof. Mims is striking at the gist of the matter when he says: "In the writings of the latter (Harris) there is a raciness, a freshness that is almost American in its scope."

No literature that is not the natural flower of a national life can live. The South is not a separate nation, either in law or in sentiment, whatever it may have been at some time in the past. We are all Americans; and if we are to hope for a permanent literature, it must be an American literature. Thither we are slowly tending. Page in Virginia, Weir Mitchell in Pennsylvania, Harris in Georgia, and Hamlin Garland in Iowa are spinning the threads of local color that a great national artist will some day weave into the beautiful tapestry of an American literature.

It is right to encourage local writers and to develop local material, but in our joy over the discovery of a man among us who is able to tell a tale or sing a song or work some literary pocket in our ore district rich in crude material, however slight either of these efforts may be, we should remember that there is danger that we may lose sight of his relative importance and place him on too high a pinnacle of fame.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

THE entrance examinations held in May and repeated in September, 1903, gave evidence of the fact that more and more schools, public and private, are able to give their students a preparatory training sufficient for entering the Academic and Engineering Departments of Vanderbilt University. This does not mean that the pupils of any school may count on being admitted without examination. It has been the policy of the University not to extend the certificating privilege to a school until, after repeated experiment, it has been found that the school does satisfactory preparatory work and sends students pretty regularly to the University, through whose work, as they enter from year to year, the efficiency of the school can be constantly tested.

Every year the results of the examinations illustrate the advantage there is to the student in shaping his course exactly to meet the requirements for entrance and in taking examinations in as many subjects as possible in May, before the close of his school and while still at school, instead of postponing them until

the opening of the term in September, when they can be taken only at the University.

In May next the examinations for entrance will be held at the University in Nashville and contemporaneously at any place outside of Nashville to suit the convenience of candidates, subject to the ability of the University to secure a proper supervisor. The subjects, dates, and hours of examination will be as follows: Tuesday, May 17, English, 9 A.M. to 12 M.; Wednesday, May 18, Mathematics, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.; Thursday, May 19, Latin, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., or Physical Geography, 9 to 11 A.M.; Friday, May 20, United States History or Ancient History, 9 to 11 A.M. (or both may be taken from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.); Saturday, May 21, Greek, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., or German or French, 9 A.M. to 12 M. In Mathematics the Algebra may be taken without the Geometry, and *vice versa*; and in Latin and Greek the questions will be divided into preliminary and final, of which the applicant may take one or both. Examinations in English History, Chemistry, and Physics will be given only in September.

Compositions in English and laboratory notebooks in Physical Geography, Chemistry, and Physics, properly certified by the teacher, will be accepted in place of a part of the examination questions in the respective subjects. Indeed, the examiners prefer and urge the substitution, especially for students in English whose reading has not been confined to the readings laid down in the catalogue.

The prizes for the best entrance examinations in Latin and Greek, and in English, Mathematics, and United States History will be awarded upon the result of the September examinations. The contests are open to those who propose to enter the first college class in the respective subjects, and those who entered by examination in May or by certificate are eligible to contest. In 1903 the prize in Latin and Greek was awarded to Arthur Jones, of the Dresden, Tenn., Training School; and the Mathematics, English, and United States History prize to John C. Ransom, of the Bowen School, Nashville.

In place of its own examinations, the University will accept the examinations of the "College Entrance Examination Board" (address, Substation 84, New York, N. Y.), which will be held June 20-25, 1904. A list of the places at which the examinations are to be held in June, 1904, will be published about March 1. Requests that examinations be held at particular points, to receive

proper consideration, should be transmitted to the secretary not later than February 1. All applications for examination must be addressed to the secretary at the above address, and must be made by applicants from the southern States not later than May 30th upon a blank form to be obtained from the secretary upon application. The examination fee is five dollars.

INTERSCHOLASTIC DECLAMATORY CONTEST.

THE University-School Conference and Interscholastic Declamatory Contest, which was held with so much success last year on the day and evening preceding the Interscholastic Field and Track Meet, will be repeated this spring on the same occasion. They will occur on May 6, the Friday before the first Saturday. Dr. Richard Jones and Dr. H. Z. Kip constitute the committee having the arrangements in charge, and circular letters of announcement will soon be sent out. It is expected that the arrangements will not differ materially from those of last year.

THE COLE LECTURES.

THE sixth series of Cole Lectures "in defense and advocacy of the Christian religion," will be given, as announced, by Rev. James Chapman, D.D., Principal of Southlands Training College, the college of the Wesleyan Methodists in London, England. There will be six lectures delivered at the University at dates to be announced later in the eight days beginning with Sunday, April 24, and closing with Sunday, May 1. The subjects of the series and of the several lectures are as follows:

THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER IN RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF THE WORLD.

Lecture I. The Evil of Man's Nature and Condition: The Need of Regeneration.

Lecture II. The Christian Character: Its Source and Beginnings.

Lecture III. Principles of the Christian Character in Relation to God and the Universe.

Lecture IV. Principles of the Christian Character in Relation to Men and Societies.

Lecture V. Christian Self-Regard.

Lecture VI. The Maintenance, Development, and Consummation of Christian Character.

COMMENCEMENT, 1904.

HON. JACOB MCGAVOCK DICKINSON, formerly a member of the faculty of the Law Department, general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad, and recently of the counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission, has accepted the invitation of the Academic faculty to make the public commencement address. By invitation of the Biblical faculty, Bishop W. A. Candler will preach the commencement sermon.

The exercises of Alumni Day promise to be more than usually interesting. The new constitution which will come up for adoption is printed elsewhere in full for the information of alumni. The Fence Committee will have a substantial report to make. C. N. Burch, B.A. '88, LL.B. '89, is the orator, and Allen G. Hall, LL.B. '83, is the poet of the day. The Law class of '89 and the Academic and Engineering classes of '92 and '94 are arranging class reunions.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

THE constitution printed below was drawn up by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the session, 1902-03, by direction of the annual meeting of June, 1902. The more important changes embodied are as follows: 1. The provision that all graduates of the University shall be members. 2. That dues shall be non-cumulative. 3. That the VANDERBILT QUARTERLY shall be sent to all members who have paid current dues.

These provisions are based on the practice of the Alumni Associations of a number of other colleges, particularly the University of Michigan, which is one of the most active alumni bodies in the United States.

Consideration of this constitution is set for the next meeting of the Association.

BY-LAWS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this Association shall be Alumni Association of Vanderbilt University.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. This Association shall be composed of regular, associate, and *ex-officio* members.

Sec. 2. Persons who have taken degrees in the University, and graduates

in theology, shall thereupon become regular members, and their names shall be inscribed as such upon the roll of the Association.

Sec. 3. Any person who has been in attendance in any department of the University for a period of not less than one year may, after the date of graduation of the class with which he entered, if not at that time a student in the University, be elected an associate member upon a three-fourths vote, to be taken by ballot.

Sec. 4. The members and ex-members of the Board of Trust and Faculty shall be *ex-officio* members.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Historian.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at the annual meeting of the Association, shall be the official representative of the Association, and shall perform such other duties as are usually incident to such office.

Sec. 3. In case of the absence or disability of the President, his duties shall be performed by the Vice President.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall keep and preserve the minutes, records, and valuable papers of the Association. He shall keep an alphabetical roll of the members, with address, degree, and year of graduation. He shall aid in the formation of local Alumni Societies, and shall keep them in touch with the Association. He shall perform such other duties as are incident to the office of Secretary.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all the funds belonging to the Association, shall collect the membership dues, and shall present a written report to each annual meeting showing the exact condition of the finances of the Association. No expenditures shall be made or incurred excepting by direction of the Association or the Executive Committee. He shall give bond in such amount as the Executive Committee may determine upon.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Historian to preserve historical records of the Association, and to collect and preserve biographical sketches and published works of its members. He shall also act as Necrologist, and shall render annually to the Association a necrological report.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association, and three other members residing in or near Nashville, who shall be appointed by the President, each serving two years, their terms expiring alternately. A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall have general charge of the business of the Association, shall authorize all disbursements of its moneys not otherwise specifically appropriated, shall order and approve the Treasurer's bond, and shall annually audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and report thereupon to the annual meeting. The Executive Committee shall meet at any time upon the call of the President.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power of appointment to fill

any vacancy that may occur among the officers of the Association by death, resignation, or disability.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

Section 1. The Association shall hold an annual meeting and celebration on Alumni Day, during Commencement week, at such time and place as the Secretary may designate.

Sec. 2. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—EXERCISES.

Section 1. The exercises shall consist of an Annual Oration and an Annual Poem, to be delivered by members of the Association selected at the previous annual meeting.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall also provide for an Annual Dinner of the members of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.—DUES.

There shall be imposed upon each member of the Association an annual assessment of one dollar; *provided, however*, that the nonpayment of such assessment shall not be considered as vitiating the membership of any individual; and *provided, further*, that said annual assessment shall not be cumulative; and *provided, further*, that this assessment shall not be imposed upon *ex-officio members*.

ARTICLE VIII.—VANDERBILT QUARTERLY.

Every member of the Association who shall have paid his annual assessment for any current year shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the *VANDERBILT QUARTERLY* for a period of one year.

ARTICLE IX.—ELECTIONS.

All officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at any annual meeting, voting by ballot, and shall serve for one year, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE X.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business for the annual meeting of the Association shall be as follows, subject, however, to any waiver or change by a majority vote of the members present:

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reading of the Treasurer's report.
4. Report of committees.
5. Report of the Historian.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of officers for the ensuing year.
9. Election of Orator and Poet for next annual meeting.
10. Miscellaneous business.
11. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.—AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE XII.—RULES OF ORDER.

Rules of parliamentary practice laid down in Robert's "Rules of Order" shall govern the Association in all cases not provided for by the foregoing by-laws.

THE 1903 FOOTBALL SEASON.

SUCCESS, though a little marred at the beginning, was with Vanderbilt throughout the football campaign of 1903. The weather, it is true, was too warm at the beginning of the season for the best work, and the latter part of the last game was too chilly for the comfort of the spectators; yet no game fell upon a stormy day, and the attendance showed an increase over that of last year. The scores in all the games save one were satisfactory, and the teams played were the other three strong ones of Tennessee, that of Washington, and those of four State universities.

The season opened October 3 with Cumberland. Among those who had carefully watched the formation of the Lebanon team there was not an overabundance of confidence as to Vanderbilt's chances of success in the game. The teams were evenly matched, and on straight football the score should have been 0 to 0; but the fumbling of a punt was disastrous to Vanderbilt's chances, and the game was lost, 6 to 0. However, the catching of punts is a part of the game, and Cumberland's alertness in taking advantage of the situation gave her a just victory. Alabama was then defeated 30 to 0, and Tennessee 40 to 0. Neither team proved to be as strong as was expected, and it was felt that the game with Central would be the first genuine test of the 'Varsity's strength. But Central disbanded a few days before the game, and Mississippi was secured instead. Her team had organized too late to be well trained; and the score, like its predecessors, was one-sided, 33 to 0. This game, all things considered, was the least interesting of the year, and a comparison of the gate receipts with those of other games indicates the wisdom of the dictum, "Don't swap horses when crossing a stream."

The next two games were away from home. Georgia came first, and the interest in the game with her at Atlanta was largely speculative: Will Vanderbilt equal the score of 29 to 0 made

against Georgia by Clemson? The result of the game was even better from a Vanderbilt standpoint—33 to 0. A long trip to Austin, Tex., followed, but the Commodores could do no better than hold the Texans even, 5 to 5. The southern trip of last year was full of success, but the after effects were disastrous to Vanderbilt. This year every man came back from Texas in good shape for the final games. Washington came next. Having held the Northwestern team to a score of 23 to 0, and played a tie game with Missouri, it was expected that this would be one of the hardest games of the season. But Washington's offensive work was ineffectual against the Vanderbilt men, who easily broke through her defense and established their best record of the season, 41 to 0. There was no game the following Saturday, and all efforts were directed toward perfecting the plays for the Thanksgiving game, and when the time came everything was ready.

The preparations had been more extensive than for any other game ever contested on Dudley Field. At the middle of the field on both sides the reserved seats had been numbered and the tickets printed to correspond. On the south end of the east side were the Vanderbilt rooters, with Ben L. Clary as Leader of Yells. Sewanee's favorers had the north end, and the masses of purple and of gold at either end were a sight long to be remembered. On the west side forty boxes, holding four each, had been placed just outside the fence, and were all taken. Back of these the seats filled with the mingled wearers of the purple and of the black and gold contrasted well with the banks of single colors on the opposite side. The north end too was provided with seats, and all these were for the banner crowd in Vanderbilt's athletics.

All were in expectation of a close contest without spectacular features, and in this they were not disappointed. The day itself was bright, and in the forenoon warm and pleasant, and such it continued to be till about the middle of the game, when a cold wave came. But the conditions for football were ideal, and the contestants were worthy of the spectatorial interest in the game. Both sides were hopeful, for Sewanee's goal line had not been crossed during the season; and Vanderbilt's, as the direct result of football prowess, only by Texas. The game opened at 2:28 P.M. with Vanderbilt defending the north goal. So evenly matched were the two teams that short gains of one, two, or three yards were the order of the day. At length a more substantial gain was

made by Bryan for the Commodores, and in another play Sewanee's goal had been crossed and the score was 5 to 0; and such it remained, for the attempt to kick goal failed. Vanderbilt then kicked to Sewanee, who returned the ball twenty yards and began a series of gains; but these at length were stopped by Vanderbilt and no more scoring was done in the first half. The beginning of the second half was the reverse of that of the first. After a few interchanges of the ball, Colmore went through Vanderbilt's line for twenty yards, and in two plays Phillips carried the ball over the line, and Sewanee's failure to kick goal left the score 5 to 5. Then came a succession of punts following futile attempts to make the required distance, till scarcely five minutes remained to play and Vanderbilt's goal was forty yards away. Then it was that Hamilton, by a run of twenty-five yards, placed the ball on the twelve-yard line. Here came the culmination of the struggle. But twelve yards between Vanderbilt and victory! two trials and no gain. Then the Commodores held a short counsel of war. The signal was given, but the ball was not snapped till Sewanee was off-side, and seven yards were still to gain; three more attempts, and but two are left. Half of this was gained, and one more play must decide the day. The ball was passed and—fumbled. When the superimposed mass of players was removed by the officials, Alex Perry was found at the bottom with the ball in his possession, and Vanderbilt had won 10 to 5.

The officials were George W. Rowbotham, of Memphis, Referee; Albert Weik, of Greencastle, Ind., Umpire; and Fred West, Nashville, Linesman. The penalties imposed were not numerous, and none were for slugging or rough playing. It was a gentleman's game throughout, in which the victors won their laurels and the defeated suffered no humiliation.

Does the game have any bearing on the definite localization of that periodic will-o'-the-wisp, the southern football championship? Does it belong to Clemson? Cumberland? Sewanee? Texas? Vanderbilt? Texas tied Vanderbilt, and Clemson tied Cumberland; so that the teams on the extremes of the field, barring their opponents from any claim to supremacy, did not establish their own claim to the championship. Cumberland beat Vanderbilt, tied Clemson, and lost to Sewanee, which lost to Vanderbilt, which fluked a game to Cumberland, and could not outscore Texas. Only one conclusion is safe and sound—five good teams. But who were the Vanderbilt players? We append the names of the

players and their positions in all the games as an indication of the development of the team:

Cumber- land.	Alabama.	Tennes- see.	Missis- sippi.	Georgia.	Texas.	Washing- ton.	Sewanee.
Perry..... C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.
Patterson... R.G.	R.G.	R.G.	R.G.	R.G.	R.G.	R.G.	R.G.
Brown, J. H. L.G.	L.G.	L.G.	L.G.	L.G.	L.G.	L.G.	L.G.
Graham ... R.T.	R.T.	R.T.	R.T.	R.T.	R.T.	R.T.	R.T.
Prichard... L.T.	L.T.	L.T.	L.T.	L.T.	L.T.	L.T.	L.T.
Blake, R. E. L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.*
Blake, D. B. L.H.*	R.H.*	R.E.	R.E.	R.E.	R.E.	R.E.	R.E.
Kyle..... Q.	R.H.*	Q.	R.H.	Q.	Q.	Q.	Q.
Tigert..... F.B.	L.H.	L.H.	L.H.	R.H.	R.H.	L.H.	R.H.
Hamilton... R.H.	F.B., Q.*	F.B.	F.B.	F.B.	F.B.	F.B.	F.B.
Bryan..... R.E.	F.B.*	—	—	L.H.	L.H.	—	L.H.
Howell..... —	Q.*	—	Q.	—	—	R.H.	—
Jones, G... L.H.*	R.E.	R.H.	—	—	—	—	—
Brown, I... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	L.E.*

*Part of game.

As will be seen by the above, but fourteen men played on the 'Varsity team this year. Ten of these were in every game. Bryan and Howell, with the aid of one of G. Jones's three games, filled out the list. I. Brown played in only a part of one game. This indicates that the team as a whole was one of the best-seasoned that ever represented the Vanderbilt. Nearly all were veterans; J. H. Brown and Patterson had seen service at the Vanderbilt in other days, and took their places in the line from the beginning; and only two were new players: R. E. Blake, who came from Bowen's School, and Prichard, from Branham & Hughes.

Whether such intensity of development of "team" is best for the general development, it is not our province here to discuss; but the limitation in the present case certainly does indicate the carefulness of the training given.

The following statistics in regard to the team will not be without interest:

	Position.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Perry.....	C.	22	6 ft., 2 in.	160
Patterson.	R.G.	20	6 ft.	190
Brown, J. H.....	L.G.	24	6 ft., 1½ in.	183
Graham.	R.T.	20	6 ft.	175
Prichard.....	L.T.	17	.....	190
Blake, D. B.....	R.E.	21	5 ft., 11 in.	163
Blake, R. E.....	L.E.	18	6 ft.	170
Kyle.....	Q.	21	5 ft., 10 in.	160
Tigert.....	R.H.	21	6 ft., 3 in.	180
Bryan.....	L.H.	21	5 ft., 11 in.	160
Hamilton.....	F.B.	21	5 ft., 11 in.	167
Howell.....	Q.	19	5 ft., 6 in.	150
Jones, G.....	—	20	5 ft., 11 in.	153
Brown, I.....	—	19	5 ft., 10 in.	160

Though most of the athletic interest has been centered on Dudley Field, yet a couple of excursions by the scrub team players to other points deserve a passing mention. October 9 they were defeated at Spring Hill by the team representing Branham & Hughes' Preparatory School by a score of 8 to 6. October 31 they were again defeated at Lebanon by the Castle Heights team by a score of 5 to 0, a drop kick from the twenty-five-yard line making the only score for Castle Heights. At all times when needed the scrubs have been at their places to oppose the 'Varsity, and to them must be awarded no little praise for the efficient service rendered in disciplining the 'Varsity players. Hard their work, scant their reward, and no herald, self-appointed, stands ready to proclaim the All-American, All-Southern, or All-Vanderbilt Scrub Team. Then let us not begrudge to some of them the testimonial of a mention: Caldwell, DeBow, Hull, Chapin Jones, Lee, Lipscomb, Lockhart, Manier, Motz, Nichols, Nolen, Scales, Simpson, Tabb, Taylor. Boldly they fought and well, and well do they deserve something more of a memorial than a passing *hic jacent*.

The manager, Alonzo Monk, Jr., came back sick from the Texas trip, and his managerial mantle was passed on to his assistant, C. C. Green (since elected manager for 1904), on whom devolved the management of the last two games, and it was no easy task. But one not so burdensome was imposed on him when he presented Coach James R. Henry, who had received his football training at the University of Chicago, with a seal ring as a mark of approval on the part of the team for his services during the season. The presentation took place at the University Club at the banquet given on the evening of December 4 to the members of the 'Varsity by the following gentlemen interested in the welfare of Vanderbilt athletics and athletes: Dr. W. L. Dudley, Col. H. A. Alexander, W. R. Cole, John Bell Keeble, Dr. Duncan Eve, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dr. R. A. Barr, Dr. L. E. Burch, Dr. J. H. Stevenson, Dr. R. B. Steele, Prof. C. S. Brown, G. M. Neely, A. B. Hill, E. W. Thompson, Claude Waller, Thomas H. Malone, Jr., Charles C. Trabue, M. E. Holderness. Vanderbilt banners and pennants hung on the walls, and the table, arranged in the old Roman form, was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and with lines of ribbons black and gold. At the seat of honor was Dr. Dudley, and in front of

him, depending from the table, was the banner given by the ladies of the University classes to the football team of 1902. On this rested the cup, a silver football, supported on winged feet, presented by the Nashville Retail Merchants' Association, finally to become the permanent possession of the winner of two out of three games between Sewanee and Vanderbilt. Dr. Dudley read a letter from Vice-Chancellor Wiggins, of Sewanee, wishing Vanderbilt success against all their rivals except Sewanee. After doing justice, rather execution, to the elaborate menu, the toastmaster introduced the speakers, Dr. J. H. Stevenson, Hon. John Bell Keeble, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, and Thomas H. Malone, Jr., who regaled the company with their responses to the toasts assigned. These were phrased with such delightful ambiguity that there could be no wandering from the text, and no flight of fancy went beyond the bounds, nor touch of Attic salt was felt to be unseasonable.

"Put money in thy purse" is the golden rule of Iago, and is the not unlaudable aim of the Vanderbilt Association, and a statement of its success in this respect will not be out of place. A study of the following table will show that games away from home have not paid; that with one exception there was a steady increase in gate receipts from the beginning to the end of the season. The net receipts, while large for our Association, merely offset the loss from baseball and track team last spring and leave the Association practically where it was a year ago, with the assets all on the negative side of the account:

Teams.	Date.	Weather.	Gate Receipts.	Expenses.	Gain.	Loss.	Score.
Vanderbilt vs.							
Cumberland....	Oct. 3	Fair	\$ 300 20	\$ 207 17	\$ 93 03	.....	0- 6
Alabama.....	Oct. 10	"	337 75	227 90	109 85	.....	30- 0
Mississippi.....	Oct. 17	"	360 25	282 70	77 55	.....	40- 0
Tennessee.....	Oct. 24	"	261 75	252 15	9 60	.....	33- 0
Washington....	Nov. 14	"	418 75	304 65	114 10	.....	41- 0
Sewanee.....	Nov. 26	"	4,048 90	2,216 80	1,832 10	.....	10- 5
Total at home.			\$5,727 60	\$3,491 37	\$2,236 23		154-11
Georgia.....	Oct. 31	"	\$ 357 35	\$ 294 85	.....	\$ 83 85	33- 0
(At Atlanta.)			*\$211 00				
Texas.....	Nov. 6	"	1,041 50	\$ 889 90	.....	189 90	5- 5
(At Austin.)			*\$700 00				
Total			\$7,126 45				
			*\$6,638 60	\$4,676 12	\$2,236 23	\$273 75	192-16
Net receipts on games.....					\$1,962 48		
General expenses, football account.....					1,282 15		
Profits for the season.....					\$ 680 33		

* Vanderbilt's receipts.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

THE annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held with the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge on December 18 and 19, 1903, the Executive Committee meeting on Friday and the Association on Saturday. Fifteen colleges were represented, the largest attendance in the history of the Association, and the legislation was important. The taint of professionalism which, through "summer" and quasi-professional baseball playing, has continually menaced amateur sport in college, is now regulated for all the colleges of the Southern Intercollegiate Association by a strong rule. The southern colleges are the first to act as a body in this matter. A similar rule is found elsewhere only in the rules of the Princeton and Pennsylvania Athletic Associations.

The colleges represented were: Vanderbilt University, University of Nashville, Cumberland University, University of the South, Clemson College, University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, Mercer University, University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Mississippi, Mississippi A. & M. College, Louisiana State University, Tulane University, and University of Texas.

The rules governing the eligibility of "summer" baseball players are worded as follows: "That no student who has played on a regularly organized summer baseball team which is a member of a baseball league shall be eligible to play on any team in this Association. This law will apply only to cases arising during the summer of 1904 and thereafter.

"No person who while in college has played on a so-called 'summer' baseball team and has received even his board, railroad fare, or any portion of his expenses, shall be eligible to play on any team in this Association, with this exception: That a student may play on a team in the town where he has resided one year and is still residing. This rule to apply during and after the summer of 1904."

The effect of these rules will be that no college student can play with any but an unpaid team, and that he cannot receive even his expenses unless playing with the town team of the town in which he has resided for at least a year and still resides.

South Carolina College, Kentucky University, and Kentucky State College were blacklisted for persistent and offensive dis-

regard of the spirit of the rules which govern the members of the Association, and which teams not members of the Association are obliged to subscribe to by the contract which they make whenever they agree to play against members of the Association.

At the end of four months the mystery of the Cumberland football team is more mysterious and more serious than at the beginning. Charges of professionalism have spread abroad and gained such public credence that some have severely criticised and others have exultantly sneered at the Association for its failure to disbar that team. Yet the Executive Committee could do no more than report a minute to the Association that, after considering a large mass of accumulated evidence, it was unable to prefer charges against the team before the Association, though, at the same time, it was equally unable to exonerate the team and recommend the dismissal of the charges.

Resolutions were unanimously passed complimenting the President, Dr. Dudley, and thanking him for his arduous labors and earnest and successful efforts in behalf of amateur college sport.

Austin was selected as the place of the next annual Field and Track Meet, which will be held, as usual, about the middle of next May under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the University of Texas.

The officers for next year are: Dr. W. L. Dudley, President; W. M. Riggs, of Clemson, Vice President; A. L. Bondurant, of the University of Mississippi, Secretary and Treasurer; Profs. Dudley, Riggs, Bondurant, A. H. Patterson, of Georgia, and B. B. Ross, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Executive Committee.

The next annual meeting will be held in December, 1904, with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, Ala.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

THE second annual meeting of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of Middle Tennessee was held in Nashville on Saturday, December 19, 1903. The following schools were represented: Branham & Hughes by William Hughes, McTyeire Institute by James A. Robins, Morgan School by R. K. Morgan, Castle Heights by J. E. Edgerton, Battle Ground Academy by the Peoples Brothers, the Mooney School by W. D. Mooney, Fogg High School by A. J. Cavert, University School by C. B. Wallace, and the Bowen School by A. G. Bowen.

The Association extended the playing limit from three years to four; provided that a school, being a member of the Association, should not play a team which had been suspended or expelled from the Association; and suspended the Sewanee Grammar School for one year for playing ineligible men.

The officers of the Interscholastic Association for the ensuing year are: William Hughes, President; James A. Robins, Vice President; A. G. Bowen, Secretary and Treasurer; these and R. H. Peoples and J. E. Edgerton, Executive Committee.

WINTER AND SPRING ATHLETICS.

THE basket ball team has united with the teams of the University of Nashville, the city Y. M. C. A., and the Nashville Athletic Club in a city league. The series will run from January 15 to February 19, and two games will be played each Friday night, alternately at the Y. M. C. A. and the N. A. C. gymnasiums, until each team has played each other twice.

There is a probability that the baseball men will be able to have the use of the Nashville Horse Show building for early indoor practice in order to get ready for the opening of the season. The members of former nines who are in college and available for the team this spring are: G. Davis, Love, and Weaver, pitchers; Perry, first base; Cornelius, right field; Lawson Clary and Roulstone, shortstops; E. J. Hamilton, second base; and Bradford, substitute. T. W. Davis, who will graduate in law this year, will coach the team.

The team of Cumberland University will be played late in April. There will be two games with Sewanee in Nashville and two on the mountain, with an eventual fifth game on the grounds of the Nashville Baseball Club. The season will close late in May with a trip to St. Louis to play the team of Washington University.

The Intercollegiate Track Meet will be held on May 13 and 14, at Austin, Tex., under the auspices of the University of Texas Athletic Association. The students will raise by subscription a fund to send the team, as the income from admissions is never enough to meet even the traveling expenses of the team. Six out of nine of last year's team are in the University and available: W. J. Anderson, captain, hurdles and high jump; F. Black, hundred and two-twenty yards dashes; Grinnell Jones, long-distance runs;

E. J. Hamilton, hurdles and broad jump; G. Hamilton, half mile and broad jump; W. T. Nolen, quarter mile.

The cup presented by the Atlanta Athletic Association to be contested for, and to go to the association which first wins it three times, will be contested for the second time. Last year Vanderbilt won the meet, and has possession of the cup until the next meet in May.

The Interscholastic Track Meet will be held on the Dudley Field on Saturday, May 7, as usual.

The Tennis Club has had a most successful season, both in numbers and interest. The number of entries in the fall tournament was very large. There remain P. B. Kern, C. C. Gumm, and Glenn Hall to play for the championship of the club. Their games have been postponed until the opening of good weather in the spring.

STUDENT HONORS, 1903-04.

EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.—Editor in Chief, H. W. DuBose, '04; Manager, J. W. Nichols, '04. Associate Editors: S. M. Miller, '06B; Ernest Lloyd, '05; A. F. Blanks, '05; B. F. Cornelius, Jr., '04.

EDITORS OF THE HUSTLER.—Editor in Chief, George F. Davis, '05. Associate Editors: I. Lee Holt, '05; B. P. Tyler, '05B; B. W. Key, '05; E. B. Tucker, '05; Alonzo Monk, Jr., '06B; M. F. Woodrow, '05. Department Editors: Philip Browder, '04, Law; Harley Cawthon, '04, Dental; W. W. MacDonell, '05, Medical; Paul Tyler, '04, Theological; Frank W. Chappell, '04, Engineering; J. A. Smith, '04, Pharmaceutical. L. D. Hudson, '04, Business Manager.

EDITORS OF THE COMET.—R. M. Mann, '04, Kappa Alpha, Editor in Chief; W. Clark Williams, '05L, Alpha Tau Omega, Business Manager; H. M. Dobbs, '04B, Phi Delta Theta; G. Jones, Grad., Sigma Nu; John Paul Tyler, '04B, Beta Theta Pi; B. P. Tyler, '05B, Sigma Chi; Frank K. Houston, '04, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; J. A. Williamson, '04, Pi Kappa Alpha; C. C. Green, '05, Kappa Sigma; Frank Berry, '06, Phi Kappa Psi; D. M. McClaren, '04, Phi Kappa Sigma; H. W. DuBose, '04, Delta Kappa Epsilon; J. R. Fisher, '04, Delta Tau Delta.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Officers of Dialectic Society: Forney Hutchinson, '05B, President; J. T. Ezzard, '04L, Vice President; Ernest Lloyd, '05, Critic; Albertson Vann, '06B, Secretary; B. L. Wilford, '07, Chaplain; A. F. Nye, '04, Sergeant at Arms.

Officers of Philosophic Society: W. H. Cook, '05, President; Moses Bergeda, Grad., Vice President; A. L. Edwards, '06, Secretary; J. B. Tansil, '05L, Critic; J. J. Heflin, '05, Treasurer; E. M. Steele, '06, Chaplain; I. L. Holt, '04, Sergeant at Arms.

SOUTHERN HISTORY ASSOCIATION.—Officers: J. M. Corum, '06, President; H. H. Barger, Grad., Vice President; I. L. Holt, '04, Secretary and Treasurer; J. W. Clifton, Grad., and L. C. Perry, Grad., Executive Committee.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.—J. R. Williamson, President; G. J. Evans, Vice President; Saidee Luff, Secretary and Treasurer.

HONOR COMMITTEE.—J. R. Williamson, President '04, Chairman; John Nichols, '04; W. A. Smart, '04; E. B. Tucker, President '05; E. J. Hamilton, President '06; D. R. Stubblefield, Jr., President '07; John L. Rhea, '04, Department of Pharmacy.

VANDERBILT Y. M. C. A.—W. W. Crutchfield, '06, President; E. B. Tucker, '05, Vice President; G. T. Pugh, Grad., Treasurer; A. C. Hull, '03 (Stanford), General Secretary.

ATHLETICS.—Football Team '04: John J. Tigert, Jr., '04, Captain; C. C. Green, '05, Manager; Mark Bradford, '06, Assistant Manager.

Baseball Team '04: Alex Perry, '05M, Captain; B. L. Clary, '05E, Manager; F. W. Chappell, '04E, Assistant Manager; John J. Tigert, Jr., '04, Official Scorer.

Track Team '04: W. J. Anderson, '05, Captain; L. D. Hudson, '04, Manager; E. B. Tucker, '05, Assistant Manager.

Basketball Team '03-'04: John J. Tigert, Jr., '04, Captain; E. J. Hamilton, '06, Manager.

Leader of Yells, Roy Burks, '04E.

VANDERBILT LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.—Dr. O. E. Brown, President; F. F. Frantz, Grad., Vice President; Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, Secretary and Treasurer; P. B. Kern, '05B, Manager of Courts.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—Ben L. Clary, '04, President; J. R. Williamson, '04, Vice President; R. M. Mann, '04, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Reese Porter, '05; E. J. Hamilton, '06; W. C. Williams, '06L; G. T. Davis, '05; L. H. Burns, '06; J. R. Waters, '06.

GLEE CLUB.—G. W. Dyer, President; A. F. Blanks, '05, Vice President; D. M. Wright, '04, Secretary; George Rauscher, Jr., '06E, Treasurer; J. P. Tyler, '04B, Manager; C. C. Washburne, Director.

THE CLASS OF '93 TEN YEARS LATER.

RICHARD M. ALLEN, B.A. Born in Smith County, Tenn., October 6, 1872, the son of George M., and Nannie C. Allen. His early life was spent on the farm, and he attended the village school until he was sent to Vanderbilt University. He spent five years at the University, studying in the Academic and Medical Departments, and graduating in the former in June, 1893. He enjoyed the college sports and in football took an active part.

He graduated in medicine at Bellevue Medical College, and spent some time in the hospitals of New York City. In 1895 he married Miss Katherine Clickner in New York, and lived there with his family until the year of the great rush to the Klondike. He went to Skaguay, Alaska, where he practiced medicine for more than a year. After a short trip home to Tennessee, he returned to Alaska, and joined an exploring party in search of gold. The whole party of eighteen persons was lost in a storm in Kasloquin Bay on June 28, 1898. The report that the party was murdered was undoubtedly false, as some of the bodies were found with watches, knives, etc., upon them. Allen's watch was found and returned to his brother at Dixon Springs, Tenn.

Mrs. Allen and little Richard live in Troy, N. Y., but make a five or six months' trip to Tennessee annually. Little Richard "is to go to Vanderbilt some day."

JOHN A. BELL, B.L. Graduating when he was in his twenty-third year, he studied law in Louisville and went to Owensboro, Ky., to practice, which seems to have been a part of the State in which his father, who was a clergyman, was best acquainted. In spite of his retiring, self-depreciatory disposition, his sterling character and abilities won his way to success both in law and in politics, and at the time of his death, about 1900, he was a member of the Kentucky State Senate. J. M. Strother, who saw him from time to time while he was a student in Louisville, writes: "He seemed very much interested in his studies, and told me about his plan for practicing somewhere in the western part of the State." W. W. Craig writes: "Just after the famous Goebel Legislature in Kentucky I had a letter from John, in which he recounted his career to some extent since leaving college. It was a career to be proud of. He was a member of the Senate in Kentucky." The letter was afterwards destroyed by a fire in Craig's office.

LYTLE BROWN, B.E., C.E. Spent a year at the University as graduate fellow and instructor in Manual Training. After taking his examinations for his C.E. degree in June, 1894, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on June 15, 1894, remaining there as a cadet until April 26, 1898. On that date he was graduated, somewhat in advance of the usual date on account of the approaching war with Spain, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, as Second Lieutenant. Until May 9 he was stationed at Willets Point, N. Y., at the U. S. Engineer and Submarine-Mine School, engaged in the study of submarine mining for harbor defense.

He joined Company E, Battalion of U. S. Engineers, with the Fifth Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., on May 14, 1898. Seventeen thousand troops were assembled at Tampa preparatory to the expedition to Santiago, Cuba. Going with this corps to Santiago, he landed on June 24, 1898, and participated in the engineering operations of the campaign, returning to the United States at Montauk Point, Long Island, with the Battalion of Engineers on August 27, 1898. On September 4 he went with Company E to West Point, its home station, and on September 22 went to his home in Tennessee on a visit.

He reported to the engineer officer of the Savannah District for duty on October 22, 1898, at Savannah, Ga., and was on duty there until August 10, 1899, in local charge of the construction of the seacoast fortifications for Savannah harbor at Tybee Island, Ga. From August 15, 1899, to June 26, 1900, he was on duty with Company D, Battalion of Engineers U. S. A., and a student officer at the U. S. Engineering School and School of Submarine Mines at Willets Point, N. Y.

From June 26 to August 22, 1900, he was *en route* to the Philippine Islands. He was first assigned to duty as city engineer of Manila, P. I., as engineer officer on the staff of the provost marshal of Manila, in charge of the Department of Public Works and Water Supply of the city of Manila. In this position he served for eleven months, from September 5, 1900, to August 7, 1901. He then served in various positions in the island of Luzon from October 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902, as engineer officer, Department of Northern Luzon, and engineer in charge of the Santa Cruz bridge at Manila; from March 1, to July 1, 1902, in charge of survey for the Board of Fortification at Manila, P. I.; from July 1, to September 15, 1902, engaged in the survey of the port

of Aparri, Luzon, and in making report as to the feasibility of improving the harbor at that place.

He started for the United States on October 30, 1902, and from December 8, 1902, to January 8, 1903, he was on leave of absence visiting his home in Tennessee. On the latter date he assumed his present position as Instructor in the Department of Mathematics, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. His present rank is First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

He was married on December 23, 1902, to Miss Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn.

"It is going beyond the scope of your letter, but I wish to acknowledge what I have felt many times, and that is the debt I owe to the University. It gave me the best of the theoretical knowledge that I possess, and the training received there secured me a place in the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and has thus far stood me in good stead in the work that has fallen to my lot."

WILLIAM WESLEY CRAIG, B.S., LL.B. After graduating in the Academic Department, attended the Law Department and graduated in 1895, "one of the fortunate four" who were given their diplomas in that year. In September of 1895 he began the practice of law at Alamo, the county seat of Crockett, his native county, where he remained until his removal, in August, 1903, to Ripley, a railroad point in an adjoining county, Lauderdale, in which he at the time already had quite an extended acquaintanceship.

At Alamo he had a satisfactory measure of success, making a living from the start, and having at the time of his leaving as large a practice as any member of the local bar. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected as the representative of Crockett County to the State Legislature, which met in January, 1897. He was a member of the extra session of 1898, and in that fall was renominated and reelected, serving in the session of 1899. In the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention which met in Nashville in 1900, he was made an elector on the Democratic Presidential ticket for the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee, and took an active part in the campaign.

He has been strong and active, and his health has been good, except for a spell of fever in September, 1901, which taxed his system considerably. He has, however, felt some slight ill effects from excessive efforts in athletics while at college, notably on one annual Field Day, when he became overheated.

In Ripley he found an excellent opening for a lawyer, and has built up a successful practice.

He was married on December 14, 1899, to Miss Mary, daughter of W. H. and Lina McKnight, of Humboldt, Tenn. He has one child, a girl, born February 18, 1901.

ALBERT PERCY CROCKETT, B.A., LL.B. Graduated in law in 1894, and taught two years in Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Ky. He then located at Hopkinsville and began the practice of law. He has remained there since, building up a good practice. He is the local attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in that considerable and flourishing city.

JOHN W. CROOK, B.E. Taught for six years at various places in Texas: One term at Marvin, 1893-94; two terms as principal of the second ward school in Paris, 1894-96; another term at Marvin, 1896-97; one term as principal at Atlas, 1897-98; and one term as principal and superintendent at West Paris, 1898-99, which closed his career as teacher.

Since then he has been city engineer of Paris, Tex. He was first appointed in May, 1899, for two years, and reappointed in 1901 for a second term. In 1903 he was elected by the people for a third term of two years in the same office. His work has always been pleasant and fairly lucrative.

He was married on December 23, 1896, to Miss Mary E., daughter of S. H. Neathery, of Jennings, Tex. There have been born to him two children: On December 13, 1897, Olin Landrith, a strong and healthy boy; on January 22, 1901, a daughter, Mary Addelene, who died May 12, 1902.

HENRY A. DAVIS, B.S. Graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1896. He spent the year 1898 in Cairo, Ill., practicing medicine, and in the fall of 1902 returned to Cairo, where he is now located in the practice of his profession. Between the above dates he was at his former home, in Cayce, Ky., where he practiced medicine and farmed.

J. H. DINNING, B.A., M.A. Held a scholastic fellowship in the University for one year, working in English, Greek, History, Economics and Geology, and taking the Master's degree in June, 1894. From 1894 to 1896 he was teacher, and from 1896 to 1900 he was coprincipal of Howard Institute, at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. In January, 1901, he went to Columbia and began the practice of

law with his brother, W. G. Dinning, '97. He is still practicing in Columbia, though his brother has since gone to Helena, Ark.

He was married on December 23, 1896, to Sarah Peebles, daughter of J. C. Bostick, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. She died October 23, 1897. On December 30, 1902, he was married to Willie Mayes, daughter of T. N. Figuers, of Columbia, Tenn.

His health has been good except for one serious attack in the summer of 1903, when he was sick for about two months, and four surgical operations were necessary to save his life. Though at times his life was despaired of, a naturally vigorous constitution enabled him to survive, and his health is now even better than ever.

THOMAS C. MEADOWS, B.E., C.E. After the completion of his fifth year at the University he immediately entered the employ of the Buffalo Iron Company and the Southwestern Phosphate Company jointly as engineer and chemist for the two companies. This position he occupied for about a year and a half, until the discovery of the phosphate rock deposits at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., when he resigned his position with the Southwestern Company and organized the firm of T. C. Meadows & Co. This firm engaged in the mining of phosphate rock at Mt. Pleasant until the sale of the business two years later to a French syndicate, which afterwards organized what is known as the Central Phosphate Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

The parties who had comprised the firm of T. C. Meadows & Company then organized the Elk Mineral Company, which dealt exclusively in ground phosphate rock for about a year, selling this business at a good profit to the Tennessee Phosphate Company.

He then changed his base of operations, organizing the Southern Phosphate Company, of Columbus, Ohio. This was a corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing acid phosphate and fertilizers. The operations were very successful, and after running for a year and a half this business was sold to the Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of Columbus, Ohio, he and his friends who had organized the company joining forces with the Jarecki Chemical Company, of Sandusky, Ohio. As a result of this consolidation of interests the new plant of the Jarecki Chemical Company was arranged for at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he built this plant and operated it for three years. Becoming dissatisfied with some of the policies of the Jarecki Chemical Company, he and his

friends who had originally been interested with him in the Southern Phosphate Company, of Columbus, Ohio, withdrew from the Jarecki Chemical Company on July 1, 1903, and immediately organized the Buffalo Fertilizer Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is now connected with this company in the position of general manager, having constructed a very complete plant during the last few months at an expense of about \$100,000.

He was married to Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Yoest, of Columbia, Tenn., on January 22, 1896. They have two daughters, one seven and the other five years old.

WALTER B. NANCE, B.A. Student in the Biblical Department for two years, 1893-95, and student of Hebrew and Ancient History in the University of Chicago during the summer quarter of 1894. He was accepted by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, South, for work in China, in July, 1895, and sailed from San Francisco in January, 1896.

He was professor ("*algemeiner Wissenschaft*") in Buffington Institute, Soochow, from March, 1896, to January, 1899. For the last three months of this period, and until the Institute was consolidated with the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai, he acted as superintendent. While in Soochow he was pastor of the First Church for the year from October, 1897, to October, 1898, and pastor of the Soochow Circuit from October, 1898, to January, 1899. From February, 1899, to January, 1901, he was professor in the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of Soochow University by the Board of Missions in May, 1900. On the organization of this Board in November, 1900, he was elected Treasurer, and served in that capacity until May, 1903. He was also elected professor in the University in November, 1900. As member of the Building Committee he had oversight of the erection of the main building and residences of the University from December, 1901, to May, 1903. Meanwhile he was pastor of the First Methodist Church of Soochow from February, 1901, to May, 1903. In June-July, 1900, "Boxer Summer," he was a member of the American Rifle Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

He was married to Florence Rush Keiser, '93-'97 Academic, in Kobé, Japan, on September 27, 1898. Two children have been born to them: William Keiser, born July 8, 1899, at Shanghai; and Lewis James, born December 20, 1901, at Soochow.

While residing in Shanghai Mrs. Nance taught mathematics and chemistry in McTyeire School for Young Ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. Nance left China on May 16, 1903, on furlough.

JOHN S. O'NEAL, B.E. For three years after graduation was mining engineer for the Bon Air Coal Company, at Bon Air, Tenn. Then, with T. C. Meadows, he organized The Southern Phosphate Company, at Columbus, O., remaining there until December, 1899. Since then he has been in Cincinnati, O., with the Krippendorf, O'Neal Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, engaged in the manufacture of men's shoes, with offices at Eighth and Main Streets.

JAMES M. STROTHER, B.S. Was engaged during the summer of 1893 in holding teachers' institutes in western Tennessee and Kentucky. In May, even before graduation, he had accepted a position in the Manual Training High School of Louisville, Ky., to teach History and Civil Government, a position which he held until August, 1903, a period of ten years.

It was not until the year 1903 that the even tenor of his way suffered any serious disturbance. When the school year 1902-03 opened he was not well, and continued to grow worse instead of better, as he hoped. In January, 1903, he was compelled to put in a substitute and soon was in an infirmary, flat on his back, dangerously ill with what the consulting physicians pronounced cancer or tuberculosis of the bowels. Fortunately, time proved it to have been no organic disease, but an acute ulcerated condition, and in May he began steadily to mend. Had the physicians' "hind sights" been before in the earlier stages, it would have saved my friends and me (for I learned what they thought) much concern. But after all there was a sort of liberal education in my dire experience. The milk of human kindness I found to be very abundant and very precious, and friendship has now a new and a richer meaning."

Not feeling sufficiently strong and seasoned to begin school work in September, he resigned his position. Yet, not to be entirely idle, he began reading law, and in October stood entrance examinations for the double course in the Louisville Law School, and is now about half through the course. "So the next thing you fellows hear of me I may be a distinguished attorney or learned judge. However, I find in the law much important light upon the subjects I was before interested in, and so I am not beyond the probability of utilizing my new studies in my old profession."

His health seems now fully restored, in fact better than for some time previous to his illness.

JOHN C. WALL, B.A. Studied law for one year in the Law Department of Vanderbilt University, and then went to Texas. No report. Letters addressed to Honey Grove, Tex., are taken from the office by him or for him.

SAMUEL F. WYNN, B.A. Spent two years in the Biblical Department of the University. After ~~spending~~ the summer and part of the autumn of 1895 preaching in Warren, White, and Van Buren Counties, he returned to his father's home in Obion County, broken in health. His health soon improved, and he was appointed junior pastor under Rev. D. M. Evans on the Obion Circuit of the Memphis Conference. At the close of the protracted meeting season he was again in poor health, having a painful and distressing cough, which lasted until May, 1897. In July, 1897, he began a public school at Jackson Hill, near Hornbeak, Tenn., and in 1898 he began teaching at Hornbeak, continuing there for three years. In the autumn of 1901 he went to Graves County, Ky., where he remained until November, 1902. At that date he moved to Union City, Tenn., and took charge of the Cayce Circuit, of the Memphis Conference. At Fulton, Ky., in November, 1903, he was admitted into the Memphis Conference "on trial" and ordained elder. This year he is pastor of the Union City Circuit, with address at Union City. He is in good health, and hopes to be a useful man.

On October 20, 1896, "when the maple trees are golden," he married Miss Maud, daughter of B. W. and Martha M. Fleming, of Jackson Hill, near Hornbeak, Tenn. Two children have been born to him: Clay Fleming, born September 3, 1897; and Rebecca, born February 27, 1900.

THE ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING CLASS OF 1903.

IRVINE TURNER CAMERON, student, Graduate and Theological Departments, Vanderbilt University.

Madge Carroll Cannon, teaching in Brownsville, Tenn., Public High School.

Benjamin Franklin Carr, city attorney elect, Fulton, Ky.

Frank Wilson Chappell, student, Engineering Department, Vanderbilt University.

John W. Clifton, student, Graduate Department, Vanderbilt University.

Margaret Collins Denny, student, Graduate Department, Vanderbilt University.

Allen Harrison Hughey, principal private preparatory school, Weatherford, Tex.

Josephine Link, San Antonio Female College, Texas.

Edward Fall Malone, student, Medical Department, Johns Hopkins University.

George Whitfield Meux, student, Medical Department, Vanderbilt University.

Alonzo Monk, Jr., entered Vanderbilt Biblical Department, withdrew and went home, Fort Worth, Tex., on account of poor health.

Victor Ivan Moore, teaching, Louisville Training School, Kentucky.

Albert Johnson Morgan, teaching, Morgan School, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Emma Hinton Nelson, teaching near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Albert Charles Snead, financial agent and instructor, Soule College for Girls, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Wesley Clark Williams, student, Law Department, Vanderbilt University.

Casimir Douglass Zdanowicz, student, Graduate Department, Harvard University.

Mary Evalin Brown, student, Graduate Department, Vanderbilt University.

William Charles Chisum, in business, Shreveport, La.

Wilbur Littleton Hunnicutt, in the business department of the *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga.

Grinnell Jones, student in Graduate Department and instructor in Mathematics, Vanderbilt University.

Monnell Pride, Nashville, Tenn.

Stella R. Rich, student, Graduate Department, Columbia University.

Horace Maxey Roberson, student, Medical Department, Vanderbilt University.

Ray Buckley, with the Sewanee Coal and Land Company, office Tullahoma, Tenn.

Isaac Lytton Chadwell, engineer at the ore mines of the Napier Iron Works, Pinkney, Tenn.

John Hazard Dorroh, in charge of waterworks construction, Yazoo City, Miss.

Claude Mulloy Garland, American Brake Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Peter C. McNulty, in Wilkinsburg, Pa., Westinghouse Electric Co.

Alfred M. O'Neal, in the employ of the contractors on the N. Y. Subway, New York City.

Earl Francis Scott, with Kirkpatrick & Johnson, Jackson, Miss.

FACULTY NOTES.

MRS. E. L. ASHFORD has recently published a new Christmas cantata, "The Star of Promise," dedicated to Dr. H. C. Tolman.

Chancellor and Mrs. Kirkland arrived in New York Saturday, January 16, and are expected at the University before the close of the month.

Dr. O. E. Brown, with Messrs. Satterfield, Vann, and James, of the Biblical Department, attended the conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Theological Schools of the middle west, which was held at Buffalo during the third week in November.

Dr. Richard Jones spent several days in Chicago, early in November, visiting with the members of the Mosely Commission of English Educators, several of whom were Oxford acquaintances of his. The commissioners were making a two months' tour of the United States.

At the regular November meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society, Prof. F. W. Moore delivered a public eulogy upon the character of Judge John M. Lea, recently deceased, who was a prominent citizen of Nashville, and for many years president of the Society.

Prof. A. M. Harris recently gave a reading under the auspices of the Branham and Hughes school in Spring Hill, and spent the following day at the school inspecting the work of the Sam Davis and Henry Grady literary societies.

During the illness of Dr. Cattell, who was sick with typhoid fever during October and November, Dr. J. H. Phillips (D.D.S. '07), of Meridian, Miss., took charge of the work in the laboratories and operatory. He left his practice at some personal sacri-

fice, and his work at the college was well done and much appreciated by the students and faculty.

"Surgical Diseases of the Abdomen, with Special Reference to Diagnosis," a book of nearly 900 pages issued by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, is the work of Dr. Richard Douglas, formerly professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. The work has deservedly received the highest commendation, and has been widely introduced as a text-book.

Dr. R. R. Freeman, who was made professor of prosthetic dentistry in the first faculty, when the Department of Dentistry was organized in 1879, and has occupied the chair continuously until the present time, resigned at the opening of the current term, and is devoting all of his time to the practice of his profession. The classes which he formerly taught are now instructed by Dr. Dale.

During the holidays Mr. G. W. Dyer spent some time in the State and Historical Society libraries at Richmond, Va., and in the record offices of several of the southwestern counties of Virginia gathering additional material for the study of "The Virginia Redemptioner," and other allied phases of the economic and social history of Virginia in which he has been for some time engaged.

Prof. F. W. Moore and H. H. Barger, Scholastic Fellow, attended the meetings of the American Historical and American Economic Associations in New Orleans during the holidays. At the Conference on the "Study and Teaching of History in the South," which constituted the programme at one session of the Historical Association, Prof. Moore presented a sketch of the work done in southern colleges before 1860 in history and political science.

Dean Wilbur F. Tillett, Dr. G. B. Winton, the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, President H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College, and Prof. Edwin Mims, of Trinity College, went to Washington during the holidays to attend a meeting of the Joint Hymnal Committee of the two Methodist Churches. The work of compilation has now progressed so far that another meeting of the committee is thought to be unnecessary.

"The Teacher and the State," a plea for the better preparation of public school teachers, by Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, and "The University in the South," showing the progress of the movement for higher standards of entrance and work in southern colleges,

by Prof. Edwin Mims, are two addresses delivered before the Southern Educational Conference at Richmond last April, and printed in full in the "Southern Educational Problems" number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September, 1903.

Dr. H. C. Tolman, who several years ago spent some time in study in Greece, and who has just brought out in English the results of some of Prof. Dörpfeld's Trojan explorations, has been invited, in company with several professors of philology from the leading colleges of this country, to deliver an address before the Archæological Congress which will meet in Athens, under royal patronage, in the spring of 1905. Dr. Tolman hopes to attend, and to submit a memoir on "The Value of Archæology in Homeric Instruction." The invitation is a distinguished honor both to Dr. Tolman and the University.

Drs. J. T. McGill, G. W. Martin, and L. C. Glenn attended the annual meeting of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science which was held in St. Louis during the holidays. Before the Geological Section Dr. Glenn reported upon some interesting "Fossiliferous Sandstone Dykes in Eocene Clays in West Tennessee and Kentucky," which he found last summer while prosecuting a hydrographic survey of the region named for the U. S. Geological Survey, and Dr. Martin made a report to the Entomological Section upon his work as State Entomologist, especially in dealing with the San José scale.

Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dean of the Department of Dentistry, and Dr. Viston Taylor ('03), demonstrator, attended the annual meeting of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics in Buffalo, N. Y., December 28-30, 1903. Dr. Stubblefield, who is now recognized among the teachers and practitioners of dentistry as a specialist in pathology, read a paper on "An Ideal in Pathology." Dr. Stubblefield has been for two years a member, and is now the chairman, of the Executive Committee of the Institute.

Dr. H. Z. Kip and Mr. Edwin Wiley were occupied during the holidays in arranging for an art exhibit and series of lectures under the auspices of the Nashville Art Club, of which both are active members. Many of the paintings and reproductions presented to Vanderbilt University through Dr. Kip were among the art objects exhibited. The lectures on household decoration and the influence of Rossetti upon it were by Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago. Dr. Kip, who is much interested in

such matters, has been active in interesting the various clubs of Nashville men and women in public art and in beautifying the city streets.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'78—Judge M. K. Harris, LL.B., now and for many years past located at Fresno, Cal., in the successful practice of law, visited the University while on an extended Eastern trip in November last.

'80—W. W. Wade, LL.B., lives at Trenton, Tenn., and is Attorney-General for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit.

'80-'81 Academic—Samuel R. Ireland, an enthusiastic Vanderbilt man, who was prominent in Washington, D. C., as lawyer, government officer, and after-dinner speaker, is now in London representing the John W. Gates interests in connection with the underground rapid transit system, and maintaining his reputation for postprandial brightness.

'87-'88 Academic—Prof. Charles Baskerville, of the University of North Carolina, read a paper before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in St. Louis during the holidays, in which he described a new mineral, berzelium, discovered by him in rare earths of which he has been making a special study for some time past. An earlier discovery he calls carolinium. Both have some similarity to radium.

'87-'89 Academic—B. W. Hunter is Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

'88-'89 Academic—Hon. John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, and later Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition to Asia and Australasia, has been appointed United States Minister to Argentina.

'90-'92 Academic—J. Howard Allen, who later graduated in medicine in New York, and joined the army as surgeon during the Spanish war, has returned on furlough from the Philippines, where he has been on duty for some time past.

'91—Arthur J. L. Dyer, B.E., is president of the Great Falls Power Company, which, backed by northern and eastern capitalists, will build a dam at the great falls on Caney Fork River for the generation of power. The power will be transmitted in the form of electricity and used for running machinery and electric cars in and about Nashville. T. G. Kittrell, B.A. ('94), LL.B. ('96), is the local attorney for the company.

'91—Dr. N. C. Leonard, D.D.S., of Nashville, who has been experimenting upon some of the physical problems of dentistry, by invitation read a paper describing some of his conclusions before the Second District Dental Society of New York City.

'91-'92 Law—A. W. Biggs has moved from Trenton to Memphis, Tenn., and has become a member of the law firm of Carroll, McKellar, Bullington & Biggs.

'92—Lem Banks, LL.B., who is a prominent lawyer and capitalist of Memphis, was married last summer to Mrs. Estelle Gildart, of Memphis.

'92—Capt. Quintin Rankin, LL.B., is practicing law at Trenton, Tenn., and a member of the firm of Deason, Rankin & Elder. He was commissioned captain of Company K, Second Tennessee Volunteers, in the war with Spain.

'92-'95 Academic—Graham Webb, son of L. T. Webb, of Nashville, Tenn., died in Memphis, Tenn., on October 9, 1903, aged twenty-seven years. For a number of years after leaving college he was connected with the firm of Phillips, Webb & Co., wholesale grocers, of Nashville, Tenn. In January, 1902, he went to Memphis to engage in the business of commission merchant with his brother, L. T. Webb, Jr. He was married in December, 1899, to Miss Katherine Campbell, of Asheville, N. C. His widow and two children survive him.

'93—B. T. Bennett, M.D., is a practicing physician at Trenton, Tenn.

'94-'97 Academic—Griffin M. Lovelace, for several years professor of modern languages in the Male High School of Louisville, Ky., has resigned that position and removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he is engaged in the insurance business.

'95—Thomas Daskin McIntyre, M.A., was married on December 28 to Miss Frances Bingham, sister of Mr. Lloyd McFall Megginson, of St. Louis, Mo. Since leaving Nashville Mr. McIntyre has been in St. Louis, where he is now successfully engaged in the insurance business.

'95-'97 Academic—A. K. Doss is practicing law in Greenville, Tex. During the Spanish war Doss was a member of Company F, Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry, serving from May until he was mustered out in December, his regiment being part of the corps which was to have been sent to Porto Rico. For the two years following he was first lieutenant and adjutant in the Fifth Regiment, Tennessee militia.

'95—Thomas H. Haden, B.D., and his wife (Miss Jennie Conwell), missionaries in Kobé, Japan, have returned on a year's leave of absence.

'96—Cummins Ratcliffe, B.A., is located in Denver, Colo., practicing law and professor in the Law School of Denver University, where John R. Neal, LL.B ('96), M.A. ('94), is one of his colleagues. After graduation Mr. Ratcliffe studied law and graduated at the Harvard Law School. Since then he has spent most of the time in Colorado, at various places and in different occupations, having under his care relatives who were seeking health in the Colorado climate. His location in Denver is now looked upon as permanent.

'96—Thomas Lee Odom, Ph.C., was married on October 14, 1903, to Miss Ella May, daughter of Mrs. Julia E. Swann, of Lindale, Tex., where Mr. Odom is established in the drug business.

'97—Owen Campbell Kelley was born November 18, 1874, at Nashville, Tenn. He was a son of Dr. David Campbell and Mary Campbell Kelley. He was prepared for college at the Webb School, Bellbuckle, where he graduated as one of the senior debaters. He entered Vanderbilt University in 1893, took his Bachelor of Art degree in 1897, and his Master's degree in 1898, with special reference to French and German. In the summer of 1898 he enlisted in the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Regiment for the Spanish war, but reached Cuba, where he spent the winter, only after peace had been declared. He was mustered out with the rest of the regiment in the following spring, and in the summer of 1899 sailed for Europe. The first semester was spent at the University of Leipzig, with particular attention to German and Old English work. The second semester he studied at the University of Vienna, and then took work in the Romance languages for two semesters—1900-01—in the University of Geneva, Switzerland. The two semesters of 1901-02 were passed at the University of Paris, where he was working upon his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Literature to be taken at that university. The summer months were spent in traveling over England and Central and Southern Europe. Excessive confinement and study resulted in broken health, and he was sent home in the early fall of 1902. After a winter in Arizona, he returned to Hendersonville, Tenn., where he died, November 6, 1903.

The subject of his dissertation was "The Influence of Milton

upon French Literature." The subject was a laborious one, as much of the information had to be gleaned from files of old papers and other literary sources not easily attainable. In the subject itself, however, he became much interested, finding so large a field that the scope of the work had to be limited much within its intended range. The space actually covered was about down to the middle of the eighteenth century. The result of the work proved to be rather contrary to expectation. Voltaire had claimed the honor of introducing the French public to the works of Milton, but on examination it seemed that soon after the first translation of Milton into French, which took place in the early part of the eighteenth century, traces of his influence began to be evident in the literature of the day. His style affected the poetry of at least one author, and clearly influenced the prose works of a number of others. It was as a poet, however, rather than as a polemical writer that the great Puritan left his mark upon France of that period. The labor of this work of Mr. Kelley's was increased by the fact that the circle of literary men who evidenced the impress of Milton's work were not of the foremost rank, and not generally familiar. In a word, then, the conclusion that Mr. Kelley reached was that the influence of Milton had certainly reached France before the efforts of Voltaire, contrary to that writer's claim, and that it was distinctly visible in the early portion of the eighteenth century.

As a student and investigator Mr. Kelley was thorough and particularly exact. His work was characterized by unflagging perseverance. His fine literary appreciation oftentimes failed to put itself in evidence on account of his retiring disposition. His study in German, but more particularly in the Romance Languages, was wide, and his knowledge of English literature was varied. As a man there was a purity of thought and action, a conscientiousness of effort and an earnestness of character, which none who knew him failed to mark.

'97—W. H. Atkinson, LL.B., has a position with the Brown Brothers Shoe Company, of St. Louis, being one of the most prominent and successful of their traveling salesmen.

'97—W. J. Hunt, D.D.S., formerly at Trenton, Tenn., is practicing successfully at Memphis, Tenn., and a member of the firm of Hunt & Taylor.

'97-'02 Graduate—J. C. Hardy, professor of modern languages

in the Southwestern University, was married on November 3, 1903, to Miss Lulu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McDaniel, of Georgetown, Tex.

'98—Marshall Morgan, LL.B., reporter on the staff of the Nashville *Banner*, was married during the holidays to Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gresham, of Columbus, Miss.

'98—W. Robert Davis, M.D., was married on November 17 to Miss Irene Hazelhurst Nesbit, of Georgia. Soon after graduation Dr. Davis entered the United States army as surgeon, and has served several years with distinction in the Philippines. He has recently resigned, and has settled in Louisiana, Mo., to engage in the private practice of medicine.

'98-'03 Engineering—Ben G. Slaughter, Jr., now with Walsh & Weidner, of Chattanooga, was married on December 3, 1903, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Sneed, of Nashville, Tenn.

'00—John Elliott McCartney, B.D., was married on Tuesday, December 8, 1903, to Miss Blanche Elizabeth Barker, niece of Bishop and Mrs. R. K. Hargrove. Rev. Mr. McCartney is a member of the Virginia Conference, having charge of a church at Seven Pines, a suburb of Richmond.

'00—Richard Smith, Ph.C., was married on November 24, 1903, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall Mayes, of Columbia, Tenn. Mr. Smith is now located in Lewiston, Idaho, where he has been engaged in the drug business for a year. He is about to start a new store in his own name. The Vanderbilt Alumni Association of Lewiston has an enthusiasm and loyalty to *Alma Mater* which is in inverse proportion to its present size. It is composed of Mr. Smith and "Sammy" Cox, who is the pioneer member. Applications for membership are solicited in all seriousness.

'02-'03 Academic—Mary Alberta Trawick, youngest daughter of Dr. A. M. Trawick, died at her home in Nashville, Tenn., on December 3. She had an unusually bright and sunny disposition, yet, withal, a deep conviction of the seriousness of life. She had entered upon a college course with the purpose thereby the better to fit herself for certain forms of charitable work open to women, and her death, which came unexpectedly under the ravages of a rapidly developing disease, was the occasion of a singularly bright triumph of Christian resignation over youthful hopes.

'02-'03 Academic—Miss May Meriwether was a delegate to the

convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy held in Charleston, S. C., in November last, representing Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Chapter, of Clarksville, Tenn.

'03—J. W. Dickson, B.D., who has been taking graduate work in the Biblical Department, has gone to the North Alabama Conference, and been appointed to a charge in Birmingham.

The Law Class of '02, T. I. Webb, President, and M. P. O'Connor, Secretary, held its second annual meeting on Thanksgiving Day, 1903. After a business meeting in the morning, the members present lunched together at the Duncan and then attended the football game.

JOHN A. BELL.

THE following additional facts have come just as the *QUARTERLY* is going to the press :

JOHN A. BELL was married and had located in Morganfield, Ky. In the fall of 1899 he was elected to the State Senate from Union and Henderson Counties—probably the only office he ever held. The Legislature convened in January, 1900, and the Taylor-Goebel contest came on. Bell immediately took high rank in the Senate as an able lawyer and a man of high integrity. He was held in especially high esteem by his associates. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, in March, 1900, both he and his child, then one or two years old, died within a few days of each other from the effect of colds. Mrs. Bell survives, and lives in Morganfield, Ky.

ALPHA ETA CHAPTER OF KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

THE local sorority, Phi Kappa Upsilon, has recently been affiliated with the national Kappa Alpha Theta, the oldest organization for women. The installation took place on Friday afternoon, January 15, at three o'clock, and was followed by a banquet at seven o'clock in the evening.

This is the first chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta to be organized in the South, and may be taken as an indication of the growing fraternity spirit among our college women.

There are nineteen charter members, including Stella Scott Vaughn, Mary Pierce, B.A. '01, Eleanor R. Buford, B.A. '01, Daisy May Hemphill, B.A. '02, Monnell Pride, B.S. '03, and fourteen undergraduates.

THE WORK OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE condition of the literary societies is encouraging. Though the membership is not so large as it has been some years, a very large per cent of those who are enrolled attend the meetings regularly.

L. D. Hudson, of the Philosophic Society, and P. W. Evans, of the Dialectic Society, represented Vanderbilt at the annual debate with Tennessee. The question discussed was "Would the Subversion of the Turkish Empire Be Detrimental to Europe as a Whole?" Tennessee argued for the affirmative, and won the decision.

The annual Thanksgiving debate between the two societies was on the question, "Resolved, That, in the settlement of disputes concerning wages and hours of labor, employers are justified in refusing to make agreements with labor organizations to which a majority of their members belong." The subject was well worked up, and a spirited debate would have been presented had not the sudden illness of one of the debaters caused a disarrangement of the plans and necessitated the abandonment of the speeches in rebuttal. The affirmative was taken by E. B. Tucker and Lloyd Burns, of the Dialectic Society, and the negative by I. L. Holt and W. J. Anderson, of the Philosophic Society. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative.

The first of the series of debates with Sewanee will be held here in April. Paul B. Kern and Fred T. Barnett will uphold the honor of Vanderbilt, taking the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine Should Be Maintained." A definition of "Monroe Doctrine" is included in the question in order that there may be no dispute about the term. The question is an evenly divided one, and a hot contest is promised.

The speakers for the annual 22d of February oratorical contest have been appointed as follows: From the Dialectic Society, Hoyt M. Dobbs and P. W. Evans; from the Philosophic Society, I. L. Holt and F. K. Houston.

Quite a number of students are preparing orations for the preliminary contest to choose four speakers for the Founder's Medal Contest, and four more for the contest for the Young Medal at commencement time. It is noticeable that the subjects chosen show serious purpose on the part of the contestants, and most of them involve a good deal of original research.

C. W. ROBERTSON, Pres. H. C. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. F. C. STAHLMAN, Sec. and Treas.

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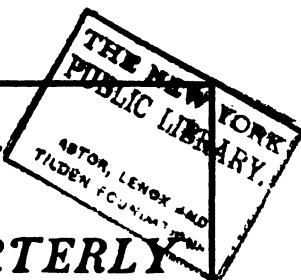
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A Record of University Life and Work



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No. 2

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE first examination in Tennessee for the Rhodes Scholarships was held at Vanderbilt University April 13, 14, and 15, by the committee for Tennessee, consisting of President C. W. Dabney, of the State University, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, and Vice Chancellor B. L. Wiggins, of the University of the South. The questions for this examination are sent from Oxford, and the papers will be returned to England to be read and graded. In fact, these examinations are practically the entrance examinations to the University known as Responsions. The names of all candidates who pass these examinations will be made known to the committee, and from these names one will be appointed, who will take up his residence at Oxford in the autumn of the present year. It seems clear at this time that there will be a number of candidates, and the work of the committee will not be easy. In making selection the colleges will also play a part, for in case more than one candidate qualifies from one college the authorities of the institution must make a selection between them and present to the committee one candidate bearing the indorsement of the college faculty. Even with this assistance the work of the committee will be difficult enough, and many problems will have to be worked out year by year.

The great value of one of these scholarships will be the opportunity thus afforded for three years of foreign residence and travel. Students of our best American colleges—especially

those who have finished their college course—will not be able to repress a feeling of disappointment when they enter on their work at Oxford. The spirit of the place will seem unsuited to modern life. They will not hear the word “strenuous” in lectures or conversations; the past rather than the future will engage their attention and attract their interest. Yet the young man who is earnest and self-poised will know how to turn all things to his own advantage and will carry on his own tasks to a successful issue. He will spend his days in the Bodleian library, he will cultivate friendly associations with the professors, he will take advantage of their counsel and assistance; if a scientific student, he will enter on independent laboratory work and carry on his own original investigations. His vacations will be spent in London or on the continent, and during his three years’ stay he will acquaint himself with a wider circle of life than is represented at Oxford.

Whether this method of life and work will secure the results desired by Mr. Rhodes remains to be seen. One may well cherish serious doubts on that point. Mr. Rhodes’s purpose will be best realized where young students are appointed who will attend Oxford with no other thought than that of devoting three years to the regular curriculum with the hope of securing the A.B. degree. These will be Oxford students in substance as well as in form. These will enter into the social and athletic life of the university, and by these alone will the great idea of Anglo-Saxon unity be definitely promoted.

It is now several months since the Bassett affair was disposed of by the Trustees of Trinity College. Comment on the case is no longer necessary, perhaps even unadvisable. But it is worthy of notice how quickly excitement over such matters subsides, and how much better is sober second thought than hasty, impassioned utterances. The fiery deliverances of an excited press have ceased, the public has shown itself ready to accept the ruling of the trustees as wise and just, the students and faculty of the college have come back to their work with satisfaction and enthusiasm; in fact, none of the dire prophecies

of enemies seems likely to be fulfilled. On the contrary, it will doubtless be seen that the action of the trustees will result in adding to the reputation of the college. Thoughtful men everywhere will praise the institution for its strong and independent policy. The professors will feel that they are free, protected in their rights of private opinion and expression, and students will conclude that the atmosphere of such an institution is a favorable place for study and research. Altogether, it is likely that the action taken will work out great good for the college. That this result is apparent within so short a time leads us to conclude that outbursts of feeling are as unreliable and harmful in higher as in lower spheres of life. Anger unseats the judgment and clouds the vision. Delay is a means of grace; time a savior from folly. Lynching always occurs in the heat of passion; and persecution for unpopular opinions is, after all, only a species of lynching. How superficial these outbursts really are may be seen from the present case, and from others as well. It is not so very long since an incident similar to the one at Trinity occurred in another southern State, but with exactly opposite results. Still, the persecuted professor has found a hearty welcome at another institution just as southern as the one he left. From all of which it appears that narrowness, bigotry, intolerance are frequently only another name for an outburst of passion, soon appeased and soon forgotten.

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES UPON THE NEGRO IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

THROUGH the interest and generosity of Mr. Keiji Ashida, B.D., '01, a prize of \$25 was offered for the best paper upon a sociological subject presented during the year 1902-03. Following out the ideas of the donor, the faculty prescribed that the competitors must select their subjects with the approval of a committee appointed to conduct the contest, and that they must be such as would "require actual personal investigation and result in procuring some real and positive information on the

standard of life among the negroes of Nashville, ownership of property, occupations, and the like."

Papers in competition were presented by three graduate students of the Academic Department. The jury of award, to whom the papers were submitted, adjudged the prize to Mr. Charles Clayton Gumm for his laborious statistical study of "The Negro as a Criminal."

Mr. Perry's paper, being descriptive in character, is printed in full. The papers of Messrs. Gumm and Smart, being largely statistical, have been abridged, but the tables have been printed in full.

I.

STUDIES IN THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE NEGRO IN THE CITY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

BY LOUIS CLAUSIEL PERRY, M.A.

The facts in this paper have been gathered by the methods Mr. and Mrs. Webb give as essential for scientific accuracy in gathering sociological data: "The document, personal observation, and the interview." The printed documents of all the negro churches of the city have been carefully examined and sparingly quoted. The personal observation has extended through the winter and spring months. Eighty-seven religious services have been visited and the congregations accurately counted, etc. Some service has been attended in every one of the forty-nine churches. It will be noticed that the number in the congregation has been given for three services—the Sunday school and the morning and evening preaching service. In some cases all these services have not been visited, but an estimate was made from a similar service in another church that is of the same grade. For example, the services for Seay's M. E. Chapel were attended both morning and evening, and it was found that there were just twice as many present in the evening as in the morning. While only the evening service of Bethel A. M. E. Church was visited, one of the leading members stated that the morning service was not nearly so well attended as the evening service, and it was also seen that the style of service and the preaching in the two churches

STATISTICAL TABLE.

NAME OF CHURCH.	Member- ship.	Value of Property.	Salary.	Number at Church.		Number in S. S.	
				A. M.	P. M.	Roll.	Present.
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCHES.							
First, East Nashville.....	420	\$17,000	\$ 750	100	150	200	125
Spruce Street.....	500	60,000	600	75	200	165	75
First Baptist.....	263	8,500	600	100	250	86	45
Second Baptist.....	300	9,000	300	125	300	90	45
Stonewall Street.....	145	1,000	360	30	100	64	25
Zion, East Nashville.....	70	2,000	600	10	30	61	40
Pleasant Green.....	175	3,600	300	75	125	87	50
Fairfield.....	189	1,000	450	8	150	79	25
Mount Olivet.....	950	50,000	1,200	150	250	350	110
Mount Gilead.....	200	3,000	360	30	500	113	60
Tabernacle.....	350	4,000	540	35	100	50	25
North College Street.....	200	1,800	420	50	100	60	30
Kayne Avenue.....	350	3,000	600	51	300	100	52
New Hope.....	65	600	420	45	110	75	41
Bass Street.....	45	500	100	15	45	35	20
Mount Bethel.....	68	1,000	200	20	60	20	12
Mount Zion.....	244	3,400	400	40	110	60	38
North Sixth Street.....	60	500	150	15	40	42	30
Sylvan Street.....	350	25,000	400	35	150	80	75
Olive Branch.....	100	400	100	20	70	55	30
Mount Nebo.....	150	2,000	400	35	100	70	40
West Cedar Street.....	65	4,000	100	7	30	.....	.....
PRIMITIVE BAPTIST.							
Do Right Church.....	150	2,000	.....	30	100	.....	.....
Saint Eli.....	500	3,000	.....	.....	400	70	50
Lewis Street.....	200	3,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	75	1,000	.....	10	25	.....	.....
United Primitive.....	300	5,000	125	250	10	9	.....
Summer Street.....	200	5,000	45	200	20	15	.....
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.							
Seay's Chapel.....	220	5,000	800	75	150	250	60
Lansden Chapel.....	50	4,000	140	35	50	100	35
West End.....	143	500	180	20	30	55	30
Braden's Chapel.....	95	3,000	250	20	30	50	40
Clark's Memorial.....	250	8,000	800	160	175	200	80
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.							
Saint Paul.....	880	60,000	1,000	175	100	600	200
Saint John.....	520	25,000	550	120	135	120	60
Payne's Chapel.....	254	5,000	600	150	300	179	95
Bethel.....	174	1,000	500	100	200	117	80
South Nashville Mission.....	50	300	200	15	25	119	40
Salem.....	80	500	350	20	35	75	30
COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL.							
Jackson Temple.....	400	40,000	650	85	90	50	40
Lane's Chapel.....	100	4,000	300	45	100	115	77
CHRISTIAN.							
Lee Avenue.....	260	20,000	.....	90	95	100	36
Second Christian.....	200	8,000	400	60	70	60	35
Jackson Street.....	20	800	.....	20	25	25	18
EPISCOPAL.							
All Saints.....	15	1,000	.....	11	10	15	12
PRESBYTERIAN.							
Saint Andrew.....	70	2,000	.....	15	20	30	14
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	100	500	.....	50	75	40	25
CONGREGATIONAL.							
Howard Chapel.....	100	10,000	800	60	75	50	45
CATHOLIC.							
College Street.....	100	50,000	.....	50	75	.....	.....
General average.....	207	\$ 8,678	\$ 455	53	129	95	44
White Churches, average.....	390	14,452	946	.....	.....	230	.....

are the same as well as the fact that the same class of people go to both churches. So the evening congregation was counted and an estimate made of just half as many for the morning service, making the same proportion as at Seay's Chapel. Interviews, more or less extended, have been held with twenty pastors and about the same number of leading laymen; as well as some outsiders, in order to get all standpoints.

The average given for the white churches at the end of the table has been taken from the Methodist churches of the city only. Among the whites there are twenty-one Methodist churches, just a little over one-fifth of the whole number. It was thought that these twenty-one churches fairly represent the religious life of the city, as they vary in their range from the lowest slum missions to the highest class of society churches.

STYLE OF WORSHIP.

Looking at the negro churches of the city from the standpoint of their style of public worship there are two distinct classes: one having an exceedingly mystical, and the other what might be called an enlightened, mode of worship. The one is the low-grade church in the worst part of the city, drawing its patronage from the lowest element of the negro population, with an unpaid or poorly paid pastorate, and with a little hut as a house of worship; while the other is out on one of the good streets of the city with a good building and well and regularly paid pastor and choir.

On stepping into one of the best churches there is met nothing obnoxious to either the optical or olfactory nerve, nothing to offend even the most cultured taste. The building is large, well-furnished, and properly heated and ventilated. The pastor is a well-educated man, and often a fine-looking, polished orator. The choir shows good training, the number ranging from ten to forty. There is not a choir in the city of less than ten; this is in marked contrast to the best white churches, which more frequently have only four in the choir. The sermon is a well-arranged discourse on some practical subject, such as, "Heart Religion" (Howard Chapel, third Sunday in March), "Live as You Talk" (St. John's, first Sunday in April), "Faith

Valuable Only as a Foundation for Right Living" (Jackson Temple, fourth Sunday in February). Very often it is noticeable that the trend of the preaching is to dignify manual labor—that is, in the higher class Churches, for in the lower ones the preachers seem to have accepted the inevitable and do not refer to social standing at all. The best preachers also very frequently refer to the race problem. The references to this question may be classed in two groups: First, those which refer to it in the way of an appeal, but yet without offering any solution, and in these references it is invariably stated or implied that when the problem is solved it will be solved by the negroes themselves. The second class of references are those which offer a solution, and they simply say "Get religion," for when both races are converted every question will be solved and all things will work harmoniously. The speakers lose sight of the fact that the solution of this, as well as any social question, involves more than the mere willingness on the part of each to treat the other side right, and seem not to realize that wisdom and knowledge, as well as right motives, are necessary in order to know how to treat the other side right.

While on the other hand, as soon as one enters a church of the lowest class, the situation is almost unbearable. The room is dingy, often filthy, no ventilation, and the preacher is frequently unsightly in his appearance and worse in his utterance. The preacher's delivery is a singsong chant that can scarcely be understood by one not used to it, and there is practically nothing in his sermon that can prove helpful for everyday life. A text is taken from some part of the Bible, or from what the preacher thinks is a part of the Bible, and the harangue begins and continues an hour or two in an exaggerated flight of nothing.

The following illustrations will show the style of service in the lowest class churches. Kayne Avenue, first Sunday in April. A very warm evening. Every seat in the house packed and most of the standing room occupied. Two stoves nearly red-hot and the door kept tightly shut. Text: "And the Lord spoke to Daniel in the valley of dry bones, saying, Rise ye up and meet me." The sermon began something like this: "Brethren

and sisters, I started out early one morning, a long time ago, and knew not whitherward I was going, for the Lord was leading of me in unbeknownst to me, henceward I went on and on till finally when the day got hot I come down into the valley of Jahosaphat. And as I went down the slippery walls of that slimy valley my weary feet slid over rotting bones of many a hell-parched sinner. I fell not, though the valley was full of pits and horrible falls; I fell not, for a band of holy angels were rustling their wings around me to bear me upward and onward to meet my God, and they bore me on and I came to my Lord, and he was"—. Here followed a description of his meeting the Lord; but what he said could not be understood, for his voice was drowned by the shouts of twenty-five or more people. "Then my Lord told me to come here to Nashville, to Kayne Avenue, and preach to his chosen lambs for to rise up and meet their God"—. Then much more shouting, which, in fact, never entirely died out at any time, and only at intervals allowed the speaker to be heard. The harangue lasted in this strain for an hour and a half without touching the ground.

The prayers are often more offensive than the sermon. Bass Street Church, first Sunday evening in May. A very small house, only forty-five present, and six of them preachers. The pastor called on one of the young preachers to pray. He prayed for eleven minutes, and after the first few sentences fell into a perfectly uniform mode of expression and monotonous chant. His sentences were all alike, with the exception of only one clause in each. "O! Lord, my God, wilt thou be so good and so kind and so merciful as to condescend as to bless *us*? O! Lord, my God, wilt thou be so good and so kind and so merciful as to condescend as to bless *our little children*?" And on and on with the use of this same expression till a blessing had been invoked on everything imaginable, from the stars of heaven even to the pavements of the streets, while at the same time another preacher was keeping up a symmetrical chant of response: "O! yes, Lord grant it; O! do Lord, amen and amen. O! yes, Lord grant it; O! do Lord, amen and amen." And a layman, presumably so from his position out in the congregation, also kept a chant going; but he uttered

no word that could be distinguished, though at certain evenly measured intervals his voice rose very high. And then, besides all this, there was another man whose action is hard to describe or name. He was perfectly quiet only at well-measured points in the prayer, about twenty seconds apart, when he raised a hideous, indescribable snort, more like the sound of an animal than a human being. The effect of all this was weird, and one often has to pull himself together to realize that he is still in Nashville and has not been suddenly transplanted to the land of the Hottentots.

This class of churches is known among the negroes as the *gravy Churches*, and this singsong mess is called *gravy*. How the name originated it is hard to conjecture, unless it was conceived of as lubricating fluid that softened the dry bread of public worship. In the city there are nine Churches that are of the purely *gravy* type, while there are eleven that may be ranked as first-class Churches. The remaining twenty-nine occupy all grades between the two classes just described. There are two Churches that are distinctly High Church in their form of worship—one Episcopal and one Catholic. The Catholic Church has all the ritual of that system with its accompanying regalia, while the Episcopal is practically as formal as the Catholic, with all the altars, candles, etc., and would be taken for a Catholic Church by an observer who did not know the technical difference between the Catholic and Episcopal ritual. The Episcopal has a negro priest, while the Catholic has a white priest. There are no other churches in the city that approach to anything like formality, and these two are comparatively weak, showing that, while the negro likes mysticism, he prefers the wild freedom of the *gravy* style to a cultured ritualistic mode of worship. The enemies of the Catholic Church claim that the motive appealed to in order to get members is the hope of social equality. They say that the Catholics state that Rome has always stood for perfect equality, social as well as political, and that the only hope for a realization of this equality in the South is for all the negroes to join the Catholic Church. The Catholics deny this charge and say that

the appeal is made on a purely unselfish basis, but there seems to be some truth in the accusation.

The number of gravy Churches in the city is on the decrease. This, for the most part, is a gradual and imperceptible process, though sometimes the churches are transformed by a change of pastors. As an illustration of this last method, the case of Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church may be given. This Church was, up to last summer, what might be called a moderate gravy Church. At that time they called as their pastor a young man of more than average ability, Rev. J. C. Fields, A.B., of Roger Williams University. He at once began to preach a plain, practical gospel. Some of the older members of the Church went to him and told him that his *lecture* was all right, but that he must put more gravy into it. They did not want anything so directly practical, and said that he liked to lecture them too well. He refused to put in the asked-for gravy, and told them that if they wanted him to resign he would do so and they could get a preacher to suit their taste. He was, however, a man of attractive personality and held the Church together, at the same time educating the members to appreciate the higher gospel that he preached.

In the best churches the morning service is the better and the morning sermon the more carefully prepared, while the morning congregation is the larger. (See table, St. Paul, St. John, and Lee Avenue Churches.) In the low-class churches the morning service is the problem to the preacher; he cannot get a congregation. These churches, which are crowded at the evening service, scarcely have anybody at the morning hour. It may be seen from the table that the morning congregation of the Fairfield Baptist Church numbered only eight, and, of these eight, five were preachers and all five up in the pulpit, with only three out in the congregation, yet the preacher was thundering away at these three people and calling them "My dearly beloved congregation;" while at the evening service there were one hundred and forty-five present. This is an extreme case, but all the gravy Churches show this tendency to a marked degree. The cause of this is probably found in the fact that a great many who attend these churches are laborers in such

positions that they cannot get off on Sunday morning; then the main attraction of these services is the excitement, and, a sufficient number being thus necessarily kept away from the morning service to render the crowd too small for much excitement, there is nothing attractive to draw those who could come and who would come were the attractions the same as at the evening service.

CHURCH LOYALTY.

Church loyalty, as we know it, seems to be very rare among the negroes of the city. There is, however, almost universally, a strong loyalty to the pastor. In most cases the negro family has not been affiliated with the Church, especially the local Church, long enough to form any firm attachment to it; while on the other hand the race characteristics make it easy for a leader to get hold of the people and manipulate them. All the Churches, except the Methodist Churches, where the pastors are appointed annually, seem to keep the same pastor for a long period. Very frequently the pastor has founded the Church; and should he die, it would frequently happen that the Church would be absorbed by the surrounding Churches of the same denomination. As an illustration of this, the Peabody Street Baptist Church might be mentioned. This Church, about ten years ago, split off from the Summer Street Baptist Church because Dan Aiken was not elected pastor. Aiken had a very strong following, and established the Peabody Street Church with these as charter members. His Church was fairly prosperous for seven years, when he died; the church was then sold, the money turned over to the Summer Street Church, and the members quietly resumed their places in the old church. Precisely the same thing has occurred in the split of the Stonewall Street Church from the West Cedar Street Baptist Church, only that Elder Porter, the dissenting pastor, is still living, and his Church to-day is much stronger than the mother Church. Such splits over the pastors are not confined to the low Churches. Three of the strongest Baptist Churches of the city (Spruce Street, First Baptist, and Tabernacle) are splits that occurred in this way from the original First Baptist

Church. There were three preachers in the quarrel, and each had his personal following. The two who were unsuccessful in being called to the pastorate of the mother Church pulled out and, with their friends, founded new Churches. There were already two Baptist Churches within a block of each other (Mount Olivet being near the First Church), so that now there are four of the strongest Baptist Churches of the city within a radius of one block. The personal loyalty to the pastor cannot be as strong in the Methodist Churches, where the pastors are appointed by the general Church authorities, as it is in the Churches where the pastors are elected by the individual congregations. Yet the Methodist Churches are by no means free from this characteristic. They are prevented by the Conference from establishing new Churches when the preacher they want is not sent them, and then their favorite pastor is sent to another Church, often at some distance; also there is the probability that the disliked man will be removed in a year; hence in these Churches the dislike for a pastor shows itself in his nonsupport and in the withdrawal of individual members from the Church. Six years ago a man was appointed to Seay's M. E. Chapel who became very unpopular, and in one year gave the Church such a setback that it has not recovered its former power even yet, though for the last five years it has been on the steady increase under the leadership of popular pastors. At the time the unpopular man was sent to it as pastor the Church had a membership of three hundred, and paid an annual salary of \$1,000 to its pastor, besides furnishing him with a good six-room parsonage. During the year of his pastorate the membership fell to sixty-five, and the next year they were able to pay their pastor only \$125. A great many of these withdrawing members drifted permanently out of Church relationship, while others joined near-by Churches of the same denomination. The membership has now increased to two hundred and twenty, and last year they paid \$800 salary. Practically the same thing has occurred within the last two years at Lumsden Chapel and Braden's Chapel. See from the table the disproportion between the

salary and membership on the one hand and the value of the church property on the other.

This same thing is brought out by the fact that the church is often known in the community by the pastor's name rather than by its charter name or even the name of the denomination. On the third Sunday evening in April I was hunting for the Zion Baptist Church, and within half a block of it entered into conversation with a very intelligent negro who lived in the community. He was well informed on Church matters, knowing the condition and even the approximate membership of all the Churches for six or eight blocks off. I asked him about the Zion Church, and he expressed perfect ignorance; did not know that there was such a Church. I then asked him what church that was just ahead of us. He said that it was old man Bred Scott's Church. I asked the name. He did not know it or even the denomination. I found on investigation that it was the Zion Baptist Church, and that Bred Scott, a highly reputable negro, had been its pastor for many years, and that to the community it was known only as Bred Scott's Church. This, of course, is an exceptional case, though others might be mentioned nearly as striking, as for instance this: I was talking to one of the deacons of the Broad Street Primitive Baptist Church, and asked him about the other churches of his denomination in the city. He mentioned them all, but used the pastor's name. Not understanding which ones he referred to, I asked him how about Lewis Street Church. "Lewis Street Church," he said; "let me see; why, that must be Luke Mason's Church, ain't it?" and so on through them all. It is the universal custom, in making announcement to be held in other churches, to call the pastor's name and not the name of the church—e. g., "the funeral services of Sister Ellis will be conducted this evening at three o'clock by Dr. Clark in Brother Lawrence's church." An announcement made in the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

CLASS PREJUDICE.

While prejudice among the negroes is very bitter and also very common, it is generally caused by other things than class

distinctions. Jealousy among the Churches is exceedingly common, especially among the low Churches; among the better class of Churches it is not so frequently found, nor is denominationalism so much preached. The strongest expression of this kind that I have recorded was uttered by the pastor of Broad Street Primitive Baptist Church. This is a typical gravy Church in all except the value of its building. In preaching on the pure form of the gospel, he said: "One good old Baptist hymn has got more gospel in it than all the preaching and singing of all the other Churches put together." This expresses the feeling which is common with that class of Churches among all denominations.

Between the best negroes, who own their own homes, and the low class there is growing up a real class prejudice. The pastor of Seay's Chapel says that he must be particular not to appoint a washerwoman on the same committee with the wife or daughter of a well-to-do man. This prejudice is seen only in the best Churches, for in the low Churches there are practically no well-to-do members, and many of the pastors of the best Churches deny a knowledge of any trace of it, though one often feels that the denial grows out of an unwillingness to acknowledge its presence. But it is by no means strong or easily detected anywhere, because the opportunity for it is not great in many of the Churches, as the poor naturally drift away from the best Churches to the lower ones.

There is another class prejudice that is more prevalent and easier detected. This is what they call the blue-vein prejudice. Those that have white blood in them flock together and look down on the pure blacks. The fact that there is criminality about mixing the blood does not seem to check the distinction that is paid the blue vein even in religious circles. It was stated to the writer by some whose opinions must carry weight that some young negro women, even after years of careful Christian training in college, still seem ambitious to become mothers of white children. There is one Church that is known all over the city as a strictly blue-vein Church. Ask any intelligent negro about the blue-vein prejudice among the Churches, and he will speak of Howard Chapel, Congrega-

tional Church. In looking over the congregation of this Church on the fourth Sunday in March there could be seen but two people in a well-filled house who did not clearly show some white blood. Of course this Church would not refuse membership to pure bloods; but they make no effort to get such members, while the pastors of the surrounding Churches say that this Church is always after the light-colored people even to leave other Churches and come to it. This prejudice used to be strong and open in St. Paul's A. M. E. Church. Some years ago, just before the meeting of the Annual Conference of this denomination, there was talk that Dr. Tyre would be appointed to St. Paul's. Dr. Tyre was recognized as the strongest man in the Conference, and only four years later was made bishop; nevertheless the leading members of the Church sent the Conference cabinet a petition not to send them Dr. Tyre, as they wanted a blue-vein pastor. He was, however, sent to them, and during a pastorate of four years seems to have killed out most of the blue-vein prejudice. This prejudice was also evident some years ago in Clark's M. E. Chapel; but the bishop, who is a white man, found it out and checked it by continually sending that Church the ablest pure bloods that he had at his disposal.

As a general rule the Churches that have the greatest per cent of blue-vein members are the most progressive. By an actual count it was found that sixty-five per cent of those who attend the eleven best churches may be clearly distinguished as part white blood, and the blue-vein per cent is probably greater than this; while on the other hand, in the nine gray Churches referred to above there was only eighteen per cent of the congregations that showed any white blood. Also the best preachers are generally light, though there are some striking exceptions to this, as, for instance, Dr. Tyre, of the Methodist, and Dr. Clark, of the Baptist Church.

CHURCH SUPPORT.

The support of the pastor is generally very good, as may be seen from the table. Nineteen of the city pastors have regular employment besides their Church work, and ten others are

often at work, while twenty live entirely off of the support given them by their Churches. The Primitive Baptist Churches are forbidden by their discipline to pay their pastors any fixed salary; they may give them things when they are in need, but they cannot have any previous understanding about it. The Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Catholic, and one of the Christian Churches are partly or wholly supported by missionary money from the whites, so the figures are not proper to be given in this paper. The best Christian Church in the city pays its pastor no salary—Lee Avenue. The pastor of this Church has a good business (undertaker), and will not take any pay from the Church.

The negroes do practically nothing for missions. The Methodist Churches pay an annual average of ten dollars to both home and foreign missions, while the twenty-two Missionary Baptist Churches of the city pay an average of only forty-five cents per year for the privilege of carrying the word "missionary" in their name. Over half of the missionary money that is raised comes from the Sunday schools. The negro does not seem to be interested outside of his personal affairs, and his sympathies, which are great, are not called out by needs that he does not personally see.

The money, pastor's salary and Church expenses both, is raised by the officers of the Church in open congregation. The pastor states that the collection will now be lifted, and calls the officers forward. Two of them come up to a little table that always sits just in front of the pulpit, and each one has something to say about the need and tells the congregation exactly how much he wants. While the congregation sings the contributors come up and place their money on the table in front of one of the officers. The regular contributors have a receipt card, which the officer checks off. There is a friendly rivalry between the officers, each urging his friends to come up and not let the other side get ahead. When the coming begins to lag one of the officers will say: "Now look here, I just need seventy-five cents more to make out even numbers;" and then the other one will say, "I just lack fifty cents," and so on it goes till very frequently the begging is carried to an ex-

treme. But the money comes. Nearly everybody in the house contributes something, sometimes the ones who live near by will go back home after more money. The ordinary Sunday morning collection in a congregation of not over a hundred frequently amounts to twenty dollars. The pastor's salary is the largest item of expense, yet there are other things that amount to at least half as much, and it is all raised by this open collection.

Very often the negroes have received outside help to build their churches, but by far the greatest part is their own work. They build gradually. Eleven of the fairly good congregations are now worshiping in stone basements. The foundation of a good church was laid, and what was intended as the Sunday school room was completed, when the means ran out; so, closing in this basement part with a temporary roof, it has been allowed to stand thus for from three to twelve years.

THE CHURCH AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Generally the negro Churches are more advanced when it comes to dealing with the young people than in any other part of their work. This work is confined, however, almost entirely to the Sunday school. There are only seven active young people's societies in the city. There have been more, but they have died out. These have a total membership of only one hundred and forty. There does not seem to be so much need for the young people's societies, because both the Sunday school and the preaching services are very effective in reaching the young people—*i. e.*, as far as coming to the service is concerned. The societies that do exist are thoroughly up-to-date in all their methods. I have never seen a better conducted young people's society, nor one that was apparently more effective, than the Epworth League of Payne M. E. Chapel.

As it has been said, the Sunday school constitutes the main work for the young people, and it is the most hopeful phase of the religious life of the negro in the city. Forty-four of the forty-nine Churches have Sunday schools; and of these, there is not one that could, with justice, be called disorderly, nor is there one that has a corps of strikingly incompetent

teachers. The teachers, especially of the intermediate grades where the main work of the school seems to be done, are principally young people, and most of them college-trained. The Sunday school is the only place where it is at all apparent that the three large universities of the city have effectively touched the religious life of the masses. And this is not only true of the well-favored Churches, but to a great extent of all forty-four.

After having visited the New Hope Church on the fourth Sunday evening in April, where the scene was perfectly shocking to religious decency, the Sunday school was visited on the next Sunday morning to see what kind of a school the lowest-class gravy Church would have. The scene was altogether different. There were forty-one present divided into four classes, and all were well supplied with the best Sunday school literature available. Everything was perfectly quiet and orderly. The lesson, in all four classes, was taught correctly and impressed with a directness that was effective. The reason for this remarkable contrast between the Sunday school and the preaching service was not hard to find. A Roger Williams theologian was at the head of the Sunday school, while an old gravy preacher was at the head of the Church.

Thirty-one per cent of all the morning congregations of the city are children, estimated as under fifteen years old, and eight per cent of the evening congregations. The problem of getting the children to stay after the Sunday school for the preaching service does not exist anywhere except in the very low churches, where no one but a few old people attend the morning preaching service.

It will be noticed from the table that three of the Primitive Baptist Churches have Sunday schools. Two of the others have had schools in the past. In this respect the negroes are ahead of the whites of their denomination. The white Primitive Baptists preach from the pulpit that the Sunday school is an agent of evil. "Fifty years ago we had no Sunday schools, and then we had no prisons; to-day you have filled our penitentiaries with your Sunday school scholars." (Elder Moore, of White, Va.) The negroes of this denomination in Nash-

ville have no objection to the Sunday school, and the lack of Sunday school interest is on account of indifference and not of doctrine.

GENERAL REMARKS AND COMPARISONS.

The Baptist is the strongest denomination in the city, and has, as may be seen from the table, some of the very best Churches; yet they have many very poor Churches and uneducated preachers. This is the only denomination in the city that will license a man to preach who is perfectly illiterate, and in consequence of this they have many very poor preachers. There are more than a hundred Baptist preachers in the city, while there are only twenty-eight Churches; and many of these preachers are anxious to serve even for nothing if they could only get a Church, thus keeping down the standard of the pastorate. This seems to be the reason why there are so many low-class Churches of this denomination in the city, for the case of Pleasant Green Church, given above, shows that the Church may, at least sometimes, be elevated by a better pastor. Their method of licensing a preacher is this: A young man feels like he wants to preach and asks the Church to let him try, and they pass, through their Church Conference, what they call an order "Opening his mouth." The Church never refuses to pass this ordinance if the applicant is not grossly immoral. Then a certain day is set when he comes before the Church to attempt to preach. He tries, and, if he does not ignominiously fail, the Church will pass a resolution giving him license. And even if he does fail, it takes only a majority vote to give him license; and many in the Church feel a deep sympathy for him and do not want to discourage him, so the probability is that he will be licensed, notwithstanding his failure, and thus sent on his hunt for a Church.

As poor as many of the Churches are, and as far as many of them are in their teachings from any practical subjects, they nevertheless stand in the community as a moral force. Last year there were forty-four expelled from the Churches of the city—one for continued theater-going, three for card-playing, many for fighting, five young women, etc.

And what is also striking, most of these expulsions were from the low gravity Churches, which are the most mystical and impractical in their teachings. The Methodist Churches still keep up the primitive method of admitting members first as probationers; there are now fifty members of the Methodist probation lists in the city. They also keep a strict account of their members by the old-fashioned class meeting. The Churches are divided into classes of about thirty members each, over which is appointed a class leader. This leader is expected to see, personally, about the spiritual condition of every member of his class once a week, and each member is expected to attend class meeting on Wednesday evening. If a member is absent from class for four weeks in succession, without a good excuse, his name is dropped from the Church register. These restrictions seem remarkable, but they are very carefully carried out in some of the Churches in the city and nominally so in all.

There are one hundred and three white religious organizations in the city and forty-nine negro organizations. The three Churches organized in the three negro universities were not counted, because they contain a few white members and are not supported by the negroes. But should these be counted, there are fifty-two negro Churches, which make the number of negro and white Churches in exactly the same proportion as the negro and white population (60,000 whites and 30,000 negroes). However, the membership of the Churches is not in proportion. There are forty thousand, one hundred and seventy members enrolled in the white Churches, which is a fraction over two-thirds of the population, while there are only ten thousand, one hundred and twenty-five members enrolled in the negro Churches, making a fraction over one-third of the negro population. The numbers enrolled in the negro Sunday schools are also much below the proportionate numbers in the white schools, even less than one-half as many in proportion. But when the financial support of the Churches is considered, the proportion rises and even changes. The salaries paid their pastors by the negroes average nearly half as much as paid by the whites, while the value of the church property is nearly two-thirds as great. In considering these figures, it is necessary

to bring in the proportionate wealth of the two races before a fair estimate can be made. Only about three per cent of the property of the city is owned by negroes, and, in view of this, it will be seen that the negroes have done far better in building churches and paying their pastors than the whites have done. Of course there is some indebtedness on a few of the church buildings, but it is apparently no more on the negro churches than it is on the ones owned by the white people. It is also true that the negroes have received some help from the whites in building their churches, yet this has not been so very much, and some of the finest churches have been built solely by their congregations—*e. g.*, Lee Avenue (Christian) and Jackson Temple (Methodist). However, when the benevolent collections are considered the comparison ends, for but very few of the negro Churches do anything along these lines.

Vanderbilt University, June 4, 1903.

II.

A STUDY OF THE NEGRO AS A CRIMINAL IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

BY CHARLES CLAYTON GUMM, M.A.

The criminal phase of the life of the negro has been chosen as the subject of this study because in the transgression of the expressed will of the majority of the body politic the nature and extent of the weakness of the negro as a member of society is made manifest. This phase has received little attention, yet it is important and illustrative. The nature of the problem is revealed in the fact that sixty-two per cent of the crime in the city is committed by negroes, while negroes constitute only thirty-seven and a half per cent of the population and pay only 2.5 per cent of the taxes. The seriousness of the case is aggravated by the relative increase of crime among negroes compared with crime among the whites.

Crime is not a disease. It must also be distinguished, for the purposes of this study, from vice, which is the injury done to oneself by violating natural laws; and from sin, which is the

transgression of God's law relative to the desires of the human heart, of which the law of the state can take no cognizance. Crime is an antagonism to the will of society as expressed in the laws formulated by its lawmaking bodies and processes. Acts are criminal or not criminal, heinous or venial, as the existing society, through these organs, decrees. It may be assumed that society has denounced as criminal those acts which militate against the welfare of its members.

The information upon which the following tables and descriptive passages are based was obtained from the reports of the Police Department, Nashville, Tenn., 1880-1901; from the reports of the State Penitentiary, located at Nashville, Tenn., 1897-1902; from interviews with the chief of police, with the superintendent of detectives, with the judge of the city court, and others; from frequent visits to the police headquarters and city court; and from personal inspection of the alleys, streets, and sections of the city notorious as the places of residence or resort of the lower classes of the negro population.

Table I. exhibits the number of arrests made by the police of Nashville by years, from 1880 to 1901, classified by race and sex. (The omissions are due to inability to get the data.) It appears that the number of arrests has increased two hundred and forty-one per cent, while the population has increased but one hundred and eighty-eight per cent. The number of whites arrested has kept quite even pace with the increase of population, being in 1901 an increase of one hundred and seventy-eight per cent over 1880 for males and one hundred and seventy-two per cent for females. But the number of negroes arrested increased nearly twice as fast as the negro population, being in 1901 an increase of three hundred and eighteen per cent over 1880 for males and three hundred and twenty per cent for females. In 1901 the number of negroes arrested was about twenty per cent of the negro population, and the number of whites arrested was about seven per cent of the white population. [While the successive numbers in each column fluctuate with considerable irregularity, the locations of the minima and maxima, column by column, confirm

the tendency indicated by the percentages given in the text.—
ED.]

TABLE I. ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,
1880-1901.

YEAR.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	
1880.....	1,928	1,252	172	674	2,100	1,923	4,023
1881.....	2,429	1,510	118	672	2,574	2,182	4,720
1882.....	1,784	1,272	140	493	1,934	1,755	3,689
1887.....	1,870	1,575	171	800	2,041	2,375	4,416
1890.....	2,727	1,928	269	1,086	2,996	3,014	6,010
1892.....	3,181	2,737	288	1,532	3,469	4,469	7,938
1894.....	2,723	3,092	276	1,539	2,999	4,631	7,630
1895.....	2,523	2,785	248	1,355	2,771	4,140	6,911
1896.....	2,478	2,613	230	1,263	2,708	3,876	6,584
1897.....	3,021	2,675	251	1,238	3,272	3,913	7,185
1898.....	2,309	2,284	248	1,088	2,557	3,372	5,929
1899.....					2,539	3,730	6,269
1900.....	3,399	3,881	343	2,172	3,742	6,053	9,795
1901.....	3,459	3,945	297	2,006	3,756	6,081	9,837

POPULATION OF NASHVILLE—FEDERAL CENSUS.

1880.....	13,469 ¹	8,148 ¹	13,535 ¹	8,189 ¹	27,005	16,337	43,342
1890.....	22,635 ¹	14,221 ¹	24,135 ¹	15,161 ¹	46,773	29,382	76,155
1900.....	25,062	13,289	25,734	10,775	50,799	30,044	80,840

¹Calculated on the assumption that the ratio between the sexes is the same for both races, which is probably not exactly true.

In 1880 the negroes constituted somewhat less than half of the number of males arrested and in 1901 somewhat more than half. The balance seems to have been turned between 1892 and 1894. The disproportionally large number of negro women arrested in comparison with the total number of women arrested is striking. Since 1887 the total number of negroes arrested has been larger than the total number of whites.

TABLE II. CHARACTER OF CRIME CHARGED—TIME OF COMMITTAL.

YEAR.	Against		Total. ¹	Against			Total. ¹	Committed During		Total. ¹
	State.	City.		Prop-erty.	Per-sons.	City Ord-nances.		Day.	Night.	
1880.....	150	3,805	3,955	354	1,228	2,447	4,023*			
1881.....	156	4,514	4,670	877	1,218	2,534	4,720*			
1882.....				661	1,017	2,011	3,689*			
1887.....				720	1,228	2,498	4,416*			
1890.....				927	1,648	3,435	6,010*			
1892.....	666	7,242	7,938*	880	1,920	4,433	7,938*	4,715	3,223	7,938*
1894.....	949	6,681	7,630*	1,052	1,928	3,629	7,630*	4,446	2,684	7,630*
1895.....	863	6,048	6,911*	1,002	1,753	3,203	6,911*	3,349	3,562	6,911*
1896.....	879	5,705	6,584*	998	1,622	3,085	6,584*	3,397	3,187	6,584*
1897.....	1,059	6,126	7,185*	1,153	1,480	3,477	7,185*	3,897	3,298	7,185*
1898.....	796	5,133	5,929*	862	1,267	2,804	5,929*	3,026	2,903	5,929*
1899.....	724	5,545	6,269*	866	1,208	3,471	6,269*			
1900.....	1,099	8,696	9,795*	1,236	1,473	5,987	9,795*	4,226	5,569	9,795*
1901.....	1,072	8,765	9,837*	1,102	1,155	7,580	9,837*	4,027	5,810	9,837*

¹Totals marked thus (*) agree with totals in Table I.

Constituting now but thirty-seven and a half per cent of the population, they furnish sixty-two per cent of the arrests.

Table II. exhibits a classification of the number of persons arrested according to the nature of the offense charged and the time of its committal. The crimes are classified as offenses against the State or against the city, the former including the more serious charges; again as crimes against property, against persons, or against simple city ordinances; still again as committed by day or at night.

Table III. carries the classification into minuter detail. It would seem that the figures, which are taken from the printed reports, should agree with the totals in Table I. But they do not agree in all cases. Unfortunately, the classification was not carried out officially for race and sex. The effort to do so now would be in part futile for lack of the records and for the rest extremely laborious and time-consuming. The figures given at the bottom of Table III. show the results obtained by going through the records of the police office for several selected months of the year 1901 and classifying the persons arrested according to race, sex, and crime charged. The figures are given in percentages and are offered as approximate estimates of the proportion of white males to negro males, and of white females to negro females arrested for each of the crimes specified. [The substantial agreement of the percentage of distribution for the crimes of "grand" and "petit larceny," or again for "assault and battery," "drunk and disorderly," and "drunk on the streets," and in other instances would lend a degree of plausibility to the estimates. But it may be computed from columns 2 and 3, and 4 and 5, in Table I., that in 1901 the white males were 46.44 per cent and the negro males 53.56 per cent of the total males arrested; and the white females 12.41 per cent and the negro females 87.59 per cent of the total females arrested, figures which vary considerably from the estimates in the last column, "Total Arrests," of Table III., and more in the case of females than of males, doubtless because the numbers in the case of the females are smaller.—ED.]

Table IV. exhibits the arrests classified according to age, race, and sex. Here, fortunately, the classification, at least

TABLE III. ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES CHARGED.

YEAR.	Murder.	Rape.	Miscellaneous.	Burglary.	Grand Larceny.	Petit Larceny.	Assault and Battery.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Drunk on the Street.	Disorderly Conduct.	Loitering About Streets, Saloons, etc.	Merchandizing without License.	Running Wagons without License.	Vagrancy.	Total Arrests. ¹
1880.....	4	4	48	11	35	24	994	387	409	219	7	50	87	448	4,003 ^a
1883.....	3	1	43	6	52	318	815	486	586	263	1	66	90	319	4,729 ^a
1885.....	13	2	26	3	.....	215	716	319	571	228	70	79	38	42	3,669 ^a
1887.....	5	.....	38	2	.....	238	869	337	586	340	253	37	77	81	4,416 ^a
1890.....	10	.....	64	6	79	280	1,098	554	661	611	282	125	108	93	6,010 ^a
1892.....	7	5	71	6	53	469	1,347	609	985	1,143	182	33	68	523	7,242 ^a
1894.....	10	5	98	8	40	518	1,337	594	766	1,259	208	18	150	93	7,630 ^a
1895.....	14	1	73	4	30	542	1,068	594	802	1,246	54	18	144	286	6,584 ^a
1896.....	20	1	54	20	34	595	977	498	760	1,220	74	30	153	410	7,185 ^a
1897.....	11	3	63	3	50	595	955	498	844	987	134	18	152	322	5,990 ^a
1898.....	18	3	36	10	50	347	828	650	894	1,061	27	.....	75	886	6,260 ^a
1899.....	12	5	52	8	46	798	892	842	894	1,297	785	30	169	1,351	9,765 ^a
1900.....	17	5	65	3	46	619	837	595	1,452	1,797	552	28	86	1,376	9,837 ^a
1901.....	13	5	49	119	34	.....	.....	.....	1,297	1,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Males.....	40	60	0	37	95	14	96	57	52	48	34	66	36	64	33.93
W. Females.....	100	0	100	63	5	85	94	43	48	34	40	60	100	31	33.93
N. Males.....	60	0	0	75	95	87	69	45	52	48	40	0	0	79	34.48
N. Females.....	0	100	0	75	13	87	31	53	67	51	71	0	0	21	66.07

¹ Totals checked (*) agree with totals in Table I.

for eight years of the last ten included in the tables, is complete and official. The largest aggregate for each sex and each race occurs in the second age period, "between twenty and thirty years" (sic). In the first age period, "between ten and twenty years" (sic), the excess of negro males over white males is striking. In the second period the white males nearly equal the negro males; and for the succeeding periods the excess of the white males grows more and more marked, though naturally the totals grow smaller. The number of female negroes arrested is relatively large, because of the frequency of arrests for prostitution. It would appear from the table that the negro commits crime at an earlier age than the white, but that the white retains his criminal impulses longer.

TABLE VI. PRISONERS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY DECEMBER 1, 1902, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL CRIMES.

	Murder.		Rape.		Larceny.		Burglary.		Other Offenses.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	
Male	104	155	11	47	151	410	42	126	232	357	540	1,095	1,635
Female	3	18			2	11	0	4	2	12	7	43	50
													1,685

TABLE VII. TENDENCY TOWARD RECIDIVISM—SHOWN BY PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

YEARS.	First Time.		Second Time.		Third Time.		Fourth Time.		Fifth Time.	
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.
1897-98			11	83	1	7				
1899-00			14	120	3	23				
1901-02			23	82	2	11	1	2		1

Miscellaneous: From December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902, prisoners received, 1,434.

With no occupation, 1,055.

College graduates, 13; common school education, 305; limited education, 170; no education, 828.

Had no religious preferences, 1,160.

Died, 61 (20 white and 41 colored).

Escaped, 36 (25 white and 10 colored).

Recaptured, 21 (8 white and 13 colored).

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. are taken from the biennial reports of the State Prison Commissioners. They bear out in general the inferences from the tables obtained from the city police reports. Table VI. relates to the prisoners in the penitentiary on a particular day, December 1, 1902, and includes, therefore, those committed in earlier periods and not yet discharged.

Table VII. discloses one of the most serious facts relative to the negro as a criminal—his proneness to repeat his criminal acts. Officials invariably stated that the negro did not mind imprisonment. The yard boss at the penitentiary stated that the negroes were contented as a rule, and the relative number of negroes among the convicts escaped and convicts recaptured bears out the testimony. The judge of the city police court stated that more than half of the negroes arrested have appeared before him more than once, and that there were more than a hundred who, to his knowledge, had appeared before him six times, while fifty would include all the whites who have been before him more than once. The many policemen inquired of have been of the opinion that the negroes care little for the workhouse, chain gang, or even the penitentiary. It is quite certain that they have better fare and lodging in the penitentiary than out. When we consider that there were six thousand persons arrested last year, many of whom do not mind the punishment society has inflicted upon them, the seriousness of the problem is thrust upon us.

Table IX. gives the conjugal, educational, and industrial condition of those arrested as it is tabulated in the annual police reports. The conjugal condition is not given by race and sex, neither is the industrial condition; and the educational condition is given by race but not by sex.

The absolute and relative preponderance of the number of single persons among those arrested calls for two or three explanatory observations. As about sixty-two per cent of the number arrested are negroes, it is plain that their condition must largely determine the condition of the aggregate. Now it is to be observed that the number of young negroes, below the usual age of marriage, has been found to be large. The number of prostitutes among the negro women arrested is also large; and there are indications of an increasing amount of cohabitation, without marriage, among the negroes of the class under consideration here.

In 1885, 1887, and 1890 the illiterate whites formed 4.6 per cent, 2.1 per cent, and 3.8 per cent, respectively, of the total number of whites arrested. In 1899, 1900, and 1901 the

TABLE VIII. PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY, CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH OF YEARS.

YEAR.	One Year.		Two Years.		Three Years.		Four Years.		Five Years.		Six to Ten Years.		Ten to Fifteen Years.		Fifteen to Twenty Years.		Over Twenty Years.		For Life.		Totals.		Grand Total. ¹
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	
1897-98	38	150	39	127	99	219	14	69	49	122	62	101	39	181	22	95	4	16	37	47	398	1,127	1,525
1898-99	146	336	82	155	98	166	21	106	52	85	28	22	32	26	29	20	9	15	13	6	523	897	1,420
1901-02	211	285	87	103	138	190	13	58	41	85	28	74	17	35	16	13	6	13	7	14	594	870	1,464

Total checked (?) agrees with total in Table V.

TABLE IX. CONJUGAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED.

YEAR.	Married.	Single.	Total. ¹	Able to Read and Write.			Unable to Read and Write.			Laborers.	Professions.	No Occupation.	Total. ¹
				White.	Negro.	Total. ¹	White.	Negro.	Total. ¹				
1880	1,473	2,380	3,853	1,846	534	2,380	89	1,221	1,310	660	339	145	4,023
1881	1,052	2,796	4,438	1,097	454	2,013	110	1,091	1,201	903	421	520	4,720
1882	1,466	2,930	4,396	1,978	935	3,723	110	2,064	2,174	683	330	515	3,689
1883	2,140	3,870	6,010	2,768	1,046	4,814	154	3,093	3,247	1,439	289	1,433	6,010
1884	2,380	5,578	7,958	3,209	1,446	4,655	154	2,700	2,854	1,574	689	1,054	7,058
1885	2,289	5,341	7,630	2,845	1,971	4,816	126	2,106	2,232	1,270	431	1,891	7,031
1886	2,081	4,830	6,911	2,657	1,866	4,523	137	2,010	2,147	1,044	178	2,220	6,584
1887	2,123	4,461	6,584	3,115	2,079	5,194	151	1,834	1,985	1,009	158	2,290	7,185
1888	2,173	5,012	7,185	2,457	1,844	4,301	106	1,528	1,634	1,043	249	1,504	6,090
1889	1,871	4,058	5,929	2,388	1,853	4,241	151	1,877	2,028	1,383	810	1,334	5,569
1890	2,851	6,944	9,795	3,515	3,093	6,608	227	3,050	3,277	2,287	617	2,095	6,090
1901	2,815	7,022	9,837	3,509	3,128	6,637	247	2,953	3,200	2,244	894	2,438	9,837

Total checked (?) agrees with total in Table I.

percentages were 6, 6, and 6.6 respectively. [In 1890, 18 per cent of the native white population of the State, over ten years of age, was illiterate, and in 1900, 14.2 per cent—the number of foreign-born whites being a negligible quantity.—ED.] In 1885 and 1890 less than a third, and in 1887 less than a fifth, of the total number of negroes arrested could read and write. Since 1897 (with an insignificant exception) more than half of the negroes arrested have been literate. [In 1890 forty-six per cent of the negro population of the State, over ten years of age, was literate, and in 1900 fifty-nine per cent.—ED.] It would appear that among the whites arrested illiteracy has slightly increased, although it has decreased in the total white population of the State over ten years of age; while in the case of the negroes literacy has increased, but considerably faster among those arrested than in the negro population over ten years as a whole.

At the beginning of the period under consideration from a quarter to a third of the number arrested were classified industrially as laborers, prostitutes, or without occupation; at the close of the period about half. The largest ratio of increase is found among those described as without occupation. As a rule the offenses charged against them are not serious. Yet the class stands as a menace to the peace and a burden upon the progress of the community. The converse of the proposition that a large number of those arrested have no occupation was expressed by the police judge in the statement: "Work a negro and he will quit his crime."

The percentages in Table X. are given as an approximate

TABLE X. ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY RACE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION.

	Group 1.—Occupations Requiring School Education.		Group 2.—True Trades, Requiring Skill.		Group 3.—Trades Requiring Little Skill.		Group 4.—Trades Requiring No Skill.		Group 5.—No Occupation.	
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.
Male.....	94	6	86	14	96	4	40	60	48	52
Female.....	00	00	66	33	21	79	38	62	34	66

estimate of the proportion of white and negro males and white and negro females in each of five occupation groups. The figures were obtained by a careful analysis by occupation, race, and sex of the arrests made during several selected months of the year 1901.

Various conditions which surround the negro in his daily life were examined with a view to noting their influence for or against criminality.

The schools near the notorious negro sections of the city were visited, and nothing was found derogatory to a wholesome development of the pupils. For example, Pearl School, near "Black Bottom," is a large two-story building with twelve rooms, thirteen teachers, modern improvements, tasteful pictures, excellent discipline, high degree of cleanliness, music, and good instruction.

In these sections of the city there is nothing that resembles a home in the true sense. Five women and a man were found preparing breakfast in a little one-room barber shop that was also used as an eating, sleeping, cooking, and washing apartment. Two women were found preparing breakfast in a room so small that the two single beds in it nearly filled it. One of the women was also ironing on a board thrown across the foot of the beds. It is a common sight to see a woman washing at every door down a cramped and filthy alley. In the evening the women come out of these places in gaudy attire and walk the streets. The men drink beer and bad whisky. The women use spirits of all sorts and much cocaine. Cohabitation, without marriage, prevails. Much of "Black Bottom" is so low that two or three times a year high water in the river washes the sewage back upon it, sometimes to a depth of a foot or more. Not only are the conditions favorable to crime, but it is deliberately taught. Several stores in the neighborhood are supplied with the plunder of the petty thieves who dwell there, some of the children being forced to steal under threat of punishment of their elders. Of course the respectable classes will not live in such surroundings.

The negro has no sense of economizing for the future. He makes no effort to live within his means.

Contagious diseases, chronic and epidemic, abound and are spread.

In these places there is no wholesome public sentiment. The residents can conceive of no reason for the existence of law and the enforcement of order except as a spite against them. So they stand as a unit against both.

Not only do conditions of life but the methods of punishment promote criminality. The penal methods which are generally current are at fault in being adjusted to the crime and not to the criminal. The negro does not fear punishment. If he is deprived of his liberty, he is at least sure of a comfortable living meanwhile. Practically no distinction is made between first offenders and recidivists. The term of imprisonment is proportioned to the seriousness of the crime only, not to the incorrigibility of the criminal, who thus may be soon turned loose to prey upon society again. Neither is there any provision for the care of the ex-convicts.

III.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NEGROES IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

BY RICHARD DAVIS SMART, JR., M.A.

The economic condition of negroes in Nashville, Tenn., was attempted to be ascertained by investigations carried out in five different directions with different degrees of thoroughness according to the conditions and the time at the disposal of the investigator.

1. The first test related to the wage-earning employment of the negro. The information supplied by the city directory, indicating the distribution among certain general lines of employment, was supplemented by personal inquiries to ascertain the wages earned and the steadiness of employment. The following table sets forth the results:

NEGROES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN NASHVILLE, TENN.,
AS SHOWN BY THE CITY DIRECTORY.

MALES.

Kind of Labor.		No.	Wages.	Regularity of Employment.
Unskilled Labor.	Laborers: Working on streets, ditching, etc.	3,970	One to two dollars per day.	Intermittent, hired by the job.
	Porters, house boys, waiters, bootblacks, etc.	2,450	\$7 to \$7.50 per week without board, or \$15 per month and board.	Steady employment.
	Expressmen, hack men, drivers, and coachmen.	1,090	Drivers and coachmen same pay as porters.	Steady employment.
Expressmen and hack drivers estimated as having the same net income.			Intermittent, by the job.	
Stationary firemen.		100	\$2 per day.	Steady employment.
Skilled Labor.	Carpenters.	186	\$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.	
	Stone masons.	135		
	Mechanics (mostly black-smiths).	116		
	Bricklayers.	81	\$3.15, \$3.60, \$4.50 per day, according to ability.	
	Plasterers.	61	\$2.50 per day.	
	Painters.	82	\$3.50 per day.	
	Barbers.	212	Receive a percentage of their earnings difficult to estimate.	
Merchants (including hucksters and shopkeepers in about equal numbers).		230	Incomes varying with individual merit.	
Professions.	Ministers.	88	[\$455 per annum. See p. 81.—ED.]	
	Teachers.	1(19) 40	\$300 to \$540 for teachers, \$700 to \$1,200 for hall teachers and principals in the city schools.	
	Doctors.	26		
	Lawyers.	18		
Students (adult).		422	Some employed as house boys, etc.	

Kind of Labor.	No.	Wages.	Regularity of Employment.
All other occupations (clerks, printers, etc.).	525		
No occupation.	91		
Total in Directory.	9,023		
Total ¹ twenty years and over (census of 1900).	7,818		
Number fifteen to nineteen years.	1,435		

FEMALES.

Laundresses.	2,595	Average, \$10 to \$12 per month; maximum, \$15.	The greater freedom from restraints enjoyed by the laundresses will probably count as offsetting the smaller wages.
Cooks.	2,150	\$10 to \$15 per month and board.	
House girls and nurses.	850	\$8 to \$12 per month and board.	
Seamstresses.	230		
Teachers.	1(48) 80	\$300 to \$340 for teachers, and \$700 to \$1,200 for hall teachers and principals.	
Students.	250		
All other occupations (storekeepers, boarding house keepers, etc.).	95		
No occupation (over one-half being widows).	960		Presumably supported by their children.
Total.	7,210		
Total twenty years and over (census of 1900). ²	10,666		
Number fifteen to nineteen years.	1,913		

¹In the city schools.²The Directory includes a larger area than the census, which is limited to the bounds of the corporation. Census figures added by the editor.

2. The relation of the negroes to organized labor. The unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are prevented by constitutional provision from barring the negro on account of race. In reality, however, negroes are frequently excluded by the "black ball."

The labor leaders of the city are in favor of organizing the negroes to control the formidable array of "scab" labor which this race might furnish in a strike and also to keep wages up, for the negro, being able to live so much more cheaply than the whites, could easily underbid the latter under free competition in the labor market.

It is generally considered preferable to have the negroes organized in separate unions, and to maintain the very necessary relation with them by allowing them representation in the city Trades and Labor Council. There are six unions composed exclusively of negroes—barbers, stone masons, carpenters, colored laborers, hod carriers, and stationary firemen. In the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions both races are found.

The barbers' union has thirty-three members, with three delegates in the Trades and Labor Council. The barbers of this union cater to white trade exclusively, leaving the negro trade to the non-union shops. Their minimum wage is sixty per cent of their earnings. They provide a sick benefit of five dollars per week for not more than sixteen weeks, and in case of death a sixty-dollar burial benefit. The same general provisions exist in all of the unions. Thus the stone masons' union does not provide a burial benefit, but gives a sick benefit of two dollars per week for an unlimited time; and the bricklayers' union has no sick benefit, but provides a one-hundred-dollar burial benefit. None of them omit altogether to make provision for mutual help in time of need.

3. Closely allied with this feature of the labor unions, and holding an important place in the life of the negro, are the benevolent organizations. There are a dozen or more of these which, beneath the surface of parade and show, have some features of real worth. The organization of the "Immaculates," which will serve as a good example of them all, has dues of fifty cents per month, with extra assessments amounting to two or three dollars more during the year. The sick benefit varies from one dollar and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents, according to the degree taken in the lodge. In case of death there is a fifty-dollar endowment, and funeral expenses are paid. Furthermore, these advantages are not

limited to the men alone, for quite a number of the organizations have "branches" for women and for children. The women's branch is called the "Court" and the children's branch the "Juveniles," or the "Gem."

4. The amount of property owned by negroes. To ascertain the number of negro property owners and the value of the holdings recourse was had to the tax assessor's books, and the figures given are the estimates of value made by the assessor. The books do not distinguish the whites from the colored, and the directory gave uncertain help, inasmuch as there are many nonresidents and minors among the property holders, who are not named in the directory. Relying chiefly upon the personal knowledge of the tax assessor, about 11.3 per cent of the total value of taxable property was gone over and it was found that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of it belonged to negroes. At the same rate the negroes would own \$742,068 in a total assessment of \$29,682,740. The \$83,950 actually ascertained to be the property of negroes was distributed according to size among one hundred and forty-two owners as follows:

Under \$200.....	28 items; estimated for whole city..	248 items
\$200 to \$399.....	49 items; estimated for whole city..	221 items
\$400 to \$599.....	25 items; estimated for whole city..	433 items
\$600 to \$999.....	23 items; estimated for whole city..	203 items
\$1,000 and upward	17 items; estimated for whole city..	150 items

Total.....142 items; estimated for whole city..1,255 items

i. e., the estimated total, \$742,068, would represent about 1,255 owners.—Ed.

Most of the items are seen to be small, and none exceeded \$10,000.

It is an interesting fact that most of the property in the vicinity of Fisk University is owned by negroes. When we reflect that the property-owning negroes form the better class, we see in the circumstance mentioned a very strong indication, if not a proof, that the more enlightened negroes appreciate the institution, and are giving it their moral support.

It is also to be noticed that the property owned by the negroes is not usually of the poorest grade. The negroes who

live in the meanest parts of the city are not able and have not the thrift to own their homes, but rent from some white owner. The negro who has succeeded well enough to own his home is not generally content to live in the lower quarters of the city, but moves to a better neighborhood.

5. Industrial education. In the higher institutions of learning for negroes in the city some instruction in manual training and the trades is given: in carpentering, printing, bookkeeping, and other similar trades for the men; and in dressmaking, plain sewing, housekeeping, etc., for the women. But the number of students in these institutions is not large, and most of them come from without the city and return thence. Manual training has not been introduced into the city free schools for blacks, indeed only tentatively into the free schools for whites. Altogether the facts show that a large percentage of the negro artisans in the city have learned their trades by practical experience in them.

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

CHANCELLOR KIRKLAND, Professor Carré, and Professor Cuninggim attended the second annual meeting of the Religious Education Association in Philadelphia, on March 1, 2, and 3, last. Dr. Kirkland was reappointed on the Executive Board, Dr. Tillett was continued as recording secretary of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, and Professor Cuninggim as executive secretary of the Committee on Correspondence Instruction.

The phenomenal growth of the Association—over two thousand members paying annual dues of two dollars each enrolled within a year—is taken as an indication of the readiness of the public for a new and systematic extension of religious education. If the National Educational Association may be described as concerning itself with secular education, the Religious Education Association may be described in comparison as a national body which concerns itself with religious education, and the sixteen departments or standing committees indicate the scope of its proposed work. The departments are: Universities and Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Churches and Pastors, Sunday Schools, Secondary Public Schools, Elementary Public Schools, Private Schools, Teacher-Training, Christian Associations, Young People's Societies, The Home, Libraries, The Press, Correspondence Instruction, Summer Assemblies, Religious Art and Music.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC EXERCISES, APRIL-JUNE.

April 2, Saturday.—Concour Day.

Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department in the Auditorium of the Medical Building, South Summer Street.

April 15, Friday.—Intercollegiate Debate with Sewanee at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel. Subject: "*Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine should be maintained.* Limitation, the Monroe Doctrine shall be interpreted to mean that the United States shall resist, by force if necessary, any attempt of any foreign power to acquire or control additional territory in the Western Hemisphere."

Vanderbilt Debaters: Paul B. Kern, '05 Biblical, of Nashville, and Fred Townsend Barnett, '04 Law, of Jacksonville, Fla.

April 22, Friday.—Annual Public Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel by Dr. R. B. Richardson, Director of the American School at Athens.

April 24, Sunday, to May 1, Sunday.—The Sixth Series of Cole Lectures, six lectures, by Rev. James Chapman, D.D., Principal of Southlands Training College, London, on "The Christian Character in Relation to the Christian View of the World."

May 3, Tuesday.—Commencement Exercises of the Dental Department at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel. Address by Allen G. Hall, LL.B.

May 6, Friday.—Second Annual University-School Conference, two sessions, morning and afternoon, in the Dialectic Society Hall. 8 P.M., Second Annual Interscholastic Declamatory Contest in the University Chapel.

May 17, Tuesday, to May 21, Saturday.—Entrance Examinations each morning at nine o'clock at the University in Nashville and at other places by previous arrangement.

May 18, Wednesday.—Annual Contest of the Southern Interstate Oratorical Association, Professor A. M. Harris, President, Paul B. Kern, Secretary, in Nashville. Vanderbilt Representative, Hoyt M. Dobbs, '04 Biblical.

May 27, Friday.—Founder's Day. Contest for the Founder's Medal in Oratory at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel. Contestants:

Paul Wadsworth Evans, '04 Law.

Herbert Gannaway, '04 Law.

Ernest Lloyd, '05 Academic.

Louis Clausiel Perry, '04 Biblical.

May 30, Monday.—Final Examinations begin.

June 10, Friday.—Contest for the Young Medal in Oratory at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel. Contestants:

Henry Wade Du Bose, '04 Academic.

Frank Kittrell Houston, '04 Academic.

Albert Hall Whitfield, Jr., '06 Academic.

Elgin Eugene Williamson, '04 Biblical.

June 11, Saturday.—Class Day. Class Exercises and Promenade Reception by the Vanderbilt Woman's Club to the Board of Trust, Alumni, and members of the Graduating Classes on the Chancellor's lawn, from 8 to 11 P.M.

June 12, Sunday.—Commencement Sermon by Bishop W. A. Candler, of Georgia.

June 13, Monday.—Meeting of the Board of Trust.

Alumni Day. Meeting of the Alumni Association, R. L. Burch, B.S. '92, President, at 10 A.M., in Philosophic Hall.

6 P.M., luncheon in Kissam Hall, followed by literary exercises: Alumni Address, by Charles Newell Burch, B.A. '88, LL.B. '89, of Louisville, Ky.; Poem, by Allen Garland Hall, LL.B. '83.

June 14, Tuesday.—Literary Address, by Hon. Jacob McGavock Dickinson, LL.B., M.A., of Illinois, at 8 P.M., in the University Chapel.

Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at 10 P.M.

June 15, Wednesday.—Commencement of the Academic, Engineering, Law, Biblical, and Pharmacy Departments at 10 A.M. in the University Chapel. Speakers:

Class Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments: Henry Wade Du Bose, Nashville, Tenn.

Faculty Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments: John James Tigert, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

Faculty Representative, Biblical Department: Hoyt M. Dobbs, Florence, Ala.

Class Representative, Law Department: Edward Joseph Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

June 15-25.—Vanderbilt Summer Institute for Preachers.

SPECIAL COMMENCEMENT RATES.

THE fact that the annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans will occur at Nashville during Commencement Week will make it possible for Vanderbilt alumni and friends to secure unusually low railroad rates and should lead to an unusually large attendance. Beginning on Friday, June 10, and including Wednesday, June 15, Commencement Day, tickets can be purchased at a rate which will be practically twenty-five cents, plus one cent per mile for the distance traveled to and fro. The tickets will be good to return until Saturday, June 18, but may be extended by compliance with certain conditions.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE alumni will be more prominent than ever during the coming commencement. The Executive and the Special Fence Committees of the Alumni Association promise that the fence on West End Avenue will be well under way, while the designs for an ornamental stile are in the hands of the architects, Messrs Hunt, of New York. The special order of business before the alumni in their morning meeting will be the adoption of a new constitution, which was printed in full in the January *QUARTERLY* and which it is thought will make their organization more suitable for the work which they want to do and the conditions which surround them. The Academic and Engineering Class of '94, whose Decennial Record is printed elsewhere, will hold a class reunion, as will also the Law Class of '89, whose Quindecennial Record will be ready for publication very soon, and the Engineering Class of '91.

The usual afternoon sports will be followed by a luncheon in Kissam Hall, after which Charles Newell Burch, B.A. '88, LL.B. '89, will make the annual address, and other short talks will bring the evening celebration to a close.

PORTRAIT OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

ON Friday morning, March 25, the students and faculty, on entering the chapel, found upon the walls a portrait of Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of William H. Vanderbilt, painted by the eminent artist, Carroll Beckwith. The plate on the frame bears the inscription: "Cornelius Vanderbilt, Born 1845, Died 1899. Gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt, 1904."

At the close of the chapel exercises, Dr. Kirkland rose and said:

"I shall detain you only one moment to call your attention to what has already attracted your eyes, the magnificent portrait of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, that has now been placed on our walls and hangs by the side of the portrait of his father, William H. Vanderbilt.

"This portrait is the gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt and came to the University a few days ago. She learned of the desire on the part of the University to have Mr. Vanderbilt's portrait and our intention to secure funds through subscription and have it painted; when she learned of that, with great generosity she immediately

ordered the picture painted, yet without apprising me of the fact until the picture was complete.

"I am very grateful for this gift on the part of Mrs. Vanderbilt and very glad to have on our walls Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's portrait. He was a friend of the University. I cannot tell you in how many ways he aided us. I could tell you of Mechanical Hall, which he built; of large contributions that he made to the library. I could tell you of money that he gave during life and a legacy left when he died, but that does not begin to express all of the sympathy and help that he gave us. For several years—a very trying period in the history of the University, when we were faced with a reduction of income, when we had before us the problem of reinvesting our funds so as to secure from them as high an interest as possible—Mr. Vanderbilt was our chief adviser and our chief friend. He helped us to find new investments, and, as these involved a reduction in the income of the University, he came to our rescue with annual contributions that none knew about at the time, for so he expressly stipulated.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was said by those who knew him best to have been one of the kindest of men, and he so impressed every one who came in contact with him. He was approachable—a rare thing in a man of his great wealth and position. Mr. Depew, who occupied an office adjoining him for many long years, in a memorial meeting held after his death, said, 'He was the best man I ever knew,' and he knew him as a man hardly knows his own brother.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the most faithful men in little things that ever occupied a great position. Undoubtedly he helped to kill himself by his attention to details. In the large number of corporations of which he was an influential member no item of business was ever neglected that could be properly charged to him. I was told that he had placed on his desk every week financial statements from a great many corporations in which he was interested, and that he studied them all and gave them his personal attention.

"Of all the words that were prominent in his life, I suppose the word 'duty' was the most emphatic one. He was a man who looked at life with a large view; who tried to do the right as he saw it; he was conscientious; he was faithful. When the great wealth that his father left fell into his hands and those of his brothers, and he was placed, by his position, at the head of the family and made the minister of this great fortune, he made this

remark to a friend speaking with him about the matter: 'Yes, but that means duty and responsibility.' These were the thoughts that were in his mind in connection with his vast estate.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was a Christian man. He reckoned life not as a field of indulgence but as a place to work out the highest ideals of character; he was philanthropic, devoted to his Church, and in all things interested in the upbuilding of life.' He put money here, but he put it here to turn into men; he put books in the library, but what he wanted was that they should be incorporated into your lives; he put a pile of bricks in yonder end of the campus, but what he desired was through them to come in touch with the lives of the young men who go out from here. What he wanted was to turn bricks into brains, cash into character, and gold into goodness. That is what Mr. Vanderbilt tried to do; that is why we cherish his memory.

"We rejoice, therefore, to look upon his features—the features, as you see, of a strong but kind and noble man. We are glad to have him on our walls to speak to us day after day the lessons that his life ought to speak.

"In this very simple way we accept that portrait, for such was Mrs. Vanderbilt's wish. Gladly would we have had more extensive exercises and spoken more strongly the sentiments we feel; but I at least may call your attention to the great lessons of his life and beg you to heed them."

THE MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement of the Medical Department of the University was held on Saturday evening, April 2, in the auditorium of the medical building, on South Summer Street. The floral decorations in the hall and auditorium had been arranged by the ladies of the Vanderbilt Woman's Club, and an audience that filled the room to overflowing gathered to witness the exercises. A class of thirty-four was graduated, as follows:

GRADUATES 1903-04.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Abernathy, Berry Chapman.....	Rhea Springs, Tenn.
Albright, Baxter.....	Stanton, Tenn.
Alsobrook, John Walter.....	Lafayette, Ala.
Barlow, Martin Johnston.....	Riverside, Ark.
Bauman, John William, Jr.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Beasley, Moses Andrew.....	Linden, Tenn.

Carpenter, Forest Lafon.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Cooper, Arthur Ferdinand.....	Trenton, Tenn.
Crawford, John Kerr.....	Williston, Tenn.
Dabney, Albert Smith.....	Cadiz, Ky.
Eve, Duncan, Jr.	Nashville, Tenn.
Farrington, William Prentice.....	Huntsville, Tex.
Felder, John Lawson.....	Guthrie, Okla.
Ford, John Franklin, Jr.	Decatur, Tex.
Grainger, Gustavus Adolphus.....	Paris, Tenn.
Gray, Conner Easley.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Jeter, Joshua Edgar.....	Meridian, Tenn.
Lawler, John Martin.....	Martin, Tenn.
Lemoine, Jules Downing.....	Cottonport, La.
MacKenzie, Charles Fisk.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Medling, William Lindsay.....	Dyer, Tenn.
Moore, John White.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Northcutt, Eugene Ebon.....	McMinnville, Tenn.
Odum, William Howard.....	Union City, Tenn.
Polk, William Thomas.....	Paducah, Ky.
Reynolds, Wilton Everette.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Rowan, Samuel Lamb.....	Wesson, Miss.
Singletary, Winston Burnelle.....	Wilson, La.
Strock, Charles Stewart.....	Verbena, Ala.
Teachout, Stanley Ross.....	Huntingdon, Tenn.
Towns, Sherrod Ross.....	Brookhaven, Miss.
Williamson, George Leon.....	Jackson, Tenn.
Williamson, John Shuler.....	Birmingham, Ala.
Wright, John Leonard.....	Trenton, Tenn.

The speakers of the occasion were Dr. Louis Leroy, who delivered the charge to the class on behalf of the assembled faculty, Dr. Walter R. Lambuth (M.D. '76), Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, South, and Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, who conferred the degrees. Among other things, some facetious and others more serious, Dr. Leroy counseled the graduates to become regular members of their County and State Medical Associations, attend the associational meetings, and keep up with the best local and general literature of the profession. In so doing they would not only gain material benefits for themselves but contribute to the progress of the profession and to the general welfare. No man could afford, for the sake of his professional reputation, to confine himself to the bounds of his own experience, while each has experiences too valuable to be selfishly or carelessly withheld from the profession.

The address of Dr. Lambuth was unusual in subject, but highly interesting and inspiring. His theme was "The Heroic in Medical

Missions," and from the experiences of the medical missionaries he illustrated the noble life of social service to which some of these men have attained.

It is of interest to add that Dr. W. H. Parks, of Soochow, one of the most prominent foreigners in the Chinese Empire, was for a time in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, that Dr. Lambuth himself spent nine years as medical missionary, conducting a hospital and instructing native students in medicine. Dr. J. D. Trawick, '99, also served for a year in the Soochow Hospital, and at least one of the present undergraduates is preparing himself for that field of work.

Dr. Kirkland, in presenting the diplomas, reminded the candidates that, having been students of one of the departments of the University, they were now receiving the degree of the University and merging themselves in the great body of Vanderbilt alumni. With this thought in mind, he appealed to them to cultivate a loyal interest not in the department alone but in the University as a whole, making its interests their interests and its welfare their care.

Dr. Dudley, Dean of the Department, announced the award of medals and honors. The Founder's Medal and the Internship at the City Hospital was awarded to Stanley Ross Teachout, of Huntingdon, Tenn. The Second Honor in the Class and the position at the Davidson County Hospital was awarded to John Walter Alsobrook, of Lafayette, Ala., to whom was also awarded Dr. Glenn's medal for excellence in the work in his subjects. Ten others were given honorable mention for excellence in scholarship, having attained an average grade of ninety per cent or more in all of the subjects of the senior year.

Scholarships, valued at fifty dollars each, were awarded to the student in each undergraduate class making the highest average for the year as follows: in the First Year Class, William Witherspoon Hays, of Columbia, Tenn.; in the Second Year Class, Roy Wallace Billington, of Franklin, Tenn.; in the Third Year Class, Paul DeWitt, of Nashville, Tenn.

The honor roll of those students making an average of ninety per cent or more in all the work of the year is as follows:

GRADUATING CLASS.—J. W. Alsobrook, J. W. Bauman, Jr., A. S. Dabney, W. P. Farrington, J. E. Jeter, W. L. Medling, C. F. MacKenzie, E. E. Northcutt, W. B. Singletary, S. R. Teachout, S. R. Towns, G. L. Williamson.

THIRD YEAR.—C. C. Cate, E. H. Couch, Paul DeWitt, R. W. Grizzard, Jr., A. R. Halley, J. B. Howell, E. W. Kirk, Sewell Mizell, W. W. MacDonell, W. M. McCrary, John Overton, T. H. Phillips, W. T. Reid, O. E. Templin, S. H. Welch, G. E. Woods.

SECOND YEAR.—R. W. Billington, J. J. Frater, E. L. Hargis, H. Respass, M. Smith, H. P. Travis.

FIRST YEAR.—H. T. Ballantine, W. E. Cooper, W. W. Hays, W. C. McRee, D. R. Pickens.

THE FURMAN WILL CASE.

IT was with keen disappointment that the University community heard the news, on Saturday, March 12, that the Supreme Court of the State had reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in the Furman will case and remanded it for a new trial. While the reversal creates no prejudice against the University's case and there is as good ground to expect the winning of the case on the second trial as on the first, it was ardently hoped that the Supreme Court would confirm the finding of the court below, all the more that there is right now a pressing need for a laboratory which it was proposed that the Furman fund should supply and for which this fund is the only resource anywhere apparent.

Mrs. Mary J. Furman died in Nashville on April 11, 1900, leaving a will under which Vanderbilt University, as chief beneficiary and residuary legatee, would receive something over \$100,000 to be used in the erection and endowment of a memorial building to be known as "Furman Hall." The will was contested by the heirs at law, distant relatives of Mrs. Furman's husband, on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence. The case was on trial before the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County from October 31 to December 2, 1901. It was one of the most important and most brilliantly contested cases in the history of Davidson County courts. But the jury rendered a verdict upholding the will promptly and on the first ballot.

The motion for a new trial was overruled and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. It was argued before the Supreme Court at the December-March term, 1902-03, and reargued at the request of the Court in January, 1904. On Saturday, March 12, which was the weekly opinion day, the court handed down a unani-

mous decision reversing the decision below on the sole ground of errors in the judge's charge to the jury. Judge Shields wrote the opinion.

The court, in its opinion, took occasion to exonerate the trial judge from any intentional effort to prejudice the case of the contestants. The court held that while argumentative charges were permissible and trial judges had the right to state the testimony in charging the jury, at the same time they must state the entire testimony free from the slightest suspicion of comment, as the very slightest intimation from the trial judge might have a commanding influence with the jury. The court should take every precaution and care to prevent juries from being influenced by an expression in the charge concerning the evidence in the case, and held the charge of the trial judge erroneous in this respect.

No date has been set for the retrial, but it will probably take place before the end of the present calendar year.

CHANCELLOR KIRKLAND'S RETURN.

RETURNING from a seven months' trip to the Old World, Chancellor Kirkland reached the University on January 25, having left Mrs. Kirkland in Knoxville to visit her parents. That same evening the University community gathered *en masse* in the chapel to join in extending a public welcome to the Chancellor. Addresses, some humorous, some more serious, all hearty, occupied an hour or more, after which an informal reception was held in the society halls.

Dr. H. C. Tolman presided, and Allen G. Hall, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dr. J. H. Stevenson, Prof. A. M. Harris, and W. E. Norvell, '06, made addresses to which the Chancellor responded. The Glee Club also participated, singing in particular two songs prepared for the occasion with music by Mrs. Ashford, the one, "A Greeting to Our Chancellor," the other humorous,

"We would like to give him a great surprise
By seeming so busy and looking so wise."

In his response Dr. Kirkland said in part: "I can hardly realize why there should be any of this expression of welcome. I do not feel amid these surroundings that I have been absent at all. The experiences of the past seven months seemed suddenly to pass

away and the home feeling reasserted itself the minute I entered the door of University Hall this morning. Upon my right was the bulletin board with the list of chapel absences. I repeated the names with my eyes shut and found that I had hit about half of them.

"But, really, it gives me great pleasure to be back again. After the middle of September, when I knew that work was going on here, I was more eager to get home than to stay abroad. I have learned more than once this lesson, and it is a lesson that I commend to these young men before me—that they will learn by and by for themselves—that it is much harder to be deprived of your work than of your play, and that the deepest enjoyment in life will come to you not when you are breaking loose from your tasks, but when you are fulfilling them.

"It gives me very great satisfaction to find everything going on here at the University so well. I have thought about you here many times, and, taking out my watch and allowing for the difference of time, have figured out just what was going on. This was notable on Thanksgiving afternoon. It was night with us and we were coming down the Nile on a fast train; more than once I took out my watch and figured, 'It is about time for that game to be called;' and then later, 'It is about time for Vanderbilt to make a touchdown,' and it was by a kind of prophetic instinct that a sudden peace stole over my spirit and sleep crept over my eyelids, and when I waked up next morning, I felt a certain comfort and satisfaction which was confirmed two weeks later when at Rome we got a message of the glorious victory of that afternoon. All that goes on here is to me my life—the life of these students, their interests—and I have no greater satisfaction in life than I find in the warm friendships that I have formed here.

"I thank you sincerely for this greeting to-night. I could not begin to make a speech. I can only say at this time that this warm greeting touches my heart most tenderly, and each expression of affectionate regard from you is most warmly reciprocated by me; in this I wish also to speak for one who is not here, but whose love for Vanderbilt and interest in Vanderbilt is certainly no less than my own."

The home-coming of Mrs. Kirkland, a month later, was signalized by an elaborate and enjoyable reception in the parlors of Wesley Hall, on Friday, March 11, given by the Vanderbilt Woman's Club, at which the wives of the members of the faculty, the mem-

bers of the Vanderbilt Aid Society, and the young lady students were invited to meet Mrs. Kirkland.

CHANCELLOR KIRKLAND'S TRIP.

THE trip of Chancellor and Mrs. Kirkland was taken purely for rest and recreation. It was accomplished without interruption by any untoward accident or illness, and was thoroughly enjoyable and successful from beginning to end. Yet while there was no definite educational or scholarly purpose, such as investigating characteristic features of foreign universities or interesting archæological fields, it could not turn out otherwise than that most of the sights and scenes were viewed as by the educator and scholar and not by the casual traveler.

Landing in Ireland early in July, they witnessed the preparations made by the Irish—not without some notes of discord—for the reception of King Edward on the first royal visitation which had been undertaken by an English monarch to that sorely tried island in many years. From Scotland through England, Belgium, Holland, the Rhine Valley, and Switzerland, they visited cathedral and college cities and regions of unusual natural beauty, not departing much from the ordinary route of travelers. In Munich they received much attention from Mr. J. H. Worman, United States Consul, formerly professor of modern languages in Vanderbilt University (1888). Political disturbances in the Balkans rendered an overland trip to Constantinople insecure. Accordingly they turned south through Italy and Greece and thence to Constantinople by water.

Some time was spent in northern Italy, with friends, in places not much frequented by travelers; and they were in Vicenza at the time of the opening of the University in September. In southern Greece Olympia was the place of chief interest which was visited. From Athens they took boat to Constantinople, where some ten days were spent visiting schools, mosques, and palaces, and other points of interest in and about the city.

Thence they went to Palestine, visiting Beirut, Joppa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the valley of the Jordan. Next they entered Egypt by way of Port Said to Cairo and thence up the Nile Valley to the first cataract. Returning they reached Rome again early in December and spent a month in Rome and Paris.

In a short series of chapel talks early in February, Dr. Kirkland took opportunity to describe some of the historic churches which he had visited: the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, the Church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, St. Martin and the Cathedral at Canterbury, and St. Paul's in London. Several talks were devoted to the schools of Constantinople, both Robert College and the native schools.

THE INTERSTATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

THE twenty-eighth anniversary celebration of the Philosophic Society on Monday, February 22, was the occasion of the contest between two representatives each from the Dialectic and Philosophic Societies for the honorable responsibility of representing Vanderbilt University in the Southern Interstate Oratorical Contest, which will be held this year with Vanderbilt University on the night of the third Wednesday in May, the 18th. The contestants were Frank Kittrell Houston (subject, "Diplomacy versus War") and Ivan Lee Holt (subject, "The South's Next Duty"), of the Philosophic Society; and Paul W. Evans (subject, "Momentous Naval Battles") and Hoyt M. Dobbs (subject, "The Master Passion of Democracy"), of the Dialectic Society.

The contest was quite up to the high average of recent years, and the attendance was large. The judges selected Mr. Dobbs to represent the University, with Mr. Evans as alternate.

A NOTABLE VICTORY IN DEBATE.

THE victory of Barnett and Kern, representatives of the Vanderbilt literary societies, in the debate against the representatives of the Sewanee societies, on Friday night, April 15, in the Vanderbilt University chapel, was a notable achievement. It surpassed in brilliancy the victory of Brewer and McNally in the third debate of the first series in the spring of 1897, and may well in turn remain unsurpassed an equal length of time. In originality of defense, cogency of argument, and forcefulness of delivery the representatives of Vanderbilt not only excelled their opponents but gave an exhibition of forensic powers rarely heard from a college

platform; and what is true of both, as a team, might be said of each individually.

Of the first series of debates between Sewanee and Vanderbilt, begun in 1895, Vanderbilt lost the first and won the second and third. In the second series, which followed immediately, Vanderbilt lost the first two, and the third was not held. The present debate marks the beginning of the third series. The next debate will be held on the mountain next spring.

Fred Townsend Barnett, '04L., who made the opening speech for Vanderbilt, has been in the University two years, and is a member of the Dialectic Literary Society, having taken high rank among its members from the start, and being one of its representatives in the oratorical contest on February 22, 1903. Paul B. Kern, '05B., the other representative, is a member of the Philosophic Literary Society. He graduated from the Academic Department in 1902, and is now in the second year of his theological course. After winning the contest on February 22, in his senior year, he closed his undergraduate record with the winning of the Southern Interstate Oratorical Contest in May, 1902.

The Sewanee debaters—J. B. Rylance, a member of Sigma Epsilon Literary Society, and W. J. Barney, a member of Chelidon and of Pi Omega Literary Societies—are both men of experience. They have for several years been prominent in college for their literary and oratorical ability, representing their societies in intersociety and intercollegiate contests. Both of them represented Sewanee in debate with the University of Georgia last fall, upholding the same side of the same question which they debated with Vanderbilt.

The question was: "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine should be maintained. Limitation: The Monroe Doctrine shall be interpreted to mean that the United States shall resist by force, if necessary, any attempt by any foreign power to acquire or control additional territory in the Western Hemisphere." The question was submitted by Vanderbilt, and Sewanee elected to uphold the affirmative side. The Sewanee debaters opened by reciting the history of the Monroe Doctrine, and argued its importance for the future from its significance in the past. The affirmative further upheld the propriety of the United States presuming to maintain a dominance in the politics of the Western Hemisphere to the utter exclusion of any European power; and held that such a policy

would be the one best calculated to prevent war, and would be necessary in order to maintain the economic supremacy of the United States in this hemisphere when the nations of the old world should have closed their own markets and their colonial markets to our trade by restrictive legislation.

It fell to the lot of Mr. Barnett, opening for the negative, to map out the line of defense which he and his colleague proposed to use, and this he did in a manner that won high commendation from the audience and that evidently surprised and disconcerted his opponents, for neither in their second speech nor in their rejoinders did they attempt to controvert his position. Reviewing the instances cited by the affirmative, Mr. Barnett maintained that they were merely special cases of the one or the other of two universally recognized principles of international law authorizing the interference of one nation in the affairs of another—viz., the principle of humanity and the principle of self-preservation. This being so, he further maintained that the same principles would amply justify the United States in interfering between an American state and an European state at any time when in justice and reason we ought to interfere; and that it was absurd to bind ourselves in advance by any ironclad rule to interfere in every case, however insignificant, whether the interests of humanity and self-preservation justified it or not.

Mr. Barnett concluded by depicting the great sea, almost land-locked, extending southward from our Gulf coast to the site of the Panama Canal, within which our interests are paramount. The most important instances in which the Monroe Doctrine had been invoked had been in behalf of states lying upon this sea; and with the region beyond, he urged, we could, in the nature of the case, have little interest; though by the terms of the doctrine, as stated in the question, we would be as much bound to interfere in their behalf as in behalf of our own interests in the sphere of our influence.

Mr. Kern, who fully maintained his reputation as an inter-collegiate orator, supplemented his colleague by attacking the position of the affirmative. He showed that the position of the affirmative would compel us to exercise a protectorate over other states, whether we wanted to or not, and to act the part of the dog in the manger, keeping other states out even when they would not menace us, and when, as in the case of a good colonizing

nation, the interests of civilization might be promoted by foreign intervention. He argued that the position of the affirmative would compel us arbitrarily to assume the responsibilities of an international war when neither the interests of humanity nor our interests as a nation were sufficiently involved to justify us in making war. As to our trade, he argued that we had nothing now to lose, and that, whether we maintained or abandoned the Monroe Doctrine, trade would follow economic and not political lines.

Each speaker was allowed a rejoinder, but so that the negative should have the first and third and the affirmative the second and last rejoinders. The feature of the rejoinders was Mr. Kern's summary of the arguments put forth by the negative.

Gov. James B. Frazier presided, and the committee of judges was composed of Rev. Dr. G. W. Bull, pastor of Moore Memorial Church, Dr. H. A. Vance, professor of English and Rhetoric in Peabody College for teachers, and Mr. T. M. Steger, a prominent attorney of Nashville.

THE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.

THE annual concert of the Glee Club was given at the Vendome on the night of Thursday, April 14, under the most favorable auspices and with the most complete success. The weather was pleasant and the audience large, extending almost to the capacity of the house. Unusual interest was taken in the concert not only by the college community but by the city at large. On the Monday evening preceding the concert Mrs. F. S. Washburn gave a reception at her home, opposite the campus, in honor of the club. Prof. Harris assisted the club, winning new honors for himself as well; and Mr. C. C. Washburn, the leader, was given an enthusiastic reception. The burlesque, which has come to be a feature of the programme at the home concert, was a "take-off" on the chariot race in "Ben-Hur," which had been one of the most popular amusement attractions of the season. In the burlesque garden wheelbarrows served for Roman chariots, and the moving scenery was impersonated by students wrapped in white togas moving across the stage in the direction opposite to that in which the charioteers faced.

No attempt was made this year to have an instrumental club, and no long trip was taken. The club sang in Mt. Pleasant, Spring

Hill, and Franklin, in Murfreesboro, in Clarksville, and at Belmont and Buford Colleges in Nashville. As a memento of the season and as a recognition of their membership in the musical organization which represents the University, the members are to wear pins, a Grecian comedy mask, with crossed trumpets, properly marked. Mr. Washburn, having returned to the city, last fall resumed his position as leader, and has aroused unusual musical interest in the University. The work of John Paul Tyler, as manager, has contributed much to the pleasure and success of the club.

IN HONOR OF DR. WILLIAM J. VAUGHN.

THE seventieth birthday of Dr. William J. Vaughn was observed Monday evening, February 15, by an evening reception, which had been planned without his knowledge. The members of the faculty and their wives and the Glee Club attended. Excepting Dr. Safford, professor *emeritus*, Dr. Vaughn is the oldest officer in length of service now connected with the University. He became professor of mathematics in 1882 and librarian in 1884. After the death of Chancellor Garland, astronomy was added to his department. He has been in unusually good health the whole year through and in the full performance of the work of his department, the enrollment in which, amounting to about one hundred and seventy-six, is the largest in the history of the University. He has two assistants. It may be added in this connection that the editors of the *Comet* had previously determined to dedicate the 1904 *Comet* to Dr. Vaughn.

MRS. ASHFORD'S SONG RECITAL.

ON the evening of March 8 a large audience of University people—faculty, students, and friends—gathered in the chapel to hear the song recital given by Mrs. E. L. Ashford complimentary to the students of the University. Between the musical numbers Professor Harris recited “Wanted—A Matchmaker,” in three parts.

The musical numbers were: I. Violin Solo, Romance, *Wieniawski*, by Irvine Kolsky, '04. II. Waltz Song, *E. L. Ashford*, Mrs. William Jacobus with violin obligato by Mr. Kolsky. III. “Moods,” a Group of Seven Songs, *E. L. Ashford*, by Charles C. Washburn. IV. Song Cycle, The Life of a Leaf (Manuscript),

E. L. Ashford, Mrs. M. S. Lebeck, soloist; Mr. Kolsky, violin; Mrs. Victor Williams, Mrs. Andrew Milam, Miss Corrinne Milam, Mrs. John Rawlings, Mrs. J. S. Johnston, Mrs. Martha Spain, sopranos; Mrs. I. K. Chase, Miss Calista Bailey, Miss Alice Marshall, Mrs. James Pope, Mrs. John Daniel, Miss Bettie Martin, altos.

It will not be expected that the attempt should be made in these pages to give a critical estimate of the excellence of Mrs. Ashford's compositions. But it is in order to speak of the pride which the University community feels in having such a member and to give public expression to the sentiments of gratitude and appreciation to her and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted her in adding such a notable musical occasion to the annals of the University year.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

THE Correspondence School was organized in the summer of 1902, so that it is not yet quite two years old, but the success thus far achieved is very encouraging. Both the correspondence work and the Institute work is steadily growing. Three Preachers' Institutes (one at Nashville, Tenn., one at Georgetown, Tex., and one at Fayette, Mo.) are regularly affiliated with the school, and are working in coöperation with it. Other institutes are being organized, and will be affiliated as soon as the necessary plans can be perfected.

The scope of the correspondence work has been greatly increased during the present year by the addition of new courses. As rapidly as possible other courses will be offered until the entire work of the Biblical Department is paralleled by correspondence courses, so that any preacher in the Church may have the benefit of a thorough theological training.

The number of students at present pursuing correspondence courses is something over four hundred, which is a large increase over the entire enrollment of last year. These represent, besides Cuba and Japan, practically all the English-speaking Conferences of the Southern Methodist Church. And all these Conferences, with one exception, have positively indorsed the Correspondence School, and this one (the Denver Conference) has taken no action whatever. What is even better than this is the fact that

thirty-four of the thirty-nine Conferences have agreed to accept the certificates of the school in lieu of Conference examinations, and several have made provision by which to aid, so far as necessary, those who cannot, for financial reasons, take up the correspondence work.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1903-04.

THE Annual Register of the University shows an attendance of 722, compared with 691 in 1902-03, and 635 in 1901-02. The Engineering Department shows an increase in three years from forty-five to sixty and then to eighty-seven, and the gain seems likely to be maintained if not increased in the future. There are 227 in the Academic Department, 80 in the Biblical, 51 in the Law, 163 in the Medical, 48 in the Pharmacy, and 96 in the Dentistry Department (a total of 752, including 30 names counted twice).

Only fifty per cent of the students come from Tennessee. The Engineering Department shows the largest percentage of Tennessee students, 64 in 87. The Biblical and Dental Departments show the largest percentage from without the State: the former 68 out of 80, and the latter 62 out of 96. There are 56 students each enrolled from Alabama and Texas, 53 from Mississippi, 46 from Kentucky, 32 from Arkansas, 22 from Georgia, 18 from Louisiana, 17 from Virginia, 13 from Missouri, 10 each from Florida and South Carolina, and from one to nine each from twelve other States and Territories and two foreign countries. Twenty-one States and three Territories are represented.

ATHLETICS.

THE University basket ball team united with teams from the Peabody Teachers' College, the Y. M. C. A., and the Nashville Athletic Club in a "City Basket Ball League" and won the silver loving cup offered by the Nashville *American* to the victor in the league series. Each team played each other twice, six games in all. Vanderbilt won every game. A game was later played with the team of Cumberland University and lost by the score of 5 to 18.

The Vanderbilt players were J. J. Tigert, Jr., '04A, Captain and center; D. R. Pickens, '07M, Grinnell Jones, Grad., and D. B.

Blake, '05E, guards; Lawson M. Clary, '07E, E. J. Hamilton, '06A, and R. E. Blake, '07A, forwards.

The sum of \$700 has been raised by subscription among the students, faculty, and alumni to send a team of ten men to the track meet of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association which will take place in Austin, Tex., on May 14 and 15, under the auspices of the University of Texas. There is a promising field of candidates.

The outlook in baseball is for a fast fielding and good batting team. Alexander Perry, Jr., '05M, Captain and first base; E. H. Hamilton, '06A, second base; L. M. Clary, '07E, short stop; Paul Campbell, '07A, third base; W. B. Roulstone, '06A, left field; Mark Bradford, '06E, center field, and B. F. Cornelius, '04, right field, will probably constitute the in and out field. The candidates for the battery positions are numerous but untried. They are H. P. Travis, '06M, catcher, and G. F. Davis, '05A, W. C. Weaver, '06A, I. J. Morris, '05M, and J. F. Caldwell, '07A, pitchers. It is reassuring to know how strong a field they will have behind them. A schedule of the usual length and character has been arranged. There will be games with Cumberland on Dudley Field April 29, 30. The games with Sewanee will take place on May 6 and 7 on the mountain and May 13 and 14 on Dudley Field.

The seventh Interscholastic Track Meet will be held on Dudley Field on May 7. This event draws one of the largest and most interested crowds of the athletic season.

Mr. Dan McGugin, a pupil of Yost of Michigan, and an assistant coach under Yost at Michigan last year, has been engaged to coach the football team next fall.

THE CLASS OF '94 TEN YEARS LATER.

Of the Academic and Engineering Class of '94, numbering eighteen at graduation, nine are located in Nashville. This insures a nucleus for a successful decennial reunion at commencement time, and it is hoped that the assurance of being able to meet so many of the class will lead to the attendance of most, if not all, of the other surviving members. John H. DeWitt will act as secretary, and will presently send out further information to the members of the class concerning the details of the reunion.

The class roll, with the record for ten years, follows:

WILLIAM H. BATES, B.A., M.A. (University of Chicago). Was assistant in Wall and Mooney School, Franklin, Tenn., for three years ('94-'97), principal of Smyrna Fitting School, Smyrna, Tenn., three years ('97-'00), graduate student of mathematics and astronomy at University of Chicago three years ('00-'03), taking A.M. in '02.

Failing to find in the South an opportunity for work along his chosen line, he accepted his present position as instructor in mathematics at Purdue University. He feels that the satisfaction of having exactly the right kind of work is well worth the sacrifice of former position and the three years of extra preparation. He hopes to take his doctor's degree without interrupting his teaching. He has all kinds of good reasons for not being married, but hopes also to be able "some sweet day" to remedy this defect.

Present address, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

JOHN S. BUTLER, B.E. On the day following his graduation entered upon a position in the United States Engineer Department on Improvement of Cumberland River, and has continued uninterruptedly in this work for ten years. He is not married.

Present address, U. S. Engineer Office, Nashville, Tenn.

J. WARREN CLARK, B.A., M.A. Remained for three years as Graduate Fellow and Assistant in Greek, taking his M.A. degree in June, 1897. The next year he was assistant to Dr. Charles Forster Smith in the University of Wisconsin. A portion of the next year was spent in study in Germany, but he returned for the commencement of 1899. Since then he has divided his time between teaching in preparatory schools and soliciting life insurance. In 1902-03 he taught in Franklin, Ky. He is now teaching in Lake Charles, La.

Present address, Lake Charles, La.

WHITEFOORD RUSSELL COLE, B.A. Shortly after graduation from the University took charge of the operations of the furnace and ore mines of the Napier Iron Works, located in Lewis County, this State, as Secretary and General Manager. Is now, and has been for several years, President and General Manager of this company. He was also for some time Vice President and General Manager of the Sheffield Coal, Iron, and Steel Company, operating a large furnace plant at Sheffield, and coal mines and coke ovens in Walker County, Ala. This connection continued until these

furnaces were sold to the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, in 1899. He is now, and has been for several years, President of the Crescent Coal Company, operating extensive coal mines in Western Kentucky, and director in a number of important corporations in this city and vicinity, including the following: Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, Nashville and Decatur Railroad, Nashville Gas Company, Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, First National Bank, Nashville Trust Company. He is also a member of the Board of Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Industrial School, a member of the Board of State Charities of Tennessee, a member of the Board of Missions and of the Executive Committee of the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South.

He was married on the 23d day of April, 1901, to Miss Mary Conner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bass, of Nashville. Has one child, a son, Whitefoord R. Cole, Jr., born March 2, 1903.

Present address, Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.

MARVIN MCTYEIRE CULLOM, A.B., M.D. After graduation with the class of '94 began the study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of the University the following September, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. in March, 1896. Having been a student of Dr. Richard Douglas, he continued at his infirmary as resident physician until the following September. Determining to make a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, he went to New York in September, 1896, and entered the Postgraduate Hospital. A few weeks later he was appointed assistant physician on the staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and continued in that capacity for nine months. He was then appointed junior assistant to the house surgeon and took up his residence in the hospital, serving six months in this capacity, six months more as senior assistant, and then six months as house surgeon, being during that time in charge of the hospital. His term of service came to an end in December, 1898, after three years of intensely hard, practical work.

In January, 1899, he located in Nashville, Tenn., to practice his specialty, and was taken into partnership with Dr. George W. Hale, which partnership still continues.

October 31, 1899, he was married to Miss Eva Spalding, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bellinger, of Tonawanda, N. Y.

They have two children, Isabella Payne, born April 9, 1901, and George Hale Ellicott, born May 26, 1903.

During the close confinement at and arduous duties of hospital life his health was not good, but since he has been located in Nashville his health has been excellent and his lines have fallen in very pleasant places.

Present address, Willcox Building, Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN H. DEWITT, B.A., LL.B. (Columbian University). Taught school for three years: at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., in 1894-95, at Mrs. Clark's School for Young Ladies, Nashville, 1895-96, at Washington College for Young Ladies, Washington, D. C., in 1896-97. While holding the latter position, and having previously studied law privately, he took the senior course in the Columbian University Law School, graduating in 1897.

He was admitted to the Nashville bar in June, 1897, and has practiced law at Nashville continuously since that time. In October, 1899, he was elected to the City Council for the term of two years, and was chairman of the Finance Committee. He has been active in many public enterprises, was attorney for the Tennessee State Anti-Saloon League in 1902-03, was the author of the Adams law, which extends to newly incorporated towns with a population not over 5,000 the provisions of the "four-mile law," prohibiting saloons within four miles of a church or schoolhouse, and was also one of the framers of the amended city charter of Nashville adopted in 1899. He is now editor of *The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta*.

He was married on November 4, 1899, to Miss Rebecca Ward, of Nashville, and has one child, a son, Ward DeWitt.

Present address, 51 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. F. FINCH, B.E. No report.

JAMES P. HANNER, JR., B.A. Taught physics and chemistry as supply in Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., during the session of 1894-95; was supply in Latin and Greek in the same institution during the session of 1895-96; and was elected to the chair of Modern Languages and History in Millsaps College, June, 1896. The summer of 1896 was spent at the University of Chicago.

He resigned his position at Millsaps College, June, 1900, in order to go abroad for study. Sailing for Leipzig in August, 1900, he spent two semesters at the University there, traveling during the vacations in Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, and Spain.

He was elected to the chair of Modern Languages in Emory College, Oxford, Ga., June, 1901, and returned to the United States in September, 1901.

He has been twice married: On April 22, 1897, to Miss Alice D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Fitzhugh, of Jackson, Miss. She died June 13, 1899. On May 1, 1902, to Miss Claire, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Dowman, of Atlanta, Ga.

Present address, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

JAMES GRANBERY JACKSON, B.E., C.E. Graduated with C.E. degree in June, '95; instructor in the Engineering Department September, '95, to June, '97; summer of '96 resident engineer on construction of waterworks at Bluffton, Ohio; June, '97, to September, '98, with Sanders & Porter, engineers and contractors, in design and construction of water, light, and sewer plants at Grenada, Brookhaven, Senatobia, and Macon, Miss., and other towns in Arkansas and Kentucky; September, '98, to September, '01, in phosphate business and general engineering practice at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; September, '01, to September, '02, engineer for water and light plant at Tullahoma, Tenn. (plant operated from water-power site located over ten miles from the town); also consulting engineer for water and electric plants at Sardis, Miss., Lebanon, Tenn., Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., etc.; September, '02, to September, '03, engineer for water and light plant at Dyersburg, Tenn.; entered into partnership with James A. Omberg, Jr., city engineer of Memphis, for general consulting engineering; September, '03, to date, adjunct professor of drawing and surveying at Vanderbilt.

Married April 20, 1899, to Miss Margaret Litton, daughter of Mrs. John F. Early, Nashville, and granddaughter of Bishop John Early, of the M. E. Church, South.

He has one child, a boy, John Early, born January 29, 1902, a promising candidate for the 1920 football team. Another child, a girl, died at birth, March 23, 1900.

Present address, Vanderbilt Campus, Nashville, Tenn.

CARSON TYROLD KIRKPATRICK, B.A., M.A. Has devoted himself since his college days to the profession of teaching, in which his industry and scholarly attainments have won for him an enviable reputation as a thorough and painstaking instructor. The year subsequent to graduation was spent at Vanderbilt in post-graduate work, during which time he was an assistant to Dr. Baskevill in the English Department, and served also as Business

Manager of the *Hustler*. In the spring of 1895 he was prostrated by an attack of appendicitis, which caused his withdrawal from the University and came near terminating fatally. During 1895-96 he was acting professor of History, English, and Mathematics in Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn. For the next two years he was principal of the High School of Hopkinsville, Ky., and instructor in Mathematics and Latin. In 1898 he became principal of a University Training School at Fayetteville, Tenn., which position he filled for two years, teaching Mathematics, History, and Ancient Languages. He was elected teacher of Latin and English in the Nashville City High School in 1900, and has held that position during the past four years.

After returning to Nashville, he again took up postgraduate work, and received his M.A. degree from Vanderbilt in the fall of 1903.

He is a member of the National Educational Association, and attended the annual convention in Boston in 1903. He is still unmarried.

Present address, Nashville, Tenn.

THOMAS G. KITTRELL, B.A., LL.B., graduated from the Law Department in '96. In September opened a law office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, in Nashville, and practiced his profession till June, 1898, in which month he gave his time to assisting in the organization of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Received a commission as second lieutenant in this regiment at the time of its mobilization in Knoxville, Tenn., in the first part of July, 1898, being assigned to Company F, and remained in the service till the muster out of the regiment, at Savannah, Ga., May 6, 1899. Through the autumn of 1898 he was detailed as assistant provost marshal for the Second Division, First Army Corps, and stationed in the city of Knoxville. The regiment went to Cuba by way of Savannah, Ga., in the first part of December, 1898, and occupied the districts of Sancti Espiritu and Trinidad in the Province of Santa Clara till the last of March, 1899, when it returned to Savannah, Ga., to be mustered out. He was with the six companies which were stationed at Trinidad, and during their stay there he was detailed to travel throughout the district and investigate and prepare a report upon the condition of the inhabitants and the state into which properties had fallen during the war.

After muster out from the service, he remained in Nashville till the middle of July following, when he returned to Trinidad with some associates and remained four months, working upon an enterprise for the development of a water power and the installation of waterworks and an electric light and power plant. The laws of the island forbidding the granting of the necessary franchises, the enterprises were temporarily abandoned.

Since returning from Cuba he has remained in Nashville, practicing his profession, and has, with three other associates, given considerable time to the promotion of the Great Falls Power Company, which has as its object the development of the water power of the Great Falls on the Caney Fork River, in Warren County, Tenn., and its conversion into electrical energy to be transmitted to Nashville, Chattanooga, and other places.

JAMES OWEN MAHONEY, B.E., M.S. For three years after graduation remained at the University as graduate fellow and assistant in mathematics, and took the degree of Master of Science in 1897. During the next year prolonged ill health kept him inactive. In 1898-99 he was teacher of mathematics in the Graded and High School at Carthage, Tex. In the fall of 1899 he moved to Dallas, Tex., where he is still engaged in the Dallas High School as master of the boys' assembly hall and teacher of mathematics. He was married on December 27, 1899, to Miss Lucy E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Braden, of Fountain City, Tenn.

Present address, Dallas, Tex.

STEPHEN H. MOORE, B.A. Immediately took the position of principal of the Fitting School of Southwestern University, which he still holds. In June, 1903, he was also put in charge of the department of history in the college. He studied in Chicago during the summers of 1896 to 1900 inclusive, and again in 1903. There is "no marriage or any other serious accident to report."

Present address, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

ANNIE GOODE PASCHALL, B.A. Died August 22, 1895, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Paschall, in Atlanta, Ga. During her undergraduate course, Miss Paschall was recognized as an unusually brilliant student of the languages. She was offered a special scholarship at Vassar and a scholarship in Greek at Bryn Mawr. On the advice of Dr. Charles Forster Smith she

accepted the latter, and spent a year in study at the latter college. Soon after her return she fell a victim to a fatal attack of typhoid fever.

NATHAN POWELL, B.A., B.D. (Yale). Spent a year in the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University as a member of the middle class. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Yale Divinity School on a scholarship, and graduated in May, 1896, presenting a graduating thesis on the subject: "What St. Paul Knew of the Historical Christ." He was tendered a postgraduate scholarship, but declined it for study in Europe.

Having married Miss Minnie E. Keiser ('93-'96 Academic), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Keiser, of Union City, Tenn., on July 7, 1896, he sailed for Europe with his bride on July 15, 1896. He took theological courses in the university at Göttingen, while Mrs. Powell studied German, English, French, and Philology in the same institution. The next year they returned.

Since his return he has been a member of the Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has held the following appointments: Two years, 1897-99, at West End Church, Galveston; two years, 1899-01, at Bastrop; one year, 1901-02, at San Antonio Female College; one year, 1902-03, in the pastorate again at Bellville; and since 1903 at Richmond, being reappointed for 1904. He holds a good rank in the Conference for a young man, and has been given important appointments.

He has three daughters: Florence Lee, born May, 1898; Isabell Francis, born August, 1900; Julia Alice, born December, 1902.

Present address, Richmond, Tex.

ALEXANDER F. SMITH, B.A. Has been teaching almost continuously since graduation. The first year he taught at Excell, Tenn., his old home. For four years, '95-'99, he was in the Pleasant View High School, two years as assistant and two years as principal, but the work of the last year was interrupted by a long period of illness originating in an attack of fever. He then taught for a year in Walton College, Guthrie, Ky., and for another year in Hadensville, Ky. In 1901-02 he came to Nashville and took a course in book-keeping in Draughon's Business College. But the illness and death of his widowed mother and of other dependent relatives took him back to his home at Excell, where he has since been, having taught school there for the past two years.

He was married November 24, 1898, to Miss Lemma, daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Felts, of Pleasant View, Tenn. He has two children—Lora, born January 13, 1900, and Sandy Shammel, born August 14, 1902.

Present address, Excell, Montgomery County, Tenn.

ARCADIUS M. TRAWICK, B.A., B.D. Graduated from the Biblical Department in 1897 and joined the Tennessee Conference. After service for two years as pastor in Shelbyville, Tenn., he was transferred to the Little Rock Conference, in Arkansas, serving charges in the city of Little Rock and in Magnolia for three years. He was then accepted by the Board of Foreign Missions, but, owing to the illness of his wife, was prevented from going to the foreign field. He was transferred back to the Tennessee Conference, and for the past two years has been in charge of Hobson Chapel, in East Nashville. He is also connected with the editorial staff of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. He married Miss Emma Shapard, of Shelbyville, Tenn., and has one daughter, Martha, four and one-half years old.

JOHN WILKES, B.E., C.E. Remained a year at the University engaged in further study, and received the degree of Civil Engineer at commencement in 1895. From that time until April, 1903, was with the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, first at the Whitwell and Tracy City mines, until 1901, as assistant engineer; then at Blocton, Ala., as mining engineer, Blocton Division. Worked for a firm of engineers in Pittsburg, Pa., from April to November, 1903. Now located in Nashville as a practicing civil engineer.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'79.—Hon. Robert Henry Burney, LL.B., has been appointed Judge of the Thirty-Eighth Judicial District of Texas by Gov. Lanham. Judge Burney is an A.B. of Southwestern University. In 1886 and again in 1890 he was elected as a Democrat to membership in the State Senate of Texas, and was speaker *pro tem.* of the called session of the Senate in 1892. He has been practicing law at Kerrville since 1880. In 1879 he married Miss Mattie Prather, and has a family of three children living.

'82-'85 Academic.—Mrs. Mary Conwell Teague died of pneumonia on Thursday, February 25, at the home of her sister, Miss

Florence Conwell, in Wesley Hall. It is illustrative of the place accorded young women in the University twenty years ago that Miss Mary Conwell's name does not appear in the catalogue or in the matriculation book, nor does it appear even in the grade book. Yet she was a student of English and Modern Languages in a number of the college classes, and in these subjects displayed so much proficiency that the memory of her successes is still fresh in the minds of those, both of the faculty and of the students, who were here at that time. The *Observer* of June, 1883 (Vol. III., No. 5), contains the essay with which she won the prize offered that year by Dr. Baskervill for the best essay on Thackeray's Women. Only recently her name was included among a number of Dr. Baskervill's pupils through whose coöperation it was proposed to carry on the "Essays on Southern Writers," which he carried through one volume, and which a few of his pupils have already continued through a second. In 1888 she married Rev. J. L. Teague, '86-'88 Biblical, a member of the Tennessee Conference. Her husband and five children survive her.

'86—William C. Strong, Ph.C., who was sometime a paymaster in the government service with station at Havana, is now principal of the Central Business College at Paducah, Ky.

'88-'89 Academic—Hon. John Barrett, recently appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, has been made Minister to the new Republic of Panama.

'91—Robert H. Mitchell, M.A., formerly professor in the Pacific Methodist College in California, is now connected with the public schools of Carson, Nev.

'92-'98 Academic—Theodore H. Brewer, recently managing editor of the *Olympian* in Nashville, is now on the editorial staff of the *Louisville Times*.

'93—John C. Wall, B.A., is practicing law in Greenville, Texas.

'93-'96 Engineering—William Goodson Ames was married on February 24, 1904, in Camaguey, Cuba, to Miss May Swain Pearce, Rev. B. F. Gilbert ('99-'02 Biblical) officiating. Mr. Ames left college to take a position in the electrical department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Later he was with the Omaha Exposition Company, and soon after went to Cuba, where he has been since engaged in electrical and steam railroad construction and subsidiary enterprises. His address is Camaguey.

'94-'97 Academic—Messrs. Ginn & Co., Boston, have issued an

attractive edition of Gerstæcker's *Germelshausen* for beginners, with notes and vocabulary, by Griffin M. Lovelace, until recently professor of Modern Languages in the Male High School at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Lovelace is now located in Nashville, in business.

'95—Robert L. Lund, B.E. (C.E. '96, M.S. '97), who resigned his professorship in the Engineering Department at the close of the last session, has removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he will engage in the practice of his profession.

'95—Henry J. Livingston, B.A., LL.B. ('97), of Memphis, was married on January 27, 1904, to Miss Martha Jarnagin, daughter of Mrs. Susie Owen Shelby, of Memphis.

'96—Bert E. Young, B.S. (M.S. '98), professor of Modern Languages in Millsaps College, is studying in the University at Grenoble, France, having a year's leave of absence for study abroad.

'96—Hamilton Johnson, B.E. (M.E. '97), was married on February 2, 1904, to Elizabeth Sylvester, daughter of Mrs. Cora E. Carey, of Holly Springs, Miss. Mr. Johnson is with Kirkpatrick & Johnson, Engineers, Jackson, Miss.

'96-'97 Academic—R. S. Underwood, who has been with the Cumberland Telephone Company for seven years, has left the position of traffic agent with that company to become superintendent at South Bend, Ind., for the Central Union Telephone Company, a large corporation which operates over Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

'96-'98 Academic—E. S. Jenkins is with J. A. Williams, '98-'01 Academic, in a preparatory school at Lake Charles, La.

'96-'00 Academic—John Lloyd Billingsly died on January 28, 1904, in Deming, N. Mex., at the age of 29 years. He was prepared at Webb School, and his home was at Archer, Tenn. He suffered much from ill health while in college, and was out during the whole of the year '98-'99 on account of injuries received from falling into an open ditch left by workmen who were laying the steam-heating system on the campus. An attack of typhoid fever followed, and, though he returned to college the next year, he was unable to stay through the entire year. Since last May he had been living with a sister in New Mexico, in the hope of regaining his health in the climate of that region.

'97—W. S. Fitzgerald, B.A., who has been for two years in the University School in Memphis, Tenn., will start a boarding pre-

paratory school for boys at Trenton, Tenn., on the first of September next.

'98—Emmett Kennedy McLarty, B.D., a member of the Western North Carolina Conference, was married on February 17, 1904, to Mary Whitmel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Brown, of Asheville, N. C.

'99—Marvin Smith Enochs, B.A., was married on April 12 to Edith Matilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Hill, of Nashville, Tenn. Immediately after graduation Mr. Enochs went into a large established lumber business at his home in Jackson, Miss., with which he is still connected.

'99—Rev. J. C. Rawlings, B.D., has been transferred from the Louisville to the Denver Conference, and is pastor of the M. E. Church, South, in Colorado Springs, Colo.

'99—Hardee Chambliss, M.S. (later Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University), is research chemist with the General Chemical Company of New York, N. Y.

'99—Joseph Wharton Peyton, Ph.C., was married on November 18, 1903, to Miss Birdie Belle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Vance, of Minden, La., where Mr. Peyton is engaged in the drug business.

'00—M. Virginia Garner, B.S., whose acceptance by the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South, and appointment to teach in one of the mission schools of Japan was announced in the October, 1903, number of the *QUARTERLY*, has received the degree of M.A. in course from Chicago University, and will sail for Japan in May.

'00—Henry Stephen Ashford, D.D.S., was married on February 24, 1904, to Frances, daughter of Mrs. Georgia Winthrop, of Forrest City, Ark. Dr. Ashford, who has been for some time located in Forrest City, is now traveling for Johnson & Lund, dealers in dental supplies, with headquarters in Nashville.

'00-'02 Academic—Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Blake Blue (B.D. '78), of Nashville, Tenn., was married on December 2, 1903, to Hurrle Kline, of St. Louis, Mo.

'01—Dr. Albert Wynne Harris, who graduated from the Medical Department with the second honor in the class, and who is now practicing in Nashville, was married on November 25, 1903, to Miss Con Overton, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn.

'01—J. Edwin Justice, Ph.C., was married on November 24 to Miss Jessie Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. White, of Clarksville, Tenn. Mr. Justice is engaged in the drug business in Clarksville, Tenn.

'01—John Brittain Little, Ph.C., was married on November 18, 1903, to Miss Sue, daughter of Mrs. T. B. Yarbrough, of Honey Grove, Tex., where Mr. Little is engaged in the drug business.

'01—J. M. Jenkins, B.A., M.A. ('03), has joined the Memphis Conference and is located at Mason, Tenn.

'01-'04 Academic—Walter Anthony was married January 17, 1904, to Miss Mary Dodds, of Wrightsville, Ga. Mr. Anthony has charge of a circuit in the South Georgia Conference.

'02—S. R. Adams, Ph.C., was married on January 3 to Miss Margaret Cragon, of DeKoren, Ky. They are living at Coalgate, Ind. T.

'02—William Shelton Crenshaw, D.D.S., died recently in Dermott, Ark., where he had located in the practice of his profession.

'02—A. T. Levine, LL.B., was elected Grand Theta by the Grand Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma, which met at Richmond, Va., during the holidays.

'02—Walter Howard White, D.D.S., who is now Demonstrator in the Dental Department of the University of Tennessee, in Nashville, was married on Tuesday, April 12, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Volney James, of Nashville, Tenn.

'03—James L. McRee, LL.B., is now practicing law at Memphis, Tenn.

'03—J. B. Wade, LL.B., is practicing law at Trenton, Tenn., and a member of the firm of Harwood & Wade.

'03-'04 Academic—Samuel Caruthers DeBow, a member of the Freshman class, died of pneumonia at the hospital in Nashville on Tuesday, March 15.

The Vanderbilt Alumni Association of Louisville will give a dinner on the night of May 14, at which Chancellor Kirkland and Dr. W. L. Dudley will be the guests of honor.

PHARMACY CLASS, 1903.

C. W. Allen, Santa Fé, Tenn.

I. F. Chanslor, with W. T. Brooks, Paris, Ky.

E. E. Clark, with B. F. Chamberlain, Crockett, Tex.

M. H. Darby, with C. M. Southall, Florence, Ala.

T. Harrison, taking advanced work at Vanderbilt.
L. H. Holt, taking advanced work at Vanderbilt.
H. H. Hopkins, with G. W. Coulter, Clarksville, Tenn.
C. L. Jackson, with Hopkins & Bethea, Meridian, Miss.
E. I. Joseph, with T. C. West, Natchez, Miss.
L. M. King, with Voigt Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. D. Laupheimer, with O. C. Cole, Memphis, Tenn.
J. T. Mathis, with Leon Evans, Mayfield, Ky.
Daisy I. Nickel, with A. Nickel, Nashville, Tenn.
U. L. Norton, with Turner & Forrida, Chipley, Fla.
G. W. Rutherford, with J. L. Rutherford, Mt. Vernon, Tex.
T. N. Uffelman, with Max Bloomstein, Nashville, Tenn.

BRIEF NOTES.

THE November *Observer* contains a poem, "My Ship," by James Lane Allen, written when the author was on a visit to Dr. W. M. Baskervill and hitherto unpublished.

The *Sigma Alpha Epsilon Record*, December, 1903, contains an illustrated article upon Vanderbilt University by Frank K. Houston, '04, and a sketch of Hon. J. M. Dickinson.

Mrs. Kirkland, on her return, presented each of the two literary societies with a gavel from Jerusalem. The gavels are made of locust, oak, balsam (from the Jordan), and olive wood.

Chancellor Kirkland and Professor Jones attended the annual meeting of the Department of School Superintendents of the National Educational Association in Atlanta, February 23-25.

Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dean of the Dental Department, contributed a paper on a chemical subject to the programme of the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association, which met at Washington, D. C., in February.

On Friday night, February 12, while in the city to address the students of the city on the day set apart for special religious observance by the students of the world, Dr. S. A. Steel delivered his famous address upon "The Pioneers of Methodism" before the students of the Biblical Department in the chapel of Wesley Hall.

The *Olympian*, the illustrated monthly magazine devoted to literature, college news, and amateur sport, in which several Van-

derbilt men were interested, suspended publication at the close of its second volume. The cause of its suspension was the lack of sufficient capital to extend its circulation and push it to success. It was capitalized at \$50,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boddie Elliston died March 16, 1904, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was a frequent and interested attendant upon the public exercises in the University chapel, and she was well known and highly esteemed by the University community for her unusual culture and her benevolent interest in the welfare of the institution. She was the president of the Vanderbilt Aid Society for several years from its organization until after it was established on a firm basis.

The Sigma Chi fraternity has completed a handsome chapter house on Garland Avenue, which was formally opened by a large reception on Friday, April 8. The house is of red and black brick, handsomely trimmed, with two stories and a basement, costing about \$6,000. The basement contains a storeroom, kitchen, and stein room. The reading room, reception room, and hall on the first floor are finished in hard wood, and can all be thrown into one for dancing. In the second story are several suites of rooms which are already occupied by members of the fraternity. Architecturally, the building is one of the most attractive in the city and is counted the handsomest chapter house in the South.

The Vanderbilt Southern History Society, at its February meeting, heard a report by H. H. Barger and Prof. F. W. Moore from the New Orleans meeting of the American Economic and the American Historical Associations. The former association gave two sessions to the discussion of southern economic conditions, and the latter devoted a long session to a "Conference on the Study and Teaching of History in the South." The March meeting of the Society was addressed by Rev. Walter B. Nance, B.A. '93, who has been for eight years a teacher in the mission schools of China under the Mission Board of the M. E. Church, South. His subject was the growing influence of the United States in China.

Sunday, February 14, having been set apart to be observed by student bodies throughout the world as a day for special religious exercises, was appropriately observed by the students of Vanderbilt. In addition to the morning Bible study classes, there was a well-attended meeting at 2:15 P.M. in the Y. M. C. A. hall, which

was addressed by S. Waters McGill, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and in the evening at the First Baptist Church an overflowing congregation of students from the various educational institutions of Nashville gathered to hear addresses by R. T. Coit, State Student Secretary, and Rev. S. A. Steel, of Mississippi, who came to Nashville, where he was formerly stationed as a pastor, especially for the occasion.

Three English educators, Rev. A. W. Jephson, of St. John's Vicarage and the London School Board, Mr. G. A. Cockburn, of Headingley, Leeds, Chairman of the Leeds School Board, and Mr. H. H. Rathbone, Vice Chairman of the Liverpool School Board, who were making a tour of the United States and inspecting school conditions, especially the institutions of higher education, visited Vanderbilt University on Saturday, November 28. Mr. Alfred Mosely, an English merchant of wealth and public spirit, originated the idea of the visit and furnished the means for its accomplishment. In distinction from the traditional university ideas, represented by Oxford and Cambridge and the great schools which prepare for them, the visitors represent a movement in which the local school system of a great city is expected to culminate in a popular college or technical school supported by the municipality.

A unique entertainment, artistically of a high order and very entertaining, was the complimentary concert of the Fisk University Male Chorus, twenty-two voices, which was given to an audience that filled the Vanderbilt chapel on the evening of February 11. The programme included readings from Dunbar by James A. Myers, and concluded with the famous old jubilee song: "Swing low, sweet chariot." Along with some standard music, there were several other "jubilee" songs, some of them new in the repertory of the Fisk singers, picked up by the colored leader, J. W. Work, and representing a typical class of negro music which is being saved and perpetuated through the efforts of the musical organizations at Fisk University.

It has been a circumstance affording great pleasure and profit to the University community that Rev. Walter B. Nance, B.A. '93, of Soochow, China, and Rev. Thomas H. Haden, B.D. '95, of Kobé, Japan, have been spending the winter on furlough in Nashville. Both have spoken frequently before various university organizations and gatherings, and both have given a series of chapel

talks on Eastern conditions to which the current war between Russia and Japan has called attention. Their talks show how remarkably the work of the American missionary has changed and what an extraordinary breadth it has assumed within the past few years. The work of the missionary is no longer limited to bringing salvation to the individual. His mission is also to bring Western—that is, Christian—civilization to a nation, and both nations are learning with avidity.

The Vanderbilt Student Missionary Conference for this year extended over March 4, 5, and 6. Among the speakers lending interest to the occasion were: Drs. Chappell, Winton, Ward, Parker, Tillett, and Brown. Dr. Lambuth, the Senior Missionary Secretary, was present, and presided through all the sessions. The foreign field was represented personally by Messrs. Nance and Haden, missionaries now on furlough from China and Japan respectively. Other workers who contributed to the programme were Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Rev. J. J. Stowe, Traveling Secretary Shackford, and Superintendent of Sunday School Work Dr. Hamill. At various points in the programme many of the students of the Biblical Department took part. The far-reaching influence of this Conference is indicated by the fact that of the five hundred students who have attended the Biblical Department, fifty have worked and are now working in the foreign field; four are notable native Christian laymen there, and all the rest are enthusiastic missionary pastors in the home Conferences. One Vanderbilt biblical student in every ten is a missionary, and of the missionaries in the Church more than fifty per cent were formerly students of the Biblical Department. Of the students now in Wesley Hall, thirteen are members of the Students' Volunteer Movement.

C. W. ROBERTSON, Pres. H. C. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. F. C. STAHLMAN, Sec. and Treas.

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INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.¹

BY HON. JACOB M'GAVOCK DICKINSON, M.A.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Unhappy are those whose minds and hearts at home-coming are not filled with delightful sensations. I always rejoice to return to Nashville to meet old friends and revive sweet memories.

This occasion is to me one of special gratification, for among those whom I most esteem I am, by the grace of the Chancellor and Faculty, influenced, I doubt not, by sentiments of friendship and old associations, rather than by a just estimate of merit, honored by having my name enrolled in that company of distinguished men who have delivered annual addresses at this University.

As all times are fitting for arousing those who are inspired by generous sentiments, and have the intellectual and moral force which will make their espousal of a cause effective to co-operate in a great humanitarian work, I have chosen for my theme "International Arbitration," which is the product of such Christian civilization and higher intellectual life as are conserved and advanced at this great seat of learning.

More than a hundred years ago Washington wrote:

My first wish is to see this plague to mankind
(war) banished from the earth, and the sons and

¹Annual Address before the Literary Societies, Vanderbilt University, June 14, 1904.

daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.²

Would to God the harmony of nations were an object that lay nearest to the hearts of sovereigns, and that the incentives to peace, of which commerce and facility of understanding each other are not the most inconsiderable, might be daily increased.³

The spirit that filled him, who was not only first in war but first in peace, seemed to have become the inspiration of the most powerful autocrat of the world, who in 1898, in a rescript drawn up at his own dictation, addressed to the diplomatic representatives accredited to St. Petersburg, deplored the excessive armaments weighing on all nations, and exalted the maintenance of general peace as the ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed.

When between the very sovereign who had made such fervent protestations against war, passed such panegyrics upon the blessings of real and durable peace, and declared for "the solemn establishment of the principles of justice and right upon which repose the security of States and welfare of peoples," and another of the signatories of the Hague Convention, war is declared, without any effort upon the part of either, to invoke any of the means of averting strife, which both powers had so recently and solemnly sanctioned, a war which, in the opinion of some of the most sagacious students of international affairs, jeopardizes the peace of the world, it is no wonder that many exclaim:

"Earth is sick,
And Heaven is weary of the hollow words
Which states and kingdoms utter when they talk
Of truth and justice."

It may well be asked: Is International Arbitration merely an insubstantial figment of well-meaning but fatuous dreamers? Is the work of the Hague Conference a beautiful, but illusory,

²Letter July 25, 1785, to David Humphreys.

³Letter January, 1788, to LaFayette.

fabric that will fade away, leaving behind only a sweet memory of the lofty sentiments of those who wrought upon it with such deep but misguided devotion to humanity?

The sky seems dark and threatening, but

"Not wholly so to him who looks
In steadiness; who hath among least things
An under-sense of greatest; sees the parts
As parts, but with a feeling of the whole."

The present status of International Arbitration is a product of the centuries. It is the resultant of the progression of all ideas and efforts for the substitution of some other tribunal than that of war for the adjustment of international affairs.

Every theory of the doctrinaires, however impracticable for the times, which contained a germ of truth, as well as every real achievement, no matter how small in comparison with the total of international depravity which prevailed, has become a common heritage of humanity, an inspiration transmitted from age to age, advancing the thoughts and ideals of men and preparing them for International Arbitration, which, entering upon a new era about 1815, has so progressed in our time that no one can doubt that it is the most powerful force now working upon the nations for the temporal happiness of mankind.

International Arbitration, as we know it, is no more a product of the last hundred years than was the Federal Constitution of 1789 a product of that year. It is a flower of our time, but the roots of the plant which matured it found their beginnings in the soil of previous centuries.

As the earliest institution established by independent States, clothed with the office of preventing war between themselves, famous for its antiquity, its origin antedating authentic Greek history, its life enduring for more than one thousand, five hundred years, the Amphietyonic Council first challenges attention. It was in no sense an international tribunal. The meaning of Amphietyonic, "dwellers around," responded to its composition, which was confined to Greek States. While the promotion of domestic concord was one of its high functions, it was equally charged with preserving inviolate their common sanctu-

aries, the temples of Apollo and Demeter, for the oath taken by the members of the League was:

I swear never to destroy any city of the Amphictyons, never to divert the bed of any of their rivers, and not to prevent them from the use of their running waters either in time of peace or in time of war. And if any people shall break this law I will declare war against them and will destroy their cities. If any one shall pillage the property of the God, or shall be in any way an accomplice, or shall aid in the councils of those who touch sacred things, I will exert myself with my feet, my hands, my voice, and all my powers in bringing vengeance upon him.⁴

It fostered solidarity among the Greek States, tending to make them a united body against the outside world. There was in it no international sentiment. It can only be allied in thought with the modern conception of International Arbitration, for the reason that the maintenance of peace between sovereign States and the amelioration of the horrors of war were of its high functions.

These purposes impressed the mind of humanity, as was illustrated in the fourth century, by the regulation of warfare among the Greeks in accordance with the principles of the Amphictyonic oath. The Hellenes were to quarrel "as those who intend some day to be reconciled." They were to "use friendly correction," and "not to devastate Hellas or burn houses or think that the whole population of a city—men, women, and children—were equally their enemies, and therefore to be destroyed."⁵

The power, not infrequently exercised, of enforcing its decrees by the declaration of a "Holy War" was doubtless suggestive to William Penn and others, who supposed it to be not merely desirable but practicable to endow an international peace tribunal with the power to direct the arms of a confederacy organized for peace against a recalcitrant member.

Arbitration was not infrequent in ancient times. Grotius cites, among others, the arbitration of the rights of Adrastus

⁴Calvo, 3d Ed., I., 622. ⁵Darby, *International Tribunals*, p. 8.

and Amphiaraus to the kingdom of Argos and that of the conflicting claims of the Athenians and the Megarians to Salamis.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were rich in plans for universal peace. They were the creation of idealists far in advance of their civilization. They came to no fruition, but survived as an inspiration, and have wrought powerfully toward bringing the public mind and conscience to that state of receptivity which made possible the realities of our own time.

"The Memoirs of Sully" disclose a plan of that great soldier and statesman, Henry IV., which was cut short by the dagger of Ravaillac. It contemplated a forcible imposition of peace upon Europe by a scheme which involved despoiling Austria of all its possessions in Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, a conquest of new countries, a redistribution of sovereignty, and a practical federation of all the Powers. The number of States was to be reduced to fifteen, composed of three classes, viz.: six great, dominating hereditary monarchies, five elective monarchies, and four republics. There was to be a union cemented between them by laws which were to maintain the order once established. There were to be mutual assurances for the liberty of commerce, a general council modeled upon that of the Amphictyons. Conquered countries were to be formed into kingdoms and joined to the "Christian Republic."

While it was provided that the General Council should pacify quarrels, that was merely a subordinate feature of the general plan of the great Powers, to establish, by force, a federation of the world. As a peace measure it was like the *Pax Romana*. Universal peace would have sway when there were no more countries to conquer. This conception, however great in constructive statesmanship, has no place among the peace measures of the world. It would not have been alluded to but for the fact that it is frequently but erroneously referred to as allied to International Arbitration.

The greatest peace contribution was that of Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), the author of "*De Jure Belli ac Pacis*," published

during the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, of which Ambassador Andrew D. White said :

Of all works not claiming divine inspiration, that book written by a man proscribed and hated both for his politics and his religion has proved the greatest blessing to humanity. More than any other it has prevented unmerited suffering, misery, and sorrow ; more than any other it has ennobled the military profession ; more than any other it has promoted the blessings of peace and diminished the horrors of war. . . . We may reverently insist that in the domain of International Law Grotius said: "Let there be light, and there was light."⁶

Grotius, citing numerous instances where nations have referred their differences to arbitration, and quoting from Thucydides the doctrine that "It is wicked to proceed against him as a wrongdoer who is ready to refer the question to an arbitrator," makes the solemn declaration :

But especially are Christian kings and States bound to try this way of avoiding war.

He then proceeds to propound the doctrine :

And both for this reason and for others it would be useful, and indeed it is almost necessary, that congresses of Christian Powers should be held, in which the controversies which arise among some of them may be decided by others who are not interested, and in which measures may be taken to compel the parties to accept peace on equitable terms.⁷

The idea of forcible adjustment of international differences was followed by William Penn and St. Pierre, and is the realization hoped for by the optimists of our own time.

A festival was held in honor of Grotius in the Grote Kerk of Delft, the city of his birth, participated in by all members of the Hague Peace Conference from all the nations, all members of the Dutch Government, and the Diplomatic Corps accredited to The Hague, the Deans of the Law Faculties of the Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Gröningen, the Burgomaster and city authorities of Delft, and many dis-

⁶Liber II., Caput xxiii., viii., 3. ⁷Liber II., Caput xxiii., viii., 4.

tinguished visitors. It was right that the United States of America, the foremost among nations in ameliorating the horrors of war and advancing the general cause of international peace, the nation that produced such writers on international law as Story, Wharton, Kent, Field, Woolsey, Dana, Lawrence, Lieber, Wheaton, and Taylor, should inaugurate these august ceremonies on an anniversary of American Independence, the one hundred and twenty-third, and deposit a silver wreath upon the tomb of this great apostle of peace as a perpetual memorial of the honor in which he is held.

In 1693-94 was first published the scheme of William Penn. entitled, "An Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe by the Establishment of an European Dyet, Parliament, or Estates." He proposed that the sovereign princes of Europe should meet by their "Stated Deputies" in a "General Dyet, Estates, or Parliament, and there Establish Rules of Justice for Sovereign Princes to observe one to another," that all differences between sovereigns which could not be adjusted by private embassies should be brought before this "Sovereign Assembly." If a sovereign refused to submit any question for judgment or to abide by the result, all the other sovereigns were to join in coercion. He proposed that a proper balance of power should be regulated by the distribution of votes. The formation of the Confederacy was not to depend upon consent, but unwilling Powers were to be forced to adherence. Formidable armament was to be reduced by compulsion. His plan was chimerical, for it involved a confederacy of European sovereigns as close in some particulars as that which binds together the United States of America.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the Abbé Saint Pierre published a *projet* which, while embodying the essential principles of the plans of Henry IV. and Penn, was far more elaborate in details, and involved a proportional increase in impracticable suggestions.

Bentham (1786-1789) had a scheme for an International Tribunal to secure universal and perpetual peace. He contemplated a reduction of armaments and a common court of juris-

diction without coercive powers. He enunciated the profound truth:

Establish a common tribunal, the necessity for war no longer follows from a difference of opinion. Just or unjust, the decision of the Arbiters will save the credit, the honor of the contending party.

As a last resource he suggested the enforcement of decrees by a contingent furnished by the several States, but his great reliance was upon publicity, the promulgation of the decision, and an appeal to the enlightened judgment of mankind, which would by its moral force put recalcitrant nations under the ban of public disapprobation.

Kant (1796) regarded perpetual peace as only possible through an unattainable "Universal Union of States," such as would obliterate separate governmental independence. He proposed a voluntary "Permanent Congress of Nations," at all times revocable, as the only way for realizing the idea of establishing a public Law of Nations which may determine their differences by a civil method and not by the barbarous one of war.

The thoughts and sentiments thus implanted in the mind of humanity, though, like all great things, slow of development, have at last stirred the public conscience and subdued, having as a powerful auxiliary the economic conditions involved in the direct and indirect costs of modern warfare, the fierce tendencies of nations. But little practical progress was made during the periods of blood and carnage that prevailed until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The formation of our Federal Constitution, creating for the first time a court with full and final power to settle all controversies between sovereign States, was the greatest step ever taken toward substituting judicial procedure for appeal to arms. The Jay Treaty of 1794 contained provisions for adjusting by arbitration three questions which threatened to involve us in war with Great Britain, and under it three separate Boards of Arbitration were created. Our Treaty of 1795 with Spain likewise contained a provision for arbitration. By

the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 three Boards of Arbitration were created.

After the overthrow of Napoleon a general reaction began in all civilized countries against barbarous methods of settling disputes. Peace ideas were fostered and promoted in every way. Peace societies and Peace Congresses constantly stirred the conscience of the world.

The Treaty of 1848, which concluded peace with Mexico, provided that the two nations would in the future adjust their disagreements by pacific negotiations and by arbitration.

In 1851 the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the United States Senate a resolution declaring that it was desirable to secure in treaties a provision for arbitration. Similar resolutions were introduced in Congress in 1854, 1872, 1874, and 1888.

The treaty which most profoundly influenced the ideas of the world was that of Washington in 1871, which provided for four arbitrations. In 1863, during the preliminary negotiations, Mr. Adams assured Lord Russell that there was "no fair and equitable form of conventional arbitrament" to which America would not be willing to submit. Lord Russell in the beginning said that England would be disgraced forever if a foreign government were left to arbitrate whether an English Secretary of State had been diligent or negligent in the discharge of his duties. He said:

It appears to her majesty's government that neither of these questions could be put to a foreign government with any regard to the dignity and character of the British crown and the British nation. Her majesty's government are the sole guardians of their own honor, . . . and must therefore decline either to make reparation and compensation . . . or to refer the question to any foreign State.

England insisted, and the United States yielded the point that the word "Rebellion" should be dropped out as descriptive of the war between the States. Even when the Commission met it seemed that it would fail on account of the insistence of the United States upon the consideration of indirect claims.

The English Chief Justice said that the whole thing was dead. Mr. Adams arose again to a great height and saved the treaty by getting his colleagues to make an extrajudicial but effective declaration that such claims ought to be excluded from consideration. He said:

I should be assuming a great responsibility; but I should do so not as an arbitrator representing my country but as representing all nations.

These long, painful but successful negotiations, during which so many irritating questions arose, which resulted in the end in such a great achievement, fully attest the fixed purpose of both nations to use every effort to avoid a conflict of arms. John Morley says:

The Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Arbitration stand out as the most notable victory in the nineteenth century of the noble art of preventive diplomacy and the most signal exhibition in their history of self-command in two of the three chief democratic powers of the Western world.

The arbitration held in Paris in 1893, in the Fur Seal case, and the Arbitral Tribunal, which decided the Alaskan Boundary Dispute, were next in importance. There have been upward of two hundred instances since 1815 where international differences have been settled by reference to arbitration and quasi-arbitration, and the United States has been a party to more than sixty of these.

A variety of questions such as those involving disputed boundaries, injuries to public and private property and persons, disputed sovereignty over islands, seizure of ships, and interference with fisheries and commerce, have been peaceably and economically adjusted, which in former times would probably have led to war. Although it has been often said that questions of national honor cannot be submitted to arbitration, experience has shown that the term "National Honor" is variable and in some degree shadowy, and that many questions which, under a former code, would have been catalogued under "National Honor" have been submitted and settled in this way, even though at the outset, as was said by Lord Russell in regard to

the Alabama claims, such a submission was thought to be incompatible with national dignity. The Hon. James Bryce, in a recent article entitled "Arbitration with Great Britain," in referring to a general arbitration recently concluded between France and Great Britain, in which all questions were reserved, affecting the "honor of the two contracting States," says:

The exception of "honor" made in the treaty just quoted is of very doubtful merit, because questions of so-called national honor are often just the questions which most need to be referred to arbitration, inasmuch as they are those which a nation finds it hardest to recede from when it has once taken up a position, so that the friendly intervention of a third party is especially valuable. If, however, there be a general provision for referring such questions, it becomes a matter of duty and good faith to stand by the treaty and let these questions be referred. If there be no such provision, the referring of them is distasteful, because liable to be construed as indicating a want of spirit. One general arbitration treaty at least has, I believe, been already concluded between two Powers, providing for a reference to the Hague Tribunal of all disputes whatever which have failed to be settled by ordinary negotiations. And without going so far as to say that there should be no excepted cases, certainly the fewer they are the better.

The value of arbitration, or of conciliation by a third party, lies not merely in its providing a means of determining a difficult issue of law or fact, but in its making it easy for the contending parties to abate their respective pretensions without any loss of dignity.

By far the most notable event in the history of the world bearing upon international peace was the Hague Conference. I shall presume upon your patience and indulgence while I give it a somewhat extended consideration.

On August 24, 1898, Count Mouravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, by command of the Czar, delivered to each diplomatic representative accredited to the Court of St. Petersburg a communication proposing to all their governments a conference as to "the most effectual means of insuring to all

peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments." The United States of America accepted the invitation at once. By October 24, exactly sixty days from the communication, all of the governments invited had accepted.

Mr. Pierce, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to Russia, writing to his government on November 9, said:

The general consensus of opinion among the members of the Diplomatic Corps now present appears to be that the proposition is visionary and Utopian, if not partaking of Quixotism. Little of value is expected to result from the Conference.

The suggestion of disarmament absorbed public attention to the obscuration of other more feasible features. Mainly for this reason the European press generally was skeptical, if not hostile. That of Russia was silent. The people of the United States and of Great Britain manifested their sympathy with the proposal by public meetings and memorials of societies which not only influenced governmental action but exerted a tremendous power upon the Conference itself.

On January 11, 1899, Count Mouravieff sent to the assenting governments a circular letter summarizing the subjects for international discussion. The limits of my subject will not permit a reference to any but the eighth:

To accept in principle the employment of good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; to come to an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and to establish a uniform practice in using them.

It was manifest that the Conference ought not to be held at the capital of any of the Great Powers. Upon the suggestion of Russia, the assent of the governments interested having been secured, her majesty the Queen of the Netherlands invited all governments having regular diplomatic representation at St. Petersburg, as well as Luxemburg, Montenegro, and Siam, to hold the Conference at The Hague on May 18,

1899. The South African Republics, the Holy See, and the Republics of Central and South America were omitted. Notwithstanding the omission of the Holy See, the Pope, in a letter of May 29 to the Queen of the Netherlands, gave assurance of his warm sympathy.

The Conference assembled on the appointed day, which was selected because it was the anniversary of the birthday of the Czar. The opening ceremony and the subsequent meetings were held in the Oranje Zaal, in the House in the Wood, the Summer Palace, then famous, but since imperishable in history for its association with an event that was epochal. Among the allegorical figures with which it was decorated by Jordaens and other pupils of Rubens was one appertaining to the peace of Westphalia, representing Peace closing the Temple of Janus.

The nations participating were Germany, United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Bulgaria—twenty-six in all, represented by one hundred members. Of the independent governments of the world, the Central and South American Republics, the Sultanates of Morocco and Muscat, the Orange Free State, the Principality of Monaco, the Republic of San Marino, and the Kingdom of Abyssinia were the only ones not represented.

In recognition of the initiative of Russia, his excellency, M. de Staal, Ambassador of Russia, was unanimously elected President. In his opening address he said:

The nations have a great need for peace, and we owe it to humanity; we owe it to the governments which have here given us their powers and who are responsible for the good of their peoples; we owe it to ourselves to accomplish a useful work in finding the method of employing some of the means for the purpose of insuring peace. Among those means arbitration and mediation must be named.

The Conference held ten sessions, the last being on July 29. They agreed, for submission for signature by the Plenipoten-

tiaries up to December 31, 1899, on three Conventions and three Declarations to form so many separate Acts. The first Convention was "for the peaceful adjustment of international differences." It begins with a declaration that is a "happy prologue to the swelling theme." After reciting the names of the High Contracting Parties, it proceeds:

Animated by a strong desire to concert for the maintenance of the general peace;

Resolved to second by their best efforts the friendly settlement of international disputes;

Recognizing the solidarity which unites the members of the society of civilized nations;

Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice;

Convinced that the permanent institution of a Court of Arbitration, accessible to all, in the midst of the independent Powers, will contribute effectively to this result;

Having regard to the advantages attending the general and regular organization of arbitral procedure;

Sharing the opinion of the august Initiator of the International Peace Conference that it is expedient to solemnly establish, by an international Agreement, the principles of equity and right on which repose the security of States and the welfare of peoples, etc.

The Signatory Powers agreed to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences; in cases of disagreement or conflict before an appeal to arms, to have, as far as circumstances allow, recourse to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly Powers; to sanction, even during hostilities, the intervention of Powers, strangers to the dispute, by offering their good offices as mediators in reconciling opposing claims and in appeasing feelings of resentment. They recommended, when circumstances will allow, a resort by the parties at variance to special mediation of Powers selected by them, and during the period allowed for the execution of such mandate the States in conflict shall cease from all direct communications. In differences involving neither honor

nor vital interests, and only matters of fact, they recommended that the parties interested institute an International Commission of Inquiry, whose report shall be limited to a statement of the facts, and shall only be advisory.

Title IV. deals with International Arbitration. It defines as its object "the determination of controversies between States by judges of their own choice upon the basis of respect for law," and declares that the Signatory Powers recognize arbitration as the most efficacious and most equitable method of deciding questions regarding the interpretation or application of international treaties. Then follows the solemn declaration that "the agreement of arbitration implies the obligation to submit in good faith to the decision of the arbitral tribunal."

They undertook to organize a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times, which shall have jurisdiction of all cases of arbitration unless the parties shall establish a special tribunal.

An International Bureau at The Hague is provided for, which shall be the record office for the Court. Each Signatory Power shall select not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral reputation, who shall constitute the Court, the term of each appointee to be for six years, with capacity for renewal.

Signatory Powers resorting to the Court must select arbitrators from the list of members, each party, in the absence of special agreement, to select two, and these together, an umpire; but if they divide equally, then the choice of umpire shall be made by a third Power selected by the parties.

To give dignity to the Court, its members, while in the discharge of their duties and outside of their own country, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The Court shall sit at The Hague, unless in cases of necessity the parties shall agree on a different place. Non-Signatory Powers may submit to the jurisdiction. It is declared in Article 27 that the Signatory Powers consider it their duty to remind each other that the Court is open to them, and that such act can only be considered as an exercise of good offices. In

regard to this M. Bourgeois proclaimed a profound and powerful truth when he said :

The moral duty of the provisions of Article 27 is to be found entirely in the fact that a common duty for the maintenance of peace among men is recognized and affirmed among the nations. Do you believe that it is a small matter that in this Conference—not in an assembly of theorists and philosophers, debating freely and entirely upon their own responsibility, but in an assembly where the governments of nearly all the civilized nations are officially represented—the existence of this international duty has been proclaimed, and that the idea of this duty, henceforth introduced forever into the conscience of the people, is imposed for the future upon the acts of the governments and of the nations?

In acceding to this article, the representatives of the United States presented a declaration, which was received without objection by the Conference, that nothing contained in the Convention should make it the duty of the United States to intrude in or become entangled with European political questions or matters of internal administration, or to relinquish the traditional attitude of our nation toward purely American questions. It was regarded by our representatives that such a caveat was necessary to negative an implied abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. The occasion was utilized for officially announcing the Monroe Doctrine to the assembled representatives of all the great Powers and obtaining their implied assent to it.

The award shall be by a majority of votes in writing, signed by each member, and setting forth the reasons for the decision. The minority may, in signing, state their dissent.

There shall be no appeal; but in the submission a right to demand a rehearing may be reserved, based only on the discovery of new facts. It was early made manifest that not one of the nations represented was willing to agree to compulsory arbitration.

Sixteen Powers signed this treaty on July 29th. It was ratified unanimously by the Senate of the United States on Feb-

ruary 5, 1900. All of the Powers represented at the Conference have signed it. They govern nine-tenths of the world, and their populations embrace fourteen hundred millions out of the total sixteen hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants.

Although not invited to become parties to the Hague Convention, the South American Republics, animated by a spirit that rose above all littleness, and which commanded the admiration of the world, by a resolution passed at the Mexican International American Conference in 1902, recognized the principles set forth in the three Hague Conventions as international law, and conferred upon the United States and Mexico the authority to negotiate with the other Signatory Powers for their becoming parties to these treaties.

President McKinley appointed Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland as two of the American members of the Court, the former accepting and the latter declining.

There had been other Peace Congresses, such as the Conferences of Münster and Osnabrück in 1648, those of Utrecht in 1713, of Paris in 1763, the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and that of Berlin in 1878; but as Mr. Holls, one of the members of the Hague Conference from the United States, remarks:

The vital distinction between these gatherings and the Peace Conference at The Hague is that all of the former were held at the end of a period of warfare, and their first important object was to restore peace between actual belligerents; whereas the Peace Conference was the first diplomatic gathering called to discuss guarantees of peace without reference to any particular war—past, present, or prospective.

Before this Court was established nations drifted into war. A difference arose; a vista revealing an opportunity for party advantage opened up to the demagogue, who is nothing if not loudly and aggressively patriotic; issues were obscured or falsified; some of the public prints misled and fired popular sentiment; all rational intercourse between the contending nations was made impossible; other Powers failed to intervene; there was no Tribunal whose offices had been previously sanctioned to appeal to; and war was the inevitable consequence.

While it may be conceded that some wars have been unavoidable, yet it is more apparent that many could have been averted if there had been open such a Court as that of The Hague, established by the consensus of the world, to which nations could resort without a diminution of dignity, either upon their own initiative or upon the admonition of a friendly Power.

Gen. Grant said :

Though I have been trained as a soldier, and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court, recognized by all nations, will settle international differences instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe.

No event that has transpired in history has even approximated the profound and lasting effects of this Conference upon the peace of the world. International law had been evolved by jurists, and its principles had from time to time been sanctioned by occasional recognition of nations. It was merely a collection of moral teachings upon relations between governments. By this Treaty practically all of the Powers of the world gave formal assent to some of the most important principles of international law, and established a permanent Court composed of competent jurists from all nations, open at all times for its continuous development and sanction, a Court to which it is made the duty of all Signatory Powers to admonish other Signatory Powers which have differences to resort : it being expressly provided that such reminder shall be regarded as an exercise of good offices.

As was said in the Conference by Baron d'Estournelles, "War has now been solemnly characterized as a conflagration, and every responsible statesman has been appointed a fireman with the first duty of putting it out or preventing its spread."

It is expressly declared that an agreement to arbitrate carries an obligation to submit in good faith to the award. No nation, certainly in modern times, has failed to abide by an

arbitration. The moral coercion of public opinion of the civilized world will compel it. At no time has public opinion acted so promptly and effectively upon international affairs as during the Hague Conference.

Public opinion, and especially that of the people of Great Britain and the United States, finding persistent expression in newspapers, letters, telegrams, and petitions, converted skeptical and hesitating diplomatists into determined workers for the accomplishment of something real and effective, going far beyond what any rational optimist predicted when the Conference met.

As Americans, whose government has always been in the advance guard contending for humanitarian principles, we take a laudable pride in the fact that the United States proposed to our Sister Republic of Mexico to submit to the Hague Tribunal the Pious Fund controversy, the first case brought under its authority.

The "Pious Fund of the Californias" arose from donations by Spaniards in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the Jesuits for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion in the Californias. The trust was discharged until the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spanish dominions. The crown of Spain, and afterwards Mexico, administered the trust. When the United States acquired Upper California, in 1848, by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico denied the right of the Church in California to any participation in the fund. The Department of State supported and pressed the claim, and the issues were by formal agreement submitted to the judgment of the Hague Tribunal. No serious international question was involved, but the case will always be of interest, as it was the first in which the offices of the tribunal were invoked, although three years had elapsed since the creation of the court. It was also notable from the fact that the United States represented the claim of the Roman Catholic Church against a State where that faith is predominant and before five judges of the Protestant faith.

Up to this time but two causes have been referred to it by contending nations. A third cause is in process of submission.

A question has arisen in Japan with the Treaty Powers concerning a land tax which Japan contends is not warranted by the treaties. It has been agreed that the question shall be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, and the case is now being prepared. Great Britain and France take the lead against Japan, but Germany and possibly others will participate. Our government, although interested in the question, has, out of friendship for Japan, decided not to participate in the arbitration. If this seems a small number, we should not feel discouraged when we recall that the Supreme Court of the United States, which was organized in February, 1790, met and adjourned for five terms without trying a case of any kind, and that it was not until 1793 that it considered a case in which its august jurisdiction over a sovereign State was invoked.

Those who, in the beginning, jeered at the Conference, and derided its work and have continued irreconcilable, have been recently stimulated in their dismal prophecies by the decision of the Venezuelan Case, which gave Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, who by war measures resorted to coercion, a priority of payment over nations who peaceably urged their claims. It has been said that it establishes as a principle of international law that diligence among creditor nations, even by resorting to arms, is to be rewarded the same as in a race between attaching individual creditors; that it encourages war by putting upon it a premium, and that such a doctrine from a tribunal created to promote peace is revolutionary and essentially vicious. Mr. MacVeagh, the distinguished counsel for the United States and Venezuela, stated his position as follows:

Before you can award preferential treatment to their claims, you must declare their conduct to be more meritorious than the conduct of those nations which abstained from making war; for equality of treatment is the rule, and preferential treatment can only be accorded as an award of merit.

The learned Attorney-General of Great Britain replied with great force that so far from being an incentive to war, a decision giving priority to Powers which, instead of prosecuting

hostilities to the bitter end, and insisting upon that being given them which they were entitled to, consent to refer the question to such a tribunal, would be promotive of peace, and added :

It has been said that strange things are sometimes done in the name of Liberty. In the name of Peace still stranger propositions have been uttered in this Court, propositions to which, if this Court gave the slightest confidence, I venture to say they would do a very great deal to undo that reign of peace which we hope to see prevailing in the world, thanks largely to the institution of this Tribunal. It must be recognized as a fundamental proposition of international law that the results achieved by war are results to which the belligerent is entitled, and if the proposition is put forward that because force was employed to achieve these results, then what has been done is to be ripped up, I venture to say there would be such an unsettlement of rights as would entail the danger of wars, which at present are far removed from the range of probability.

But the claim of priority was put distinctively upon the ground of an agreement with Mr. Bowen, the representative of Venezuela. The court appears to have put their conclusion upon the finding that Venezuela promised the Powers that if they would raise the blockade and abandon the forcible collection of their claims, thirty per cent of the customs receipts of two ports would be set aside for the payment of their claims.

But if the decision were wrong, this furnishes no just ground for saying that the future usefulness of the court is impaired. No one ever expected infallibility from any human court, and we do not think of abolishing our courts because they err, as all of them at times do.

Under the corrective influence of international jurists, unsound doctrine will be repudiated. This is more easy of accomplishment by the Hague Court than by any other. The same members are rarely chosen to sit. There will be a constant change in judges. As new cases arise, not having any pride of opinion in the decisions of others, they will the more promptly expound as the law that which the enlightenment of the time shall demand, for international law will always de-

velop and stand as the exponent of such international justice and morality as the consensus of nations shall approve.

The reference of the Venezuelan Case to The Hague was an event of vast import. The interested Powers suggested that the President should decide the controversy. He wisely declined this, and recommended that the offices of the Hague Tribunal be invoked. His reasons are admirably stated in his message to Congress December 7, 1903:

It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and to secure for the Hague Tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous, and in many instances so powerful, as to make it evident that beneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of Peace. . . .

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the tribunal; while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel.

Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their arguments to and invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second time, while no nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now presented. This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation, and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world.

The event carries another deep significance. Venezuela was not one of the Signatory Powers, but she was allowed to appear as a party without question. This precedent gives hope that the court will by consent of the Powers constituting it, in time, be open to all the nations of the world.

That Japan and Russia, two of the Signatory Powers, have

plunged into war without resorting to the Hague Tribunal gives no ground for serious concern as to the future of arbitration. No one but a dreamer ever expected all war to be abolished. The world was not expected to be petrified into States in their present form without the possibility of a change of territory. It is manifest that there was no place for arbitration between Russia and Japan. The advancement of Russia, and its acquisition of new territory in a country foreign to Japan, presented no question of title as between these two nations. The belief of Japan, that such encroachment jeopardized its future prosperity and the very life of the nation, presented no question which could be solved by any principles of international law.

It was a case where a policy of expansion, deemed to be essential for national prosperity, was regarded by another power, though not the owner of the territory in question, as vitally inimical to its welfare. Such a question could only be settled by a voluntary abandonment of its position by one of the powers, or by war. No principle of international law applicable to the settlement of such a conflict has yet been accepted.

The same observations apply, generally, to the South African war of 1899-1901. Other nations have been stimulated by this war to emphasize that they stand for peace. None of them, not even allies of the warring powers, have become involved in the strife. They have been prompt to declare their neutrality and to limit the zone of hostilities. More than ever have they manifested their purpose to enlarge the field of arbitration.

Six treaties have been signed by which the contracting nations agreed to refer stipulated differences to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague. That between Holland and Denmark makes no reservation; but the Anglo-Spanish Treaty and some of the others are confined to differences of a legal nature, or those relating to the interpretation of treaties, provided that "they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties." Similar treaties

are under negotiation between France and the United States, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

In September last the Peace Congress held at Rouen passed a resolution recommending that National Congresses be held in different countries. One has been held at France and another is to be held in Great Britain. The Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress will be held in Boston in October and, on account of the sentiment now prevailing in the world, it is certain that it will be a gathering that in numbers and personnel will surpass any assembly for a like purpose in the history of the world.

The tenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration was held last month. A meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, composed of members of the parliaments of nearly every civilized people, will be held this year at St. Louis. This is the strongest and most widespread peace organization ever known. It began in Paris in 1888, and has held meetings in various capitals of Europe. Congress has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the entertainment of its foreign visitors. Branches, or "groups" as they are called, exist in many of the European countries, and recently one was formed, composed of Senators and Representatives in Congress. In a message to the Union at its session in Christiana, the Czar stated that to this Union he owed the inspiration that caused him to call the Peace Conference.

There are more than a hundred peace societies in the various countries, with something like four hundred branches, all of them vigorously pressing upon the public attention, by periodicals, tracts, and addresses, the cause to which they are devoted.

The American Peace Society, which, taking its inspiration from the movement which began in 1809, stimulated by the first peace tract put forth in this country by David L. Dodge, was founded in 1828 by William Ladd, has just held its seventy-sixth anniversary meeting.

In 1890 the Congress of the United States, by a concurrent resolution, requested the President to invite negotiations with other governments to the end that any differences which could

not be adjusted by diplomacy might be referred to arbitration. The British House of Commons, in 1893, expressed by resolution its cordial sympathy and the hope that the British government would lend its ready coöperation. President Cleveland, referring to this resolution, said:

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress, and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

In 1896 there was held in Washington a Conference on International Arbitration, composed of about three hundred prominent men from all parts of the United States. As a result of this meeting a treaty for the adjustment of all questions between the United States and Great Britain, not susceptible of diplomatic settlement, known as the Olney-Pauncefote Treaty, was signed in January, 1897, but failed of ratification by the Senate. President Cleveland, in his message transmitting the Treaty to the Senate, said:

Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly.

President McKinley, in his inaugural address, said of it:

The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

The South American Republics and most of the European nations have recently far outstripped the United States, which in earlier years set such a glorious example in all peace movements. That such a treaty between the two great English-speaking nations of the world should be held in suspense is a serious hindrance to the cause of arbitration. Its ratification

would give it a great impulse. The attitude of the Senate is inexplicable. The sentiment of the people of the United States overwhelmingly favors it. It is necessary that this sentiment find such expression as will compel the Senate to register the will of the people and not continue our government in a position so entirely contradictory to its illustrious record for adjusting international differences by peaceable methods.

For the express purpose of evolving and giving practical direction to the moral forces of the country favoring the extension of our arbitration treaties, there was, at the call of the Executive Committee of the Washington Conference of 1896, held in Washington on January 12th last, an assembly of over three hundred prominent citizens of the United States, presided over by the Hon. John W. Foster. Several hundred letters and telegrams were received from distinguished men in all parts of the United States expressing their hearty sympathy. The personnel of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Judge George Gray, of Delaware, was chairman, sufficiently attests the high character of the Assembly.

It was resolved:

That it is recommended to our government to endeavor to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague, or, in default of such submission, by some tribunal specially constituted for the case, all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

That the two governments should agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same either to the permanent court at The Hague or to a commission composed of an equal number of persons from each country of recognized competence in questions of international law.

That our government should enter into treaties to the same effect, as soon as practicable, with other powers.

The attention of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was invited to these resolutions by a delegation appointed for

that purpose, but it gave them scant consideration. They have been approved by the National Board of Trade at the annual meeting held in Washington January 19, 1904, by the Commercial Club of Chicago at a meeting held January 30, 1904, by the New York State Bar Association at the annual meeting held January 20, 1904, by the New Haven (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held January 25, 1904, by the New Haven (Conn.) International Arbitration Committee February 3, 1904, and by the Gloucester (Mass.) Board of Trade. The movement thus begun is spreading over the entire country, and there is a fixed determination to have Senatorial action responsive to the will of the people.

Recently there was formed under the presidency of Dr. James, President of the Northwestern University, an association for the purpose of arousing sentiment on this subject. Similar associations are being formed in other parts of the country, and when Congress convenes it will be made manifest to the United States Senate that the sentiment on this subject is too profound and determined to be ignored.

I have not been discussing an abstraction, or a merely literary theme to grace an annual programme and engage your attention for the hour, but a living, throbbing, world-embracing issue that should command the sympathy and support of all good people. I have spoken altogether in vain if I have not inspired some of you to be workers in the great cause which I have so inadequately presented. The subject is so vast, its literature so rich, that it can hardly be delimited, much less exploited, upon such an occasion. I have told enough to show how noble humanitarians, inspired by no interest but the welfare of mankind, are laboring now in all civilized countries, so that the dominant spirit of the times is that of International Arbitration.

I regret to say that in our own Southland there has been little or no coöperation. This cannot come from a spirit of indifference to such a beneficent work. It cannot come from ignorance of the horrors of war. No people of modern times have had its fearful lessons so indelibly impressed upon their minds and hearts. The loss and destruction of property and

productive energy have been estimated in figures, but there is no standard for measuring the loss of manhood. No country ever sustained a greater loss of the flower of its youth. The noblest, the bravest, the most generous and patriotic were foremost on the red field of carnage. The percentage of destruction of the best of the land has been equaled in no war of modern times. I well remember that at the close of the war the occupants of almost every pew in the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville were clad in mourning. This was true of every other church in the South. Myriads of men qualified by birth, rearing, education, and natural endowments to be leaders in all that promotes the progress and greatness of a people, men who would have stood upon the advance line of thought and statesmanship as they stood upon the firing line of battle, went down to untimely graves. The South has achieved a wonderful work, a work truly marvelous when we consider what a large percentage of her intellectual and moral forces was obliterated.

We have recuperated our material losses, but have suffered immeasurably and will continue to suffer for many years to come from the irretrievable losses to our noble manhood. The harsh necessities of a struggle for a daily existence have deprived the councils of our common country of the services of many of the survivors who, if not forced by financial losses into channels of business activity, would have developed statesmanship worthy of our great traditions.

Perhaps one cause of our apparent apathy in regard to International Arbitration is that our attention has not been sufficiently called to the subject. It will be to me an occasion for great felicitation if what I have said shall happily result in an organization here to put our State in touch with this great philanthropic movement. Where the cause is so truly magnanimous and benevolent, I trust that I do not violate the proprieties of such an occasion as this if I endeavor to give it a practical direction by urging upon you the duty of actively, by proper organization, giving your indorsement and support to this work, in which those of all religious faiths and of no religious faith and people of all nations can coöperate. What

better place could there be for inaugurating such a movement than under the auspices of a great university that stands for all that is best in life, and in a city which has for more than a hundred years been an educational Pharos in the South?

I see present right reverend bishops and members of the clergy who are connected with the government, religious teaching, and spiritual life of the university. They of all others should align themselves with the great divines of other States and countries. They are the accredited representatives of the Prince of Peace, at whose coming the shepherds heard the proclamation, "On earth peace, good will to men." At the nativity of their Master the temple of Janus was closed. Meek-eyed Peace came down:

"And waving wide her myrtle wand,
She strikes a universal peace through sea and land,
Nor War or battle's sound
Was heard the world around.
The idle spear and shield were high uphung,
The hooked chariot stood
Unstained with hostile blood,
The trumpet spoke not to the armed throng,
And Kings sat still with awful eye
As if they surely knew their Sovereign Lord was by."

To you I appeal for something more than approving words and looks. Action, action alone will give adequate testimony that you hope for the fulfillment of the prophecy that strong nations "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

After the termination of the siege of Leyden, William the Silent desired to commemorate the heroism of its citizens by some fitting and enduring monument. They chose the endowment of a university. That great institution, the direct offspring of war, gave to the world Grotius, the greatest apostle of peace. All seats of learning intrusted with the education of those who are to rule the destinies of nations should be leaders in a movement that makes for the enduring peace of the world.

To the Chancellor and the Faculty who preside over this leading university of the South, to which resort students from

all the southern States, I appeal for an earnest initiative which will correlate their efforts with those of the philanthropists of the great universities of the North and of Europe.

You, young gentlemen, who, having equipped yourselves by the liberal culture afforded by this great institution for the duties of life, take up at first in a comparatively narrow field the problems immediately concerning your personal interests, but, as increasing years bring with them larger opportunities and obligations, those of your communities, your States, and of the nation, could not better signalize your incorporation into the body of responsible citizenship than by aligning yourselves with a movement that lifts you above narrow, selfish consideration, and bids you look out to a horizon of no pent-up Utica, but one that comprehends the thought and activities of a world.

You have learned in these classic halls to say: "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" Let that be not merely a glib lip utterance cherished in memory as an association of college days. If you make it a sentiment of the heart, a rule of action in social and public life, then may you aspire to those fields of broad activity which are forever closed to selfish natures.

The South needs to widen its range of sympathies and activities. It needs a closer touch, a more aggressive identification with world thought and world movements. Our position has been peculiar, almost one of isolation. Conditions forced upon us problems involving our very social life and political existence that the outside world did not and probably could not appreciate. It brought about a solidarity that outsiders could not understand. We have had a cause all our own, a cause that no other people ever had, one that no other people has ever fully comprehended. This has brought introspection, a concentration upon our own affairs, an absorption that largely shut out participation in the work of the world. A large degree of success has been achieved; a recognition of the autonomy for which we contended has steadily advanced. The time has now come when we can spare more time, thought, and energy for world-wide affairs. Such participation will broaden

our vision, develop our capacities, put us *en rapport* with universal thought and effort, and give a wider sphere of influence. This very contact, and the understanding and sympathy it will promote, will strengthen us at home.

To no class can we look so hopefully for such accomplishment as to our generous and ambitious youth, who are starting in life upon the fabric reared with so much toil, self-denial, courage, and patriotism by the generation whose labors are just drawing to a close, endowed by the beneficence of their surroundings with a training which fits them for all responsibilities.

EXTRAVAGANCE.¹

BECAUSE the college man is one of a favored few upon whom special forethought and sacrifice have bestowed unusual privileges the community has a right to expect much of him. Because the community has a right to expect such men to be leaders and examples, and not mere drones and followers, I desire to call the attention of the Alumni of Vanderbilt University to the extravagance of our American life. It seems to me to be one of our dangerous tendencies and one which it is a part of our duty to correct.

It is not of the material progress and prosperity of the nation which makes men more comfortable and more useful to society industrially, intellectually, and morally that I complain. But a keen and relentless rivalry has taken possession of us which demands of each that he outstrip his neighbor, be the consequences what they may. Material extravagance has extended to extravagance of thought. We used to be considered a conservative people. But deliberation and mature consideration have almost become lost mental processes. There is no event which can take place at home or abroad, and there is no subject, however abstruse and complicated, but that numerous leading citizens, so-called, of every community are willing to express themselves upon it, and that too in print and at short notice.

Going still further, the extravagance of our thoughts and expression is reflected in the extravagance of our lives and actions.

¹From the annual address before the Alumni Association of Vanderbilt University, by Charles Newell Burch, on Monday evening, June 13, 1904.

As a nation we seem inclined to take up extravagant ideas and to put them into execution. Fortunately for us, the resources of this country are so great that we can make mistakes and try experiments of government which would bankrupt any other nation, and we still live and prosper.

The idea which I wish to impress is the necessity for a conservative class in our national life. My contention is that it is the duty of the college man, whatever else may be the fact, to do his part in the solution of public questions, and that he should earnestly strive, whatever difference of opinion may exist, to decide questions upon principle and not to be led off by vagaries. I do not expect that all men or any considerable proportion of them would agree on many of the great questions which we have, nor do I think it desirable that all should agree. But I do think that when we attempt to influence our fellow-man otherwise than on correct principles, we do a positive injury to the progress of humanity.

May I not then appeal to you, particularly to the graduating class, which is here to-night, to think, speak, and live on lines of sanity and reason, even though progress be slow, and to avoid short cuts to ends reached by means extravagant and exaggerated. In short, I ask you to be honest with yourselves. Extravagance of thought and speech is merely a species of mental dishonesty, the thinking and saying of that which, if you stop to consider, is far beyond what is your real conviction. Extravagance or mental dishonesty (the sense in which I am now using the term) is not a criminal offense, but its effect is deleterious not only upon the individual but upon the community, and is certainly unworthy of the graduates of a great institution of learning.

There is a need in the life of every nation of a conservative element to maintain the equilibrium and as a check upon extremists, alarmists, and experimentalists. There is need of a class that moves slowly, examines closely and carefully. Particularly does the United States need such a class. As a young nation, we have, in our enthusiasm and intoxication over our own achievements, become prone to try dangerous experiments without looking well to the consequences. Let us not forget that the eternal principles of right living, thinking, and acting which our ancestors practiced are the same that should govern us to-day, changed though the conditions and environments be.

REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR.

To the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 15, 1904:

During the past year the Board has lost one of its members, Rev. S. H. Babcock, who died at Crawfordsville, Ark., October 5, 1903, after a short illness. From the beginning of the University until his death Mr. Babcock was a member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University. He was faithful in his attendance at the annual meetings, and his interest in the University and its work was active and intelligent. He will be missed by a large circle of friends in his own State and also in the councils of this Board. With the present session the terms of four other members of the Board expire. These places it will be necessary to fill at this meeting.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Board at its last meeting the resignation of Mr. Robert L. Lund, Adjunct Professor of Engineering, was presented and accepted by the Executive Committee. Mr. Lund had been an able instructor in the University for a number of years, and had been gradually promoted from the position of Fellow and Assistant to that of Adjunct Professor. He severed his connection with the University to engage in active engineering work, in which field an attractive proposition had come to him. As his successor the Executive Committee elected Mr. J. Granbery Jackson as Adjunct Professor of Drawing and Surveying. Mr. Jackson graduated from the Engineering Department of Vanderbilt University, taking both the degrees of B.E. and C.E. For several years after graduation he filled a position as an assistant in the Engineering Department. He comes to us now with considerable experience in active practice, and during the past year has discharged his duties as a University officer in a manner most satisfactory to the University and creditable to himself.

The vacancy in the Law Department left open by the Board at its last meeting was filled by the Executive Committee by the election of Mr. Allen G. Hall as Professor and also as Secretary of the Law Department. Even during the first year the work in this department has shown the benefit of Mr. Hall's services, and we look for still greater improvement in the future.

At the opening of the school year Dr. W. H. Hollinshead, Instructor in Chemistry, was compelled by reason of ill health to ask for a leave of absence. This was granted for one year by the Executive Committee, and arrangements were made to supply Dr. Hollinshead's place by the employment of Mr. Grinnell Jones and several student assistants. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and the department has suffered no serious injury because of the absence of the regular Instructor. In the meantime, Dr. Hollinshead's health has so much improved that he is expected to return to the University and resume his regular work next fall.

In accordance with the permission granted by the Board of Trust, the Chancellor left immediately after the Commencement of 1903 for a trip to Europe. He was absent during the whole first term, returning to the University the latter part of January, 1904. During this time Dr. Tillett, as Vice Chancellor, gave faithful oversight to the affairs of the University, and the Deans of the various departments gave unremitting attention to the interests of each department. No difficulties arose at any point, and it is not believed that the interests of the University suffered in any way during the Chancellor's absence.

On October 14, 1903, Dr. Freeman, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, presented his resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Committee. Dr. Freeman had been connected with the Dental Department from the beginning of its history, and had rendered long and efficient service in the work of his chair. No appointment was made by the Executive Committee, the work of Dr. Freeman being distributed among the other Professors.

At the close of the present session Dr. Louis Leroy presented his resignation as Professor of Histology in the Medical Department. This resignation has been accepted by the Executive Committee, and Dr. Litterer appointed in his stead.

Mr. W. R. Pearson, who has for two years served as Director of the Gymnasium and Instructor in Physical Exercise, will remove from the city within the next few months. In his place the Executive Committee has secured the services of Mr. Royce R. Long, Assistant Director of the Gymnasium at Leland Stanford University. Mr. Long will come to us with unusual recommendations, and we hope to derive much benefit from his experience as a college instructor in this work.

The following table shows the number of persons giving instruction in the University, as compared with last year:

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Professors	43	45
Adjunct Professors.....	10	11
Instructors	11	9
Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Assistants.....	30	38
Fellows and Assistants.....	7	6
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 109

The total this year is slightly larger, owing to an increase in the number of assistants.

The attendance on the University as a whole is set forth in the following table:

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Academic.....	233	228
Engineering	60	88
Biblical	73	80
Law	48	53
Medical	154	169
Pharmaceutical	52	48
Dental	114	96
	<hr/> 734	<hr/> 762
Gross total.....	734	762
Names counted twice.....	43	39
	<hr/> 691	<hr/> 723
Net total.....	691	723

Names counted twice are as follows:

Academic and Engineering.....	12
Academic and Theological.....	25
Academic and Law.....	1
Academic and Pharmaceutical.....	1
	<hr/> 39

This table should serve to correct a similar table in the catalogue, which is not perfectly accurate. Some mistakes were made in the summary of students there printed, and the names of five students did not appear in the catalogue. They are, therefore, printed here for permanent reference:

- Andrews, G. S., Law Department, Junior Class.
- Gumm, C. C., Law Department, Junior Class.
- Lipscomb, H. H., Academic Department, Graduate Class.
- Blake, V. W., Academic Department, Irregular Class.
- Heath, G. D., Engineering Department, Freshman Class.

The decrease of attendance in the Dental Department is occasioned by the introduction of the four-year course. Our experience is the experience of almost every dental school in the country. It is not likely that the attendance next year will be any larger by reason of the fact that we lost the present year a large Senior class. We shall do well if we can make good this loss through the Freshman class entering this year. The increase in the Engineering Department is especially noticeable. Our enrollment of sixty last year was ahead of anything ever known before by thirty per cent. This year we have an increase over last year of nearly fifty per cent. The coming of this large number of Engineering students occasioned us some difficulty and expense in providing desks for drawing and laboratory work. Our embarrassment along this line is likely to be increased, rather than diminished, next year.

The number of students enrolled in the four departments located on the campus is larger than ever before, reaching the sum of four hundred and six.

ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.

The number of students taking graduate courses in the Academic Department is 55, against 61 last year. Of this number, 23 are undergraduates, leaving 32 who may properly be considered graduate students. Five of these hold Teaching Fellowships or Instructorships, while eleven are Scholastic Fellows. The institutions from which our graduate students have received their earlier degrees are as follows:

Centenary College,	Milligan College,
Central College,	Randolph-Macon College,
Clemson College,	Rutherford College,
Cumberland University,	University of Louisville,
Emory College,	University of Michigan,
Hampden-Sidney College,	University of Tennessee,
Hendrix College,	Vanderbilt University,
Kentucky State College,	Washington University,
Landes Rabbiner Schule zu Buda-	Washington and Lee University,
pest,	Wofford College.

Toward the close of the present year the Graduate Club was reorganized with considerable enthusiasm. Special effort every year is required to keep this club in a vigorous condition. The work of graduate students is largely individual, and the class

feeling prominent in the case of undergraduates is largely lacking. For this very reason there is a distinct mission for the Graduate Club, and it is hoped that next year will be a prosperous one for this organization. All steps have been taken by the members looking to this end. The old Association of Graduate Students has been lately revised and a new constitution adopted. Vanderbilt University has signified its assent to the new constitution, and will be enrolled in the list of active members.

The enrollment in undergraduate classes as compared with last year is shown by the following table:

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Seniors	27	35
Juniors	29	33
Sophomores	59	51
Freshmen	73	62
Irregulars	9	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	197	192

The large number of our present Senior class is especially noticeable. The loss and gain of the three higher classes is shown in the following table:

	1902-03.		1903-04.	Loss.	Gain.
Juniors	29	Seniors	35	4	10
Sophomores	59	Juniors	33	30	4
Freshmen	73	Sophomores	51	36	14

The gain of twenty-eight in the above table may be distributed as follows, in comparison with the records of one year ago:

	1902-03.	1903-04.
From other classes and departments.....	7	12
New students admitted to advanced standing.....	8	10
Old students returned.....	6	6

More than once comment has been made in this report of the large number of students dropping out during the college course. This loss is frequently more than 30 per cent each year—that is to say, out of 162 students, exclusive of Seniors, present at the University during the season of 1901-02, 53 failed to return for the session of 1902-03. In similar manner, out of 170 students, exclusive of Seniors, present during the session of 1902-03, 49 failed to return for the year 1903-04. This large loss is not peculiar to Vanderbilt University. At the last meeting of the Southern College Association the matter was discussed in a round table conference, and a similar state of affairs was shown to exist else-

where. It does remain true, however, that southern colleges suffer in this particular much more than those in other sections of our country. The following table has been prepared, illustrating this condition of things in the classes of the last five years :

CLASS OF 1900.			
Entering class.....	66		
Passing to Sophomore lost.....		23	
Passing to Junior lost original Freshmen.....		26	
Passing to Senior lost original Freshmen.....		4	
Passing to Senior gained original Freshmen.....			I
		—	
	53		
Original Freshmen in the Senior class.....	14		
Number of students in the Senior class.....	24		
Number of students graduating.....	21		
CLASS OF 1901.			
Entering class.....	62		
Passing to Sophomore lost.....		30	
Passing to Junior lost original Freshmen.....		10	
Passing to Senior lost original Freshmen.....		4	
Passing to Junior gained.....			I
		—	
	44		
Original Freshmen in the Senior class.....	19		
Number of students in the Senior class.....	32		
Number of students graduating.....	27		
CLASS OF 1902.			
Entering class.....	63		
Passing to Sophomore lost.....		34	
Passing to Junior lost original Freshmen.....		11	
Passing to Senior lost original Freshmen.....		7	
Passing to Junior gained original Freshmen.....			2
Passing to Senior gained original Freshmen.....			I
		—	
	52	3	
Original Freshmen in Senior class.....	14		
Number of students in Senior class.....	19		
Number of students graduating.....	19		
CLASS OF 1903.			
Entering class.....	56		
Passing to Sophomore lost.....		21	
Passing to Junior lost original Freshmen.....		14	
Passing to Junior gained original Freshmen.....			I
Passing to Senior lost original Freshmen.....		5	
		—	
	40		

Original Freshmen in Senior class.....	17
Number of students in Senior class.....	27
Number of students graduating.....	24

CLASS OF 1904.

Entering class.....	60
Passing to Sophomore lost.....	30
Passing to Junior class lost original Freshmen.....	10
Passing to Senior class lost original Freshmen.....	2
	—
	42

Original Freshmen in Senior class.....	18
Whole number of Senior class.....	35
Number of students graduating.....	31

Special effort will be made in the next few years to secure additional light on this point. It is desirable to ascertain the causes of this large loss, and if possible to remedy it.

As the Engineering Department is so closely connected with the Academic, a table showing the attendance in this department is inserted here:

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Postgraduates	1	0
Seniors	10	6
Juniors	9	10
Sophomores	15	11
Freshmen	22	47
Irregulars	3	14
	60	88

Attention has already been called to the large growth in this department. The Freshman class alone is larger than the whole school of two years ago. Some of this increase is doubtless due to continued business prosperity and the demand for practical engineers. We trust, also, that some of it is due to the growing recognition of the excellence of our Engineering Department and the thoroughness of the instruction there given. The regular course in Engineering constitutes a most valuable preparation for practical life in any direction. Some of this growth in the Engineering Department has been at the sacrifice of the Academic Department. Quite a number of students from our training schools are at present entering the Engineering Department instead of the Academic, and during the last college year, twelve students appear alike on the rolls of the Academic and

Engineering Departments. In some cases this indicates a desire on the part of students to secure degrees from both departments, but usually it indicates a transfer from a literary to a technical course. The Engineering students may be further distributed according to courses, from which it appears that twenty-four are taking work in Civil Engineering, seventeen in Mechanical, and one taking Chemical Engineering. The work of the Freshman class is identical for all courses, so that no Freshmen are included in the figures above given. Should next year's Freshman class be as large as the present year, some arrangement will have to be made to provide more drawing tables. It will perhaps be necessary to use part of the space in Science Hall for this purpose. It is also very desirable to provide additional instruction in Engineering work. The line along which this development is most needed is that of Electrical Engineering. Additional expenditures will also be necessary in shop and laboratory.

The new students admitted during the past year to the Academic and Engineering Departments number one hundred and twenty-one, against one hundred and seven reported one year ago. The following statement shows the manner in which these students entered the University:

ACADEMIC.

Credited from other colleges to higher classes.....	9
Admitted into a higher class upon certificate.....	2
Credited from other colleges to the Freshman and Irregular classes...	12
Admitted upon certificate to the Freshman and Irregular classes.....	35
Admitted upon examination to the Freshman and Irregular classes....	19

ENGINEERING.

Credited from other colleges to the Freshman and Irregular classes...	7
Admitted upon certificate to the Freshman and Irregular classes.....	22
Admitted upon examination to the Freshman and Irregular classes....	15

The following statement throws light on the preparation of students applying for admission to the University, showing the number of students entering in September, 1903, with condition and without condition in the several subjects offered for entrance, including both those who were examined and those who were admitted on certificate from the certifying schools:

Latin:		History:	
Without condition.....	53	Without condition.....	76
With condition.....	4	With condition.....	11
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	57	Total	87
Greek:		Physical Geography:	
Without condition.....	35	Without condition.....	54
With condition.....	0	With condition.....	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	35	Total	56
Mathematics:		German:	
Without condition.....	82	Without condition.....	23
With condition.....	8	With condition.....	12
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	90	Total	35
English:		French:	
Without condition.....	83	Without condition.....	6
With condition.....	9	With condition.....	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	92	Total	6

Students are considered to enter clear who have covered in general the requirements for admission laid down in our catalogue, and who either pass successful examinations on these requirements or present a satisfactory certificate from accredited schools. In case a student has not covered all the ground required in any study, he is conditioned; or he may be conditioned also if he fails to make the necessary grade on examination. The table in question indicates that on the whole very creditable work is done by the schools preparing for Vanderbilt University, and nothing like so many conditions are recorded now as was formerly the case.

The entrance examinations of May, 1904, have recently been concluded. These examinations were conducted in twelve different places, and were taken by one hundred and seventy-three students, representing sixteen schools. Of this number, one hundred and forty-six came from eight schools in Tennessee which have the certificating privilege. These schools set our entrance examinations in place of their own final examinations. Twenty-seven students were from eight schools, in four States, which have not yet been awarded the certificating privilege.

Twenty stood the examination in preliminary Latin only; seventy-eight others stood in less than three subjects; thirty stood in three; forty-five stood in four or more.

The following statement shows the number of students who took the entrance examination in each subject, with the number passing and the number failing to pass. The expression "failed to pass" includes those who were "conditioned" and those, only a few, who "failed:"

Preliminary Latin:		English:	
Passed	29	Passed	52
Failed to pass.....	6	Failed to pass.....	17
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	35	Total	69
Latin:		United States History:	
Passed	44	Passed	24
Failed to pass	14	Failed to pass.....	3
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	58	Total	27
Greek:		Ancient History:	
Passed	30	Passed	2
Failed to pass.....	4	Failed to pass.....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	34	Total	3
Algebra:		Physical Geography:	
Passed	34	Passed	9
Failed to pass.....	2	Failed to pass.....	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	36	Total	11
Geometry:		German:	
Passed	81	Passed	31
Failed to pass.....	2	Failed to pass.....	7
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	83	Total	38
French:			
Passed	13		
Failed to pass.....	4		
<hr/>			
Total	17		

The papers in English were deficient rather in the amount of work done within the three-hour period of examination than in the quality of what was done. The number of schools represented in the list is about the average number. The success of those taking the examinations is a fine testimonial to the thoroughness of the schools; for even if only the select students were admitted to the examination, the uniformly good grades of those who passed witness to what the schools can do with their pupils.

Recurring to our statement that one hundred and twenty-one

new students entered the Academic and Engineering Departments the present year, the following table will show from what institutions these have come:

Abingdon (Va.) Academy.....	1	Memphis Institute.....	1
Ala. Conf. Female College.....	1	Mercer University.....	1
Ala. State Normal.....	1	Millsaps College.....	2
Ann Arbor (Mich.) H. S.....	1	Mobile H. S.....	1
Blees Military Academy.....	1	Montgomery Bell Academy....	4
Boscobel College.....	2	Mooney School.....	5
Bowen Academic School.....	5	Nashville Bible School.....	1
Branham and Hughes School..	13	N. Texas Normal College....	1
Caruthersville (Mo.) H. S....	1	Peabody H. S. (Trenton, Tenn.)	2
Central College.....	1	Peabody Teachers' College....	1
Columbia (Tenn.) H. S.....	1	Peoples and Morgan School....	2
Crowley (La.) Univ. School...	1	Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll.	2
Cumberland University.....	1	Southern University.....	1
Dresden (Tenn.) H. S.....	1	Southwestern Academy.....	1
Dyersburg (Tenn.) H. S.....	1	Stetson University.....	1
Emory College.....	2	Tazewell (Va.) H. S.....	1
Episcopal H. S. (Va.).....	1	Union City (Tenn.) T. S....	1
Fanning Orphan School (Tenn.)	1	University of Arkansas.....	1
Fogg H. S. (Nashville).....	15	University of Georgia.....	1
Fordyce (Ark.) T. S.....	2	University of Illinois.....	1
Ga. School of Technology.....	1	University of Tennessee.....	2
Henderson (Ky.) H. S.....	1	Vanderbilt T. S.....	2
Hendrix College.....	1	Waco (Tex.) H. S.....	1
Homer (La.) H. S.....	1	Wallace's University School...	13
Louisville Male H. S.....	1	Ward Seminary.....	1
McTyeire Institute.....	5	Water Valley (Miss.) H. S....	1
Martin Female College.....	1	Webb School.....	2
Memphis Conf. Female Inst...	1	Young Harris College.....	1

From the above list it will be seen that thirty-nine institutions have furnished one pupil each; one, four; three, five each; two, thirteen; one, fifteen; ten, two each. Twenty-five students came from colleges, and ninety-six from schools. Of this last number, about seventy-five came from schools maintaining affiliation more or less direct with Vanderbilt University.

The following table shows the attendance of students last year on the various courses offered in the Academic Department. In some classes the students belong also to the Engineering and Pharmacy Departments:

Latin, I., 48; II., 36; III., 9; Graduate Latin, 6.
 Greek, I., 33; II., 26; III., 5; Graduate Greek, 1; Sanskrit, 1.
 French, I., 53; II., 37; III., 12; Graduate French, 5.

Italian, I., 5.

Spanish, II., 9.

German, I., 64; II., 52; III., 17; Graduate German, 10; German Conversation, 5.

English, I., 99; II., 60; III., 53; IV., 4; Graduate English, 28.

Biblical Literature, 4.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, I., 40; II., 8.

Public Speaking, 29.

Mathematics, I., 108; II., 47; III., 4; Graduate Mathematics, 7.

Astronomy, I., 8; II., 3.

History, I., 54; II., 19; III., 17; Graduate History, 7.

Economics, I., 25; II., 27; Graduate Economics, 8.

Physics, I., 64; II., 16; III., 13; Physical Laboratory, 12.

Geology, I., 22; II., 2; III., 4; IV., 3.

Physiology, 28.

Biology, I., 39; II., 2; III., 20; IV., 8; V., 3.

Chemistry, I.(a), 114; I.(b), 104; II.(a), 27; II.(b), 18; II.(c), 20; III., 19; IV., 7; V., 2; VI., 3; XII., 12.

Attention is called to the fact that some of our classes are getting to be very large. We have, of course, been providing for division of classes for a number of years in some subjects, as Freshman English, Mathematics, French, and German. We are now compelled to divide other classes, and in order to do this, it will be necessary to secure a larger number of instructors. All the English classes ought to be divided; the same is true of Mathematics II., several classes in History, French II., and German II., and, above all, Chemistry I. The difficulty we are in here is not likely to grow less as the years go by. There is no need so great as the need of sufficient and competent instruction. No institution can afford to economize in this direction. Vanderbilt University needs to spend at least \$10,000 more per annum for instruction in the Academic and Engineering and Pharmaceutical Departments than is now spent.

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.

The attendance in this department shows some growth. Of the fifty-nine students enrolled in the three classes, fifty-one are graduates with baccalaureate degrees. In the student body twenty-six Annual Conferences are represented.

The Correspondence School continues to grow and prosper, showing an enrollment of nearly four hundred and fifty students. As each student is expected to write about forty papers a year, it will be seen that a number of assistants have to be employed to

aid in correcting these papers. The work of this school is now almost universally recognized and accepted by the various Conferences instead of the examinations conducted by their own committees.

The Biblical faculty during the past year has given a good deal of attention to the revision of their course of study. This department now consists of five Professors and four Adjunct Professors. It is clearly impossible to require of each theological student all the work that is now to be offered by these nine men. In addition, one or two further chairs are planned for the department. We are clearly, therefore, at the point where the rigid course of former years must give place to an elective course, giving the student some choice, especially in his last year. It is also very desirable that the work of the Biblical Department be so arranged that some of the courses can be offered in the Correspondence School. In this way prospective theological students can do some of their work away from the University. To secure these ends, the faculty recommends that this department return to the old school year of nine months for all classes, just as is now done by the Academic Department. This year they wish to divide into three terms of about twelve weeks each. A study pursued for four hours per week during a term of twelve weeks constitutes a unit of work, and the requirements for graduation will be made up of a definite number of units. It will in this way be possible to offer certain units by correspondence as soon as the Correspondence School is able to add these courses to its work. It is proposed that the requirements for graduation should include sufficient work to keep the student engaged for eight terms; this is one term less than the full amount of the three years. This arrangement demands about the same amount of work required under the present system, and allows a theological student to omit one term at some point during his course. All of these changes will be put into operation, provided they meet the approbation of the Board of Trust.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

The report of the Sustentation Fund for the past year shows collections on hand amounting to \$1,883.88. This is about \$100 less than the amount collected last year. We have expended during the year for scholarships \$1,986.40, and for loans \$2,423.55.

COLE LECTURES.

The Cole Lectures were delivered during the first week in May by Rev. James Chapman, of England. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, has been elected to deliver the lectures for 1905, and Prof. Francis H. Smith, LL.D., of the University of Virginia, has been engaged for 1906.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the other departments of the University calls for but little comment. In all of them the attendance is satisfactory.

The loss of attendance in the Dental Department has been occasioned by the introduction of the four-year course, and is only what we expected. The enrollment in this department will probably continue to fall off for one or two years; after that, an increase should begin. The work in this department was still further interfered with by the serious illness of Dr. D. M. Cattell at the opening of the session and by the resignation of Dr. R. R. Freeman. In spite of these facts, however, the department closed its year in good shape, and a feeling of hopefulness pervades both students and faculty with regard to the future of the department. The practical work in the operatory has been better than during any former year; the attendance was larger and more regular, and the receipts satisfactory. The statement of work done as furnished by the Dean is as follows: Gold fillings, 1,300; amalgam fillings, 2,000; cement fillings, 650; gold crowns, 160; gold bridges, 90; plates, 130; cleansings, 3,400.

In the Medical Department the Dean reports the work done as of high grade and the graduates of this year as exceptionally well qualified to practice medicine. All reports from the State Examining Boards show that our graduates have taken a high stand, without any failures. Although the total attendance of the department during the year showed an increase of only fifteen students, it was especially gratifying that all our increase fell in the class of the first year. This class numbered fifty-four the present year, against thirty-one last year. An increase in this year is more satisfactory than anywhere else for the reason that it is likely to be permanent, at least for four years, and gives us a better opportunity of making well-equipped doctors out of young men thus entering and remaining with us during the whole four years. The tendency has been quite strong for students to attend other and cheaper schools

during the first half of their course and then come to Vanderbilt with the hope of securing a degree from this institution. We have found it necessary to restrict this by certain faculty enactments, refusing credits to the institutions that make no effort to maintain a carefully graded course.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LIBRARY.

The report of the Librarian shows that during the year 436 volumes have been taken from the library by professors, and 1,115 by students. The number of students thus using the library is 171. As there are 406 students matriculated on the campus, it would seem that quite a number have not used the library at all, at least for the loan of books. The theological students use chiefly the library in Wesley Hall, but there are still left nearly 350 students, only half of whom have borrowed books from the main University Library. Of course no record is taken in this report of the number using the library as a reading room. If this number were included, the list would seem much larger. Mr. Edwin Wiley has given a large part of his time to the work of making a card catalogue. During the year he has catalogued more than 1,200 volumes, the total number completed being 8,730. This almost completes the books on the lower floor, with the exception of a few periodical sets, and these will probably be completed during the year. The University expends for books, including periodicals and cost of binding same, about \$1,800 per annum. This is the amount realized from the library fee of \$5 per student of all students in the Academic, Engineering, and Pharmaceutical Departments. Out of its general budget the University pays for the administration of the library—that is, for the salary of the Librarian, Assistant Librarian, and three student assistants. It would be desirable if Mr. Wiley could be relieved entirely of work as Instructor of English, in order that he might give his whole time to the library. There is much to do still in making our books accessible to students and in assisting all workers in their efforts to find the literature they are seeking,

GYMNASIUM.

Our gymnasium work has suffered somewhat during the year from irregularity of attendance. The arrangement we have had

to make for the past two years by which the Instructor in the gymnasium was allowed to take work in the Medical Department has not proved entirely satisfactory. This arrangement causes the Director to be sometimes absent at the very hours when he is most needed. In employing Mr. Long for next year, it has been agreed that no outside work can be undertaken that will conflict with his duties in the gymnasium. Mr. Long will also introduce some of the methods now employed in Leland Stanford for the control and direction of this work, and we expect to make next year a better showing than we have done during the past year. Our gymnasium building is fast becoming too small. Theological students have been excused from compulsory attendance and likewise all engineering students above the Freshman class, but there are still left more students than can be conveniently accommodated without an increase in the number of hours heretofore given to this work.

The management of student athletics continues to receive the careful attention of the faculty. During the past year the rules regulating the scholarship of athletes was extended so as to apply to all students who may be called on to represent the University in any official capacity, such as in oratorical contests or delegates from student organizations of the University.

Y. M. C. A.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. during the past year has been far in advance of any former year. At present there are four Associations organized in the University—namely, in the Academic, Theological, Medical, and Dental Departments. The Association in the Biblical Department devotes itself chiefly to the cause of missions and to assistance in other departments of the work. The Dental and Medical Associations are barely organized and still in a very feeble condition. The Academic Y. M. C. A. includes in its membership men belonging to any departments who have rooms on the campus, so that besides Academic students it includes also Law, Pharmaceutical, and Engineering. For the first time, this Association has maintained a paid Secretary who gives his entire time to the work. During the year 126 students were enrolled as members. In this number will be found the majority of the leaders in student life. Regular weekly meetings of the Association have had an average attendance of 51 through-

out the year, with a range of from 25 to 145. These meetings are generally conducted by the students. Frequently during the year services have also been held on Sunday afternoons, with an average attendance of 64. These meetings have been frequently conducted by members of the faculty or other visitors. A special series of services was conducted in April under the leadership of the Southern Student Secretary, Mr. W. D. Weatherford, a Vanderbilt alumnus. These services were largely attended and much interest manifested. In Bible study groups 76 students have been enrolled, and an Institute for Bible study was held by the Association last November under the direction of the International Secretary, Mr. C. S. Cooper. This department of the Association has also furnished four leaders for the Boys' Department of the city Association and one leader for the Men's Department. A large delegation of Vanderbilt students is now attending the Summer Conference held at Waynesville, N. C.

The contribution of \$200 made to the Y. M. C. A. work has been a most profitable investment, and should be continued. Without this, the Association would have hardly had the courage to undertake the employment of a special Secretary. Large contributions have been made to the same cause by members of the faculty and alumni as well as students. It is hoped that at an early date funds may be secured from some source to put the Y. M. C. A. building in proper condition, provide a bowling alley in the basement, and otherwise make the work of the Association more helpful to the whole body of students.

ALUMNI.

During the year the alumni of Louisville, Ky., organized a local association composed of former students of the University. It was found on inquiry that about twenty-five of these were resident in the city, and early in May they held their first banquet, at which the Chancellor and Dr. W. L. Dudley were present as invited guests. The formation of these local associations will be of much benefit to the University. One has already been formed in Atlanta, Ga., and another in Memphis, Tenn. The Chancellor attended the annual reunion at this latter organization May 28. It is composed of about seventy-five members. The activity of the alumni has been specially expressed during the year in the movement for a new fence and pavement around

the University campus. The work recently done along West End Avenue is a sample of what it is proposed to do sooner or later around the whole campus. The President of the Association, Mr. Robert L. Burch, deserves the especial thanks of this Board for his constant attention to this matter. He conceived the idea of this work, and his great interest in the matter has brought it to the present state of completion. It was found that a stone fence would be very expensive, and the present plan of a handsome granolithic pavement with iron rail fence is preferred by many to the stone wall, inasmuch as it leaves the view of the campus unobstructed.

THE CAMPUS TREES.

The report of Dr. Martin, Professor of Biology, calls attention to the fact that the trees on the campus are suffering from lack of attention. Some of them are dying and others are badly infected with disease. In his capacity as State Entomologist, Prof. Martin is required to examine carefully fruit trees in every portion of the State, hence his attention has been carefully given to such matters. He believes that the care of our campus should be somewhat better directed, so that infected trees might be freed of all infection. At the same time he thinks there should be a renewal of losses by the planting of small trees from time to time which should take the place of larger ones as they die. As our campus is one of the most beautiful spots in the world, it would be well for us to heed the warning of Prof. Martin and take hold of this matter before it becomes a serious difficulty.

THE QUARTERLY.

The University continues to publish the *QUARTERLY* and *Bulletin of University News*. The most of the work incident to this publication is now done by Dr. F. W. Moore. The first arrangement made, which was tentative, provided for a Committee on Publication, with the Chancellor as Chairman. Dr. Moore displayed such fitness for this work and so much interest in it that later he was made chairman of the committee. It would seem only a proper recognition of his services in this work that he should be made at this time editor in chief, rather than Chairman of the Editorial Committee. The *QUARTERLY* serves as a valuable repository of papers prepared and addresses delivered at the

University. We have never lacked for material for any number; on the other hand, it would be easy to fill a much larger number of pages than we now devote to that publication. Our efforts to circulate the *QUARTERLY* among the alumni have not been entirely successful. The price of subscription is small, but the annoyance of remitting and the general neglect of men in these particulars has prevented us from building up a large subscription list. The Alumni Association proposes to adopt a new form of constitution with the present year. This new constitution calls for annual dues of \$1, which dues also pay for one number of the *QUARTERLY*. The association will pay the University thirty-five cents out of each annual fee. This figure, though slightly less than our regular annual subscription price, will about pay for cost of publication. The University is of course glad to coöperate with the Association in this movement to put the *QUARTERLY* more generally in the hands of the alumni. That part of the *QUARTERLY* bearing the title of "University News," containing short items of general interest regarding University life, is printed and circulated without subscription price merely as an advertising medium. We send this publication not only to many of our alumni, but in large numbers also to the pupils in our training schools, hoping by such means to interest them in the work of the University and bind them to us.

FURMAN CASE.

The papers have already announced the settlement of the Furman case by compromise with the contestants. The University reluctantly acceded to this plan of settlement, which was advised by our attorneys. Under all the circumstances it seemed the wisest thing to do. Four years had elapsed since the death of Mrs. Furman, and we were no nearer the end of the suit than four years ago; much money had been spent in the defense of the case thus far. It was, therefore, felt by the executors and attorneys that it would be a wise policy to end the matter rather than continue to dissipate the funds by constant fighting. Unfortunately, this settlement and the expenses of the suit leave the University only about \$60,000, a sum insufficient to erect the building which we have had in mind. The great need of the University now is a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory. The quarters we have occupied in the basement of the main build-

ing are unsuited to this work, and crowded almost beyond endurance. In erecting such a building we should of course provide for the future growth of the University and extension in scientific work. We ought, therefore, to make provision for the possible accommodation of twice as many students as we now have. The excess space in the building could be occupied at present by the Department of Biology. Sometime in the future we should of course need also a building for this department. It is very unfortunate that the University will have to wait in this matter. Unless some benefactor comes to the rescue, there is no chance of getting the building we need for some years. The present intention of the executors of the Furman estate is to keep the money derived from that estate suitably invested, adding the income to the principal year by year until the sum sufficient for the erection of a handsome building is realized. This will probably mean a delay of five to ten years. To avoid this, the University appeals to its friends to help either by a gift of \$100,000 for a chemical laboratory or else a gift of \$40,000 to enable us to erect Furman Hall at once.

CONCLUSION.

The financial operations of the past year have been satisfactory. The receipts from all departments of the University amount to \$132,938. In addition to this sum, \$12,000 has been received and expended for scholarships and loan funds. In the item above given of receipts is included a special contribution of \$5,000 for current expenses made by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. Without this contribution the receipts of the past year would not have been sufficient to meet expenses. Even with the aid of this gift many obligations of the University have been most meagerly met and much work omitted that ought to have been done. The University, therefore, appeals to its friends for larger resources. We have no promise of help for next year beyond our regular income. We appeal, therefore, for contributions, first of all, to meet current expenses; to pay for needed equipment in laboratory and in library. We ask, further, for contributions amounting to \$40,000, to enable us to erect Furman Hall at once. Last of all, we appeal for an increase of general endowment by at least \$200,000, so as to afford us additional income by which to provide the most necessary expansion in the teaching force of the Academic and Engineering Departments.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

CLASS DAY AND SENIOR PROMENADE.

To those who knew the University in other years and have not recently returned for Commencement the scenes upon the campus on Saturday night before Commencement Day would bring wonder and delighted astonishment. The stretch of lawn from Wesley Hall to the Chancellor's residence is radiant with electric lights, arranged under the direction of the Engineering Department, and is decorated with lanterns and booths arranged by the ladies of the Vanderbilt Women's Club and the members of the two fraternities of undergraduate young women. The occasion is the class day celebration and Senior promenade given by the Vanderbilt Women's Club. Each year marks an increase in the enjoyableness of this affair and of the success with which the details are carried out.

For an hour (from 9 to 10) on Saturday evening, June 11, the Academic and Engineering classes entertained their friends, who were gathered about upon an amphitheater of seats, with the class history and with humorously conceived disquisitions upon the undergraduates and faculty, after which the promenading was resumed.

The unique feature of the 1904 class day programme was the "Farewell Ode to Vanderbilt," composed by Miss Luff and sung by Mr. Wright to music written for the occasion by Mrs. Ashford. At the Alumni banquet the song was repeated by request, and was again enthusiastically received.

O Vanderbilt, embosomed in the Southern hills,
The heart with vague and nameless sorrow fills
To say farewell.

For thou, our *Alma Mater*, art of all most dear,
And how we love thee as this hour draws near,
We cannot tell.

The campus lying green beneath the sky,
The ivied walls and many towers high,
The maple shades,
The paths magnolia-bordered and the first spring flowers,
All glories thine, which fancy shall make ours
Till memory fades.

May Heaven keep thy sons and daughters true,
And may we bring thee laurels ever new,
Nor shall we cease
To shed all glory on thy honored name,
And through the coming years thy boasted fame
By deeds increase!

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Georgia, preached the annual sermon in the chapel of the University on Sunday morning, June 12. His text was the passage in Ephesians i. 17-22, and his thought was that "To become the child of God is the chief end of man." The biblical passages which treat of God's purpose in the creation of man show that it would be impossible for man to achieve this end if he remained in degradation. That would be to dishonor the Deity in whose image he was created. So man's great aim and object in life, the goal of the educated man no less than the ignorant man, is to become the child of God.

The speaker dwelt upon the fullness of meaning comprehended in this idea and illustrated from the life of the Son of Man its possibilities in the way of spiritual development and the assurances that it can be obtained by man through Christ; but in no other way. By salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ alone, can it be obtained. The speaker contended that Moses and Paul and Luther and Wesley drew their power from above; they were not the product of their environment. But rather they transformed their environment. In the same way, by power from above and not through worldly wisdom, could man be regenerated. Moreover, the fruit of the Spirit in redeemed men is the earnest of what they will be by and by. As Columbus and his sailors knew there was land ahead when they saw the land birds flying about their frail, storm-tossed vessels, so he who hath in himself the fruit of the Spirit, the satisfying presence of Christ in the heart, has the assurance of the perfect land ahead, which is sonship with God.

ALUMNI DAY.

The annual meeting of the alumni has been increasing in interest and attendance from year to year, notably in the last few years, and the meeting on Monday, June 13, was no exception in this particular. Indeed, if those who are watching the Association's work with keenest interest interpret the signs aright, the

conditions which have brought this improvement are not only permanent in character but yearly growing more favorable. The alumni body is larger. The increasing number of its members who are settled prosperously in business and profession is a material factor of no small import in this connection. Many have already won a wide distinction and are known by reputation, if not personally, to the younger alumni, who are drawn the closer together by pride in the achievements of Vanderbilt men. The Alumni Fence is and will continue to be a matter of honest pride. The question of the time and place of the banquet and the annual address has been most happily settled; and if the Executive Committee should think best another year to have the business meeting in the afternoon, in the hour and a half or two hours between the ball game and the banquet, it will be next in order to fill up the morning hours of Alumni Day with class reunions, a number of which took place at odd hours of the day this year.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The attendance at the annual meeting was unusually large, and the business transacted was important, R. L. Burch presiding. The proposed constitution, as printed on pages 41-44 of the January QUARTERLY, was taken up in detail, parts of it were discussed at length, and finally it was adopted as printed, with two changes. The Executive Committee was reduced from six to five members, two besides the President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and the section on the election of associate members, those who have been students for at least a year and whose classes have already graduated, was so changed as to require that applications should be handed to the Executive Committee a year in advance of action by the Association. The unique features of the new constitution are those which provide that graduates shall, *ipso facto*, be considered members of the Association, and that there shall be dues of one dollar; which, however, shall not be cumulative nor by nonpayment vitiate the rights of membership. It seemed to the Association that this practically voluntary financial basis of organization would not lessen the interest of those who are faithful, while it would remove the handicap which hitherto has borne upon those who, after having been delinquent, again feel a revival of interest and a desire to take part with the Association.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, Judge Claude Waller, B.S., B.E., M.S., LL.B., Nashville, Tenn.

Vice President, Dr. W. Battle Malone, B.A., Memphis, Tenn.

Secretary, Prof. Thomas Carter, B.D., Nashville, Tenn.

Treasurer, Prof. J. Granbery Jackson, B.E., C.E., Nashville, Tenn.

Historian, Prof. O. E. Brown, B.D., Nashville, Tenn.

Orator, Hon. Joseph W. Folk, LL.B., St. Louis, Mo.

Poet, C. P. Curd, LL.B., Denver, Colo.

The hour of holding the next annual business meeting was left with the Executive Committee to decide, the suggestion that it should be 5:30 in the afternoon having met with considerable favor.

CARD FILE OF ALUMNI.

Dr. McGill, who at his own request was not reëlected historian, reported progress on a card file of the alumni. Before Dr. Kirkland went to Europe last summer, Professor Lund took up the matter actively with him, and agreed that if the University would furnish the filing cabinets and cards the Alumni Association would provide the clerical work necessary to make up a complete file. During the summer a student was employed upon this work under Professor Lund's supervision, and the file so far as completed is now installed in the Secretary's office and accessible. In turning over the work to Dr. McGill, upon his departure from the University to engage in professional work, Professor Lund described the arrangement of the contemplated file as follows:

"For each alumnus of each department three cards have been written, these cards to be filed in three ways, as follows:

1. Alphabetically.
2. By classes.
3. Geographically.

"Each card gives the name, class, degree, and present address, if known, of the alumnus in question. It is therefore possible to determine, from the alphabetical file, whether any given individual is a graduate of any department; from the file by classes, the members of any class and the present address of each; from the geographical file, a list of the Vanderbilt Alumni in any given locality.

"Something less than half of the addresses of our alumni are unknown, and their cards are filed separately from those whose

addresses are known, and the fact that the address given is not correct is noted. It is proposed to make up a list of those whose addresses are unknown to send to those of known address, and it is believed that we can make our list practically complete by so doing. These files should be of great assistance, both to the University and to this Association, in keeping in touch with the Alumni."

THE FENCE.

The fence and walk were nearly completed on Alumni Day from the gymnasium gate along West End Avenue to the corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, and they will be extended about five hundred and forty feet down the latter, toward Terrace Place, under the existing contract. The walk is granitoid, six feet wide, and the fence is of two iron rails supported by iron posts set in cement at intervals of nine feet. The improvement is notable and the fence called forth general and favorable comment. The finances of the Association for the year, reported by R. L. Lund up to January 15, 1904, and by Granbery Jackson for the balance of the year, consist chiefly of the Fence Fund, and are given in this connection.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Professor J. Granbery Jackson, elected treasurer by the Executive Committee to succeed Professor R. L. Lund, made his official report as follows:

Received from R. L. Lund, January 15, 1904.

On general fund:

Receipts	\$ 156 02
Expenditures	145 85
Balance	\$ 10 17

On fence fund:

Receipts	\$ 489 25
Expenditures	184 50
Balance	304 75
Collections on fence fund, January 15 to date.....	784 35
Total receipts.....	\$1,099 27
Expenditures on fence fund.....	11 70
Balance in First National Bank.....	\$1,087 57

Of which \$1,077.40 is fence fund, and \$10.17 general fund.

Following is the condition of the fence fund at present, June 13:

Total subscriptions to fund to date.....\$1,421 10

Total collections to date.....1,273 60

Balance uncollected.....\$ 147 50

Expenditures by R. L. Lund.....\$ 184 50

Expenditures by J. G. Jackson.....11 70

Total expenditures.....\$ 196 20

Cash of this fund in bank.....1,077 40

Cash on hand plus unpaid subscriptions.....\$1,224 90

The work which the officers of the Association have undertaken to do at this time will cost about \$1,600. Two subscriptions of \$100 each were made at the banquet.

CLASS REUNIONS.

An effort to bring together at Commencement the Engineers of '91 and '92 resulted in the meeting of four out of the eight: C. E. Bowron, A. J. Dyer, Wesley Halliburton, and Herman D. Ruhm, who met at the Maxwell House for dinner and later attended the Alumni banquet. Sketches of the eight, compiled by Mr. Bowron, are printed in another connection.

The Academic and Engineering Classes of '94 mustered eleven men out of seventeen, as follows: W. H. Bates, J. S. Butler, W. R. Cole, Dr. M. M. Cullom, John H. DeWitt, J. G. Jackson, C. T. Kirkpatrick, T. G. Kittrell, J. O. Mahoney, A. M. Trawick, and John Wilkes.

The class of '01 held its triennial reunion and elected Thomas Motlow, Lynchburg, Tenn., President, and Miss Eleanor Buford, Nashville, Tenn., Secretary, for three years, until the sexennial reunion in 1907. Members of the class were present as follows: Eleanor R. Buford, John D. Fletcher, Herbert Gannaway, J. M. Jenkins, Thomas Motlow, Mary L. Pierce, and J. M. Roberts.

ALUMNI, 5; SENIORS, 3.

Second only to the game itself, and largely contributing to its success, were the "advance notices" of the baseball game between the Alumni and the Seniors which appeared in the columns of the daily press of the city for several days preceding the game. They were of a nature to excite the envy of the advance agent of

the "Greatest Show on Earth," and took precedence over the news regarding the great Confederate reunion which began the following day. "Doc" Rust umpired and "Jim" Robins made two safe hits at critical points in the game.

Ed. Stahlman and T. H. Tyne managed the Alumni team, which was composed of "Huldy" Davis, John Edgerton, "Pat" Estes, Boyte and Joe Howell, Marshall Morgan, Ed Hart, Verner Jones, "Jim" Robins, and "Billie" Beard. Dr. Steele marshaled the following array of Seniors: Tigert, Browder, Williamson, Burks, Kolsky, Nye, Houston, Fisher, and Dinning.

THE BANQUET.

One hundred and forty Alumni, members of the Board and of the Faculty, and invited guests, sat down to the banquet in Kissam Hall shortly after seven. After discussing a light but ample and well-served menu for something less than an hour, the literary part of the programme was taken up. C. N. Burch, orator of the occasion by election of the Association, happily alluded to the change in the exercises of the day, which gave him an interested and sympathetic audience of diners content over their coffee and cigars instead of the embarrassing emptiness of the chapel, and then made a thoughtful address upon the national sin of "Extravagance," and the duty of college-bred men to stand for conservatism and rational conduct in matters of living and thinking, speaking and acting. A summary of his address appears elsewhere.

Music was furnished by C. C. Washburn, A. E. Howell, Douglas M. Wright, and Guy McCullum, accompanist.

John Bell Keeble acted as toastmaster and never perhaps more successfully exploited his talents in this line than on this occasion to grace the banquet of the Alumni Association. The evening was conspicuous for the repartee, in which Bishops Duncan and Candler vied with the toastmaster. At length the younger bishop was forced to answer an extemporaneous call for a toast, to which he responded with the sentiment that in "Vanderbilt is our best hope for a great Southern University." The regular toasts were: "The Senior Class," Ivan Lee Holt; "The Board of Trust," Bishop W. W. Duncan; "The Faculty," Professor Collins Denny; "'All Abluff,'" W. S. Fitzgerald; "The University," Chancellor J. H. Kirkland.

No meeting of the Association has ever struck a higher plane or manifested a more healthful spirit of warm sympathy, tender devotion, lofty ideals, and hearty endeavor.

THE BOARD OF TRUST.

The Board of Trust met at nine o'clock on Monday morning to hear the report of the Chancellor. After those parts of it which required action had been referred to committees, the Board adjourned until Tuesday morning. The afternoon and evening of Monday were occupied with committee meetings; and in two sessions on Tuesday the work of the Board was accomplished, except for certain matters which were deferred to a called meeting which was held on Thursday, June 23.

Twenty-one members of the Board were present: Bishop Hargrove, President, and Dr. J. J. Tigert, Secretary; Bishops Duncan, Fitzgerald, Key, Wilson, Candler, and Morrison; Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Dr. Anson West, Dr. R. M. Standefer, Dr. R. W. Browder, W. R. Cole, A. R. Carter, G. M. Neely, S. J. Keith, Judge Newnan Cayce, Judge W. C. Ratcliffe, Maj. R. W. Millsaps, J. R. Pepper, and G. W. Martin. Of the five members whose term of office expired with this session, one, Rev. S. H. Babcock, had died during the year. Samuel Cupples, of St. Louis, T. T. Hillman, of Birmingham, and Judge W. L. Moose, of Morrillton, Ark., were reelected. Rev. J. S. Dye, of Searcy, Ark., was elected to succeed Dr. Babcock, and Rev. Dr. Seth Ward, Assistant Secretary of Missions, was selected in place of R. W. Peatross, of Danville, Va.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

The Board accepted the resignation of Judge Thomas H. Malone as Dean of the Law Faculty and Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and the Law of Contracts, but deferred the election of a successor.

In 1875 Judge Malone, with Hon. W. B. Reese and Hon. Ed Baxter as his associates, organized the Law Department of Vanderbilt University and was made Dean. These three men worked together until their associations were interrupted by the death of Judge Reese, in October, 1891. Hon. R. McPhail Smith succeeded Judge Reese immediately, and continued in the faculty until his death, in 1897. His successor was Hon. J. M. Dickinson.

Judge Baxter still retains his connection with the faculty as a lecturer, since his professional duties require his absence from the city frequently and for extended periods.

In 1899 Judge Lurton was added to the faculty, making four professors, and the next year the size of the faculty and scope of the curriculum was much enlarged. The policy of expansion and improvement has been carried on year by year. In 1903-04 the faculty included eight professors and adjunct professors and three lecturers, one of whom, Allen G. Hall, was employed for all his time as Professor and Secretary of the Faculty.

Judge Malone has taken great delight in teaching the law to young men and retained his position as teacher long after he had retired from the active practice of his profession. He was a man of strong personality and enjoyed in a marked degree the esteem and affection of his pupils. During the twenty-nine years of his connection with the Department of Law 410 young men have received the bachelor's degree in law from Vanderbilt University. In the roll of these graduates any one at all well acquainted with public affairs will now readily recognize the names of Congressmen, State Legislators, judges, and prominent attorneys and counselors in practically every one of the Southern States.

Professor Bert E. Young, M.S., of Millsaps College, was elected to fill the vacancy in the chair of Romanic Languages, with the title of Adjunct Professor. Professor Young graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896. After a year spent in graduate study at the University, and a second year spent in teaching in Missouri, and in study at Chicago, he was made a Master of Arts by Vanderbilt University in 1898. Since then he has studied at Chicago and twice abroad, and has taught in the Fort Worth Polytechnic School and in Millsaps College, where he has been located for a number of years. During the past year he has been abroad on leave of absence studying in Paris and Grenoble. He was one of the most influential men among the students when he was an undergraduate, and in all the positions he has occupied since he has proven not only a proficient scholar but an efficient, influential, and valuable member of the faculty.

Dr. Benjamin Magruder Drake, Instructor in Greek and English, has also resigned to accept a professorship in English in the new Epworth University which will be opened this fall at Oklahoma City under the joint patronage of the Northern and

Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Drake received his master's degree in 1895 and his doctor's degree in 1897. In the fall of that year he became assistant in Greek, and two years later in English also. In 1900 he was advanced to an instructorship, and has had charge of one of the undergraduate courses in Greek and of all the undergraduate and graduate work in English Philology. His place has not yet been filled.

Dr. Frederick W. Moore, Professor of History and Economics, was made Dean of the Academic Faculty. This position was created for Dr. Hohlfeld in 1900, but has been vacant since his resignation to accept a position in the University of Wisconsin a year later. Dr. William Litterer ('01), assistant in Histology and Pathology, has been made Professor of Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology in the Medical Department, vice Dr. Louis Leroy, who, however, retains his connection with the Dental and Pharmaceutical Faculties.

John Thomas Erwin, M.A. ('04), and Worth James Osborn, M.A. ('04), were appointed Teaching Fellows in Mathematics in place of Grinnell Jones, who has been appointed to a scholarship in Chemistry in Harvard University, and G. T. Pugh, who was appointed Teaching Fellow in Geology. George Radford Mayfield, M.A. ('04) was appointed Teaching Fellow in German in place of Samuel Bauman, who has resigned, after two years of service.

Dr. W. H. Hollinshead, who has been away on leave of absence for a year on account of his health, is expected to resume his work as Instructor of Chemistry with the new session.

THE LITERARY ADDRESS.

Hon. Jacob McGavock Dickinson, M.A., formerly of Nashville, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and one of the distinguished counsel of the United States in the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Case with England in 1903, delivered the literary address on the evening of Tuesday, June 14, in the chapel of the University. He took for his subject "International Arbitration," and delivered a masterly plea for greater interest on the part of the people of Tennessee and the South in this question of general and vital importance. His address in full appears in the opening pages of this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

DEGREES AND HONORS.

The exercises of Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 15, followed the time-honored order. The literary exercises were of an unusually high order, notably the orations of Mr. Dobbs and Mr. Smith. A full programme with the honors, medals, and degrees for the year appears as an appendix to the first edition of this number of the *QUARTERLY*. To the list there printed of candidates upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred should be added the name of Louis Clausiel Perry, Ridgeway, Va. The first name in the list of those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Engineering should read, George Smoker Boddie. The winner of the Owen Medal in the Biblical Department was Carol Vincent Lanius, of Palmyra, Mo. The degree of B.D. has also been conferred by the Board upon Walter B. Nance, B.A. ('04), of Soochow, China, who spent two years in the Biblical Department before going to China, and has since completed the prescribed work,

CALLED MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Trust was called by the Executive Committee to meet in special session in the parlors of Wesley Hall at nine o'clock on the morning of Thursday, June 23. There were present at the meeting: Bishop R. K. Hargrove, President of the Board; Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Bishops C. B. Galloway, W. W. Duncan, E. R. Hendrix, and O. P. Fitzgerald; Dr. R. M. Standefer, Major R. W. Millsaps, and Judge Newnan Cayce, of Mississippi; Dr. Anson West, of Alabama; Judge William L. Moose and Dr. J. S. Dye, of Arkansas; A. R. Carter, of Kentucky; and Col. G. W. Martin, J. R. Pepper, S. J. Keith, Nat Baxter, W. R. Cole, and G. M. Neely, of Tennessee.

In spite of the little publicity given to the fact that a meeting had been called, much public interest had been aroused because of newspaper rumors connecting the name of Chancellor Kirkland with the presidency of the State University of Tennessee. Chancellor Kirkland, however, did not bring the matter to the attention of the Board because, while friends of the State University who were his personal friends had approached him, neither the University Trustees nor any committee had made him an official proposition. The matter, however, very naturally came up in the Board. Suggestions of an increase in remuneration as an inducement to him not to consider offers elsewhere, the Chancellor

refused to allow to be discussed. Different members of the Board spoke in hearty approval of Chancellor Kirkland's policy in the administration of the University which, indeed, was unequivocally indorsed and commended.

After much general discussion, the Board transacted the business brought before it, among other things conferring the degree of B.D. upon Rev. Walter B. Nance, B.A., of Soochow, China, and adjourned until next June.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY COMMENCEMENT.

THE twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Department of Dentistry was held in the University chapel on the evening of Tuesday, May 3. Chancellor Kirkland and Mr. Allen G. Hall, the orator of the evening, led the academic procession, followed by Dean Stubblefield and Bishop R. K. Hargrove, President of the Board of Trust, and members of the Dental and other Faculties, and the graduating class.

After the oration by Mr. Hall, Dean Stubblefield made his report upon the work of the year, much of which is incorporated in the annual report of the Chancellor to the Board (see p. 196). In conclusion he presented the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, which was formally conferred upon them as follows:

Curtis Murray Ballenger, Henderson, Tex.
 Edward Crossland Berwick, Franklin, La.
 William Luckie Bloxam, Monterey, Ala.
 William Patterson Bolding, Pleasant Site, Miss.
 Thomas William Bond, Denmark, Tenn.
 Harley Cawthon, DuFuniak, La.
 Albert Sydney Crigler, Starkville, Miss.
 Robert William Curry, Manatee, La.
 Clifton Gustave Ducoté, Cottonport, La.
 Elza Oran Ellington, Shelbyville, Tex.
 R. E. Foust, Excell, Tenn.
 Reuben Albert Freeman, Fulton, Ky.
 Milton G. Gholson, Philippine Islands.
 George Herschel Heyman, Fayetteville, Tenn.
 William John Hooker, Evansville, Ind.
 Richard Pearl Hope, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 Thomas M. Hudson, Nashville, Tenn.
 William Porter Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.
 Daniel Lewis King, Cumberland City, Tenn.
 Edward Marion Long, Union City, Tenn.

Archibald Wallace Miller, San Antonio, Tex.
Brien Boru O'Bannon, Memphis, Tenn.
Willie Lee Pippen, Clinton, Miss.
Abner Wade Roberts, Franklin, Tenn.
Roy Lillion Rogers, Adamsville, Tenn.
David Allen Segrest, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Thomas F. Simms, San Francisco, Cal.
Hassell Neely Shepherd, Granville, Tenn.
Willie G. Sternberger, Fayetteville, Tenn.
Paul Wire Trowbridge, Franklin, La.
Luther Newton Townsend, Kilmichael, Miss.
Calvin Edgar Upchurch, West Green, Ala.
Major Brooks Varnado, Osyka, Miss.
Charles Benjamin Wallace, Center, Tex.
Richard Bascom Warriner, Corinth, Miss.
Floyd Carr Wren, Minden, Miss.

The Founder's Medal was won by Brien Boru O'Bannon, of Memphis, Tenn. The Morrison Brothers' Medal, with the second honor, was won by Richard Bascomb Warriner, of Corinth, Miss. Dr. Henry W. Morgan's Medal for the best gold filling made by a member of the class during the year was awarded to Major Brooks Varnado, of Osyka, Miss.

The Honor Roll, of those who have made an average grade of 85 or more on the work of all three sessions, includes the following:

B. B. O'Bannon,
R. B. Warriner,
W. J. Hooker,
R. P. Hope,
W. G. Sternberger,
W. P. Bolding,

W. P. Johnston,
A. S. Crigler,
R. L. Rogers,
E. O. Ellington,
Harley Cawthon,
E. M. Long.

VANDERBILT MEN IN THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Department of Dentistry believes in aggressive measures and thinks it best to be represented where those who influence students are congregated. To this end, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield left the same night of the Commencement to attend the annual meeting of the Texas State Association at Corsicana. Among the twelve or fourteen Vanderbilt graduates present, Dr. Samuel G. Duff, of Greenville, was elected President.

With a day at Greenville, where five of the best dentists are Vanderbilt men, Dr. Stubblefield hurried across the Indian Territory to Shawnee, Okla., where the dentists of that Territory had assembled. Dr. T. P. Bringhurst, a former Vanderbilt stu-

dent, is the Secretary, and did many things to make the visit pleasant.

Returning through Arkansas, Dr. Stubblefield was able to spend enough time in Little Rock with the Arkansas dentists to participate in discussions, enjoy a banquet, and have the pleasure of seeing a Vanderbilt man, Dr. C. C. Sims, of Dardanelle, elected President.

Later in the month Dr. Henry W. Morgan attended the annual session of the Tennessee State Association of Dentists at Jackson and witnessed the selection of Vanderbilt men to fill six out of nine official positions, as follows: J. D. Towner, Memphis, President; Dr. A. A. McClanahan, Springfield, Second Vice President; Dr. C. A. Sevier, Jackson, Recording Secretary; Dr. W. P. Sims, Nashville, Treasurer. Executive Committee: Drs. J. R. Beach, Clarksville, and R. M. Joyner, Union City.

It is a source of great gratification to all who are interested in the University that throughout the South and Southwest the best men in the profession of dentistry were prepared at Vanderbilt. Her graduates rapidly become the leaders in almost all the States in that part of the country, and constitute more and more the material from which the officers of the State Associations are annually drawn.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL FACULTIES.

Dean Stubblefield and Dr. Morgan attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties at Washington, D. C., on June 9. The date was advanced from August to give opportunity to colleges to announce in their catalogues changes in their rules and regulations made necessary by the action of this body.

At the end of a heated and prolonged discussion it was finally voted that colleges in the National Association of Dental Faculties might graduate students in four sessions of six months each. This is a change from the too rapid advancement, previously legislated, to four years of seven months each. As this conforms in length of term and number of courses to what is required by the Medical Departments, it seems that the new legislation ought to answer every requirement.

It is of note that there is a marked tendency toward raising the literary requirement for entrance into Dental Schools from two to three years in or even to graduation from a High School.

Dr. Stubblefield again had the pleasure of seeing a Vanderbilt man honored. Dr. S. W. Foster ('87), Dean of the Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga., was made President of this most august professional body.

ORATORY AND DEBATE.

THE SOUTHERN INTERSTATE MEDAL.

THE fourteenth annual contest of the Southern Interstate Oratorical Association was held under the auspices of Vanderbilt University in the University chapel at eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, May 16. The contestants in order were:

Homer W. Carpenter, Kentucky University. Subject: "The Higher Ministry of Beauty."

J. Rion McKissick, South Carolina College. Subject: "The Common People."

Edmund B. Griffin, University of Texas. Subject: "The Man for the Hour."

Joseph S. Lawton, University of Virginia. Subject: "Child Labor in the South."

James G. Holmes, University of the South. Subject: "The Opportunity of the Democratic Party."

Hoyt M. Dobbs, Vanderbilt University. Subject: "The Master Passion of Democracy."

The judges were Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D.D., of Louisville, Ky., Judge Robert Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., and Rev. William E. Hatcher, D.D., of Richmond, Va. There was an audience present that filled the chapel, and it was sympathetic and enthusiastic. Indeed the contest was one to arouse interest. Messrs. Griffin, Lawton, and Dobbs were recognized as superior to the other contestants, and opinion in the audience was divided as to which one was the best. It is understood that even the judges were divided at first and that on the first ballot each of the three named received one vote. Eventually the judges rendered a unanimous decision, giving the medal to Edmund B. Griffin, of the University of Texas.

The representative of Vanderbilt University, Mr. Dobbs, acquitted himself most creditably, and the contest in which he lost by a narrow margin will be counted one unusually close and brilliant. It is plain that the work of this Association is of a very high order.

Of Mr. Griffin's oration the Nashville *American* very aptly

says: "Rarely have speakers been heard who possess a better stage presence or who could handle their subjects with such deliberation and grace. In fact, his oration was delivered in a manner so free from affectation that it seemed that he was talking in a colloquial manner with possibly two or three friends, rather than before a large audience. Yet at times his voice rose to an intensity dramatic in the extreme. In short, he had that subtle power possessed only to be used by the born orator who feels each word of his theme and colors each sentence with an interpretation which is inherent, not studied."

Next year the Association will meet with the University of Virginia, and the officers will be chosen from that institution. This year Prof. A. M. Harris was President and Paul B. Kern, Secretary.

FOR THE FOUNDER'S MEDAL.

The evening of Founder's Day, Friday, May 27, 1904, was celebrated as usual by a contest for the Founder's Medal in Oratory. The contestants were:

Paul Wadsworth Evans, '04L., Memphis, Tenn. Subject: "The Forum of the Conscience."

Herbert Gannaway, B.A., '04L., Nashville, Tenn. Subject: "Changing Ideals."

Ernest Lloyd, '05A., Louisville, Ky. Subject: "The Immigration Problem: A Caution."

Louis Clausiel Perry, '04B., Ridgeway, Va. Subject: "The Prophet versus the Priest."

The medal was awarded to Mr. Perry.

FOR THE YOUNG MEDAL.

The contest for the Young Medal fell, as usual, on Friday night before Commencement (June 10, 1904). It ranks as the first exercise of the Commencement period. But it comes at a time when the students have just finished their final examinations and have gone home or are hurrying to get away, and before many of the Commencement visitors have come. It is therefore the least well attended of all the public contests. This year there was barely half an audience present, the chapel only half full. While the speakers are reckoned the second to the four who contest for Founder's Medal, the interest of the contestants is keen, and the efforts frequently rival in merit those made on other occasions.

The contestants this year were:

Henry Wade DuBose, '04A., Nashville, Tenn. Subject: "Ideals of Heroism."

Frank Kittrell Houston, '04A., Woodbury, Tenn. Subject: "The Way of Peace."

Albert Hall Whitfield, Jr., '06A., Jackson, Miss. Subject: "The Lost Cause: Won."

Elgin Eugene Williamson, '04B., Pineville, N. C. Subject: "The People's Idea of a Politician."

The medal was awarded to Mr. DuBose.

DEBATERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

For the Intersociety Debate next fall the Philosophic Literary Society has selected Morris Berlin Harrell, '06A., of Celeste, Tex., and William Edmund Norvell, Jr., '06A., of Nashville, Tenn., and the Dialectic Society has selected Nash. Prentis Morgan, '07A., of Trenton, Tenn., and Henry Clay Walker, Jr., '07A., of Homer, La. The question for debate is stated as follows: "Resolved, That laws be passed compelling the managers of business undertakings which secure the control of an industry to sell the products at reasonable rates and without discrimination."

The debate will be held in the fall at some date yet to be determined. The third annual debate with the University of Tennessee will be held at Vanderbilt University next Thanksgiving, being allowed precedence over the Intersociety Debate, which otherwise would come at that time.

For the debate with Tennessee the Dialectic Society has selected Henry Horton Barger, Grad., Knoxville, Ark., and the Philosophic Society has selected John Bell Tansil, B.A., '05L., Dresden, Tenn. They have chosen the question, "Should Trade Unions Be Incorporated?" for discussion, and the Tennessee debaters have taken the negative side of the proposition.

William Hibbler Cook, '05A., of West Point, Miss., and Ernest Lloyd, '05A., of Louisville, Ky., have been selected by the Philosophic and Dialectic Societies respectively to meet Sewanee in debate next spring on the mountain. Sewanee has submitted the question in the following form: "Resolved, That the history of trade unionism in the United States for the past twenty years shows a general tendency detrimental to the best interests of the country." The Vanderbilt debaters have selected the negative of the proposition as stated to defend.

OBSERVER EDITORS.

The Dialectic Society has selected Everett Bracken Tucker, '05A, for Editor in Chief of the *Observer* for next year; and the Philosophic Society has chosen William Joseph Anderson, '05A, for Business Manager.

UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

THE second annual meeting of the University-School Conference was held at Vanderbilt University May 4, 1904. Owing to the absence, on account of illness, of Prof. Herbert C. Kip, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, the meeting was called to order by Dr. Richard Jones. Prof. Joshua H. Harrison, of the Vanderbilt Training School of Elkton, Ky., was elected Chairman of the Conference, and W. C. Branham, of the Branham and Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tenn., was made Secretary.

The following schools were represented:

Battle Ground Academy, Franklin, Tenn., R. G. and R. H. Peoples.
 McTyeire Institute, McKenzie, Tenn., James A. Robins.
 Webb School, Bellbuckle, Tenn., W. R. Webb, Jr.
 Haynes-McLean School, Lewisburg, Tenn., E. D. Atkins.
 Cobb and Nichols School, Dresden, Tenn., J. R. Nichols and C. H. Cobb.
 Vanderbilt Training School, Smith Grove, Ky., W. H. Pritchett.
 Howard Institute, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., W. D. Strayhorn.
 Brandon Training School, Tullahoma, Tenn., A. J. Brandon.
 Cumberland City Academy, Cumberland City, Tenn., J. H. Bayer.
 Branham and Hughes, Spring Hill, Tenn., W. C. Branham.
 Public School, Clarksville, Montgomery Co., Tenn., B. C. Thomason.
 City High School, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. C. L. Fraley, J. H. Patterson,
 C. T. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Horn, J. S. Johnston, Mrs. Armstrong.
 Vanderbilt Training School, Elkton, Ky., J. H. Harrison.
 Luna School, Franklin, Ky., E. I. Luna.
 McFerrin School, Martin, Tenn., D. A. Williams.
 Bowen School, Nashville, Tenn., A. G. Bowen and James McClure.
 University School, Nashville, Tenn., C. B. Wallace.

The following officers of the University were present:

Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Dr. L. C. Glenn, Dr. G. W. Martin, Dr. Richard Jones, Dr. F. W. Moore, Prof. John Daniel, Prof. W. H. Schuerman, Dr. J. T. McGill, Dean W. F. Tillett, Dr. T. Cloran, Dr. B. M. Drake, Prof. Jesse Cuninggim, Mr. Saamuel Bauman. Miss Penelope McDuffie, J. J. Tigert, Jr., and other students of the University and a few visitors also were in attendance.

The programme prepared by the committee was carried out to the letter. Every one who had been asked to prepare a paper was

present and responded. The papers, in the order of their presentation, were as follows:

Morning Session.—"Scientific Teaching in the Preparatory Schools," R. G. Peoples, Franklin; "Physical Geography as a School and University Study," Dr. L. C. Glenn, Vanderbilt; "Some of the Problems in Physical Geography Teaching," Mrs. C. L. Fraley, Nashville; "Physics in the High and Preparatory Schools," J. H. Patterson, Nashville; "The Sciences in Education, the Place of Biology in Preparatory Schools," Dr. G. W. Martin, Vanderbilt.

Afternoon Session.—"What We Can Do to Help Our Students in Choosing a Profession," W. H. Pritchett, Smith's Grove, Ky.; "History in the Preparatory Schools," W. C. Branham, Spring Hill, and Dr. F. W. Moore, Vanderbilt.

The topic that excited most general interest throughout the conference was the question of the introduction of science as an equivalent for classical work in the preparatory school curriculum. The supreme importance of the issues raised was manifest in the desire for a general discussion. But the number and excellence of the papers presented unfortunately left very little time for this.

The first feature of the programme was a strong presentation by Mr. R. G. Peoples, of Franklin, of the reasons in opposition to the introduction of science teaching in preparatory schools. The speaker argued that the difficulties encountered were more than could easily be overcome: the number of teachers required, the financial outlay for equipment, and the lack of time on the part of pupils. For success in teaching, he would concentrate attention on a few subjects, leading to the conclusion that if science be introduced other courses must be excluded. The English, mathematics, and one classic now necessary for college entrance were all that the preparatory school under existing conditions could do.

The four other papers of the morning session defended the necessity of introducing science into preparatory schools. Dr. Glenn emphasized the importance of physiography and illustrated his paper with relief models and topographical maps. Following him, Mrs. C. L. Fraley, of the Nashville High School, discussed the recent recognition of geography as a science, its ineffective teaching in an empirical fashion in the elementary schools, its consequent failure to develop the pupil's ability in clear and independ-

ent thinking, and the pressing need of scientifically trained teachers. Upon the university, then, rested the obligation to supply these.

Professor Patterson, of the City High School, presented an account of the growth of interest in physics and the improvement in teaching it, due to its intimate connection with daily life and practical interests. Instead of being taught as a dry text-book, physics now began with frictional electricity and was illustrated at every step by laboratory methods.

Prof. G. W. Martin, of Vanderbilt, in a carefully prepared paper, emphasized the following points: (1) Sciences should be placed on an equality with other study as a means of securing mental discipline. (2) Instruction in nature study is absolutely necessary in the elementary schools. (3) In the preparatory schools not more than two laboratory sciences should be attempted: one, a physical, preferably physics; the other, a biologic, preferably botany.

In the brief discussion that followed the reading of these papers it was maintained that, among the conflicting demands of the science men themselves, each asking that his subject come last in the course of study and be the one to which all the others should be subsidiary and should contribute, the preparatory school man must adjust his course according to his own conceptions of the best training. Even to approximate the ideals of the science men the High School course would have to be increased to five years.

At one o'clock the Conference adjourned for dinner. All representatives and visiting schoolmen were most hospitably entertained by the different members of the Faculty.

At 2:30 P.M. President Harrison again called the meeting to order, and the afternoon part of the programme was taken up and carried through.

W. H. Pritchett, of Smith's Grove, Ky., discussed the relation of teacher to pupil in the choice of a profession, and showed the close connection of this question to that of the morning meeting.

Prof. W. C. Branham, of Spring Hill, gave some thrusts at the history examiners, quoting from questions often asked, and insisting that the least value of a history course was the number of facts a student might learn, but rather that "grappling with history is grappling with life," and that history and its allied subjects develop better than anything else the invaluable mental power called judgment.

Dr. F. W. Moore closed the conference with a brief paper on the method of teaching history and a review of its development since 1893.

The conference was entirely successful and thoroughly enjoyed by all the schoolmen present.

W. C. BRANHAM, *Secretary*.

CONTEST IN DECLAMATION.

In connection with the Conference and the Interscholastic Track Meet, which took place the next morning, the second annual contest in declamation was held on the evening of Friday, May 5, for a prize medal offered by the University to the best declaimer among the pupils of the Preparatory Schools of this region. As before, each school was allowed one representative, and each declamation was limited to eight minutes. Twelve schools were represented in the contest:

Manual Training High School, Louisville, Ky., George W. Briggs.

Brandon Training School, Tullahoma, Tenn., Henry Anderton.

The Luna School, Franklin, Ky., Albert Walker.

Howard Institute, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., Hinton G. Kittrell.

Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., Joe Holmes.

Haynes-McLean School, Lewisburg, Tenn., Will Montgomery.

Bowen Academic School, Nashville, Tenn., James Miller.

Bolton College, Bolton, Tenn., James Parr.

Vanderbilt Training School, Elkton, Ky., Horace Chism.

The Patterson-Davenport School, Louisville, Ky., Ferrell Burton.

Branham and Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tenn., Walker Hobson.

Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn., George R. Donigan.

In many cases the declaimers had won a place on the programme by success in local contests for the honor of representing their respective schools. Thus one of the great objects of the occasion is being realized in the stimulus which has been given to the cultivation of the art of public speaking in the preparatory schools.

While the declamations of the evening did not average as high as those of a year ago, a good proportion of the speakers acquitted themselves most excellently. From among these, Joe Holmes, of the Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., was selected to receive the medal of distinction.

BACHELOR OF UGLINESS.

Ben Little Clary, '05E., ex-captain of the basket ball team, manager of the baseball team of 1904, president of West Side As-

sociation, president of the Pan-Hellenic Council, 1903-04, and generally popular fellow, was elected B.U. at the convention of "the people" on Founder's Day. The degree was publicly conferred in the chapel on the evening of Friday, June 10, after the conclusion of the Young Medal Contest. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Frank O. Watts, a prominent citizen of Nashville, who is interested in college men and affairs. His speech was a happy effort, abounding in apt humor and sentiment.

THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Friday, June 10, in the chemistry lecture room. Reports for the year were made, officers elected, and other necessary business attended to.

OFFICERS.

President, Dr. W. L. Dudley.

Vice President, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield.

Treasurer, Dr. R. B. Steele.

Secretary, M. E. Holderness.

Baseball: Captain, E. J. Hamilton, '06A.

Manager, Frank W. Chappell, '05E.

Assistant Manager, W. E. Norvell, Jr., '06A.

Football: Captain, T. B. Graham, '05A.

Manager, C. C. Green, '05A.

Assistant Manager, Mark A. Bradford, Jr., '06A.

Track Team: Captain, D. B. Blake, '05E.

Manager, E. B. Tucker, '05A.

Assistant Manager, J. B. Gordon Brown, '06A.

Basketball: Captain, E. J. Hamilton, '06A.

Executive Committee: The above officers, and Charles C. Trabue, W. R. Manier, Claude Waller, A. B. Hill, and E. W. Thompson, alumni resident in Nashville.

Leader of Yells, W. Reese Porter, '05A.

Official Scorer, Innis Brown, '06A.

Football Coach, Dan McGugin, of the University of Michigan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Association began the year with a debt of \$892.77. It closes the year with profits on the year's work of \$839.64, which will make the net indebtedness to be carried over only \$53.13. The expenses of the football team, which took a trip to Texas, were about \$1,500 more than the preceding year. The expenses of the track team, which had to be sent to Texas, was about \$200 more. The expenses of the other teams were about the same. Provision for the large crowd on Thanksgiving Day also caused a considera-

ble outlay. The increase of the receipts was due, among other things, to a notable increase in local interest in college sport, with the consequent increase in attendance at the games and enlarged gate receipts. For the expenses of the track team a special subscription was taken among the students and friends of the University, amounting to about \$600.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the paid attendance at the Thanksgiving Day football game with Sewanee was about 4,200. At the baseball games on Dudley Field this spring the paid attendance was: for two games with Cumberland, 1,469; two with Sewanee, 1,116; three with Alabama, 678; three with Central, 706; three with University of Nashville, 751; three with the Georgia School of Technology, 1,227, aggregating 1,911 reserved and 3,936 general admission tickets, which brought in \$1,748.40. The following table shows succinctly the story of the year from the Treasurer's books:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Gain.
Football.....	\$6,638 60	\$5,958 27	\$680 33
Basket Ball.....	140 85	55 45	85 40
Track Team.....	595 33	586 49	8 84
Baseball.....	1,975 69	1,910 62	65 07
Total	<u>\$9,350 47</u>	<u>\$8,510 83</u>	<u>\$839 64</u>

EDITORS OF THE HUSTLER.

The editors of the *Hustler*, selected by competition and confirmed by the Executive Committee, are Millard F. Woodrow, '05A., editor in chief; Benjamin W. Key, '05A., business manager; Innis Brown, '06A., Mark A. Bradford, Jr., '06A., assistant editors.

WEARERS OF THE "V."

The students who are entitled to wear the badge of athletic distinction, the "V" on the sweater, as the result of this year's work, are enrolled below. Those of them who have also won the same distinction in other years are indicated by an asterisk (*) following the name.

- W. J. Anderson,* '05A., captain track team.
- D. B. Blake, '05E., football, basket ball, track team.
- R. E. Blake, '07A., football, basket ball, track team.
- Mark A. Bradford, Jr.,* '06A., baseball team.
- Innis Brown, '06A., football team.
- J. H. Brown,* '05L., football team.

- C. N. Bryan,* '05E., football team.
 J. F. Caldwell, '07A., baseball team.
 Paul Campbell, '07A., baseball team.
 B. L. Clary,* '05E., manager baseball team.
 Lawson M. Clary,* '07E., basket ball, baseball team.
 B. F. Cornelius,* '04A., baseball team.
 T. B. Graham,* '05A., football team.
 Glenn A. Hall, '07A., baseball team.
 E. J. Hamilton,* '06A., football, basket ball, track, baseball team.
 G. G. Hamilton,* '06A., track team.
 L. D. Hudson, '04A., manager track team.
 Grinnell Jones,* Grad., manager and member of basket ball team, track team.
 Frank Kyle,* '05L., captain football team.
 Alonzo Monk, Jr., '06B., manager football team.
 I. J. Morris, '05M., baseball team.
 W. I. Nolen, '05E., track team.
 R. C. Patterson, '06A., football team.
 Alexander Perry,* '04M., football team, captain baseball team.
 D. R. Pickens,* '07M., basket ball team.
 J. G. Prichard, '07D., football team.
 J. E. Lockhart, '07E., track team.
 W. B. Roulstone,* '06A., baseball team.
 J. J. Tigert, Jr., '04A., football team, captain basket ball team.
 H. P. Travis, '06M., baseball team.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK MEET.

The ninth annual Intercollegiate Track Meet of the S. I. A. A. was held on Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21, in Austin, Tex., under the auspices of the University of Texas. The distance and the expense discouraged the attendance, and only two visiting teams, Southwestern University and Vanderbilt, took part. Of these, the former only took third place in the broad jump, so the meet was practically a dual meet between Vanderbilt and the University of Texas.

The local team was the superior, and an excellent team. It succeeded in winning several places which Vanderbilt had counted on being able to take with the men in her team, and it won the meet: Texas 67 points, Vanderbilt 40, Southwestern University 1. Two records were broken by Texas, Parrish throwing the hammer 121 feet, 9 inches, and Elam vaulting the pole at 10 feet, 4 inches; and two other records, in the one hundred yards dash and the two hundred yards dash, were equaled.

The Vanderbilt team was composed of nine men: W. J. Anderson, '05A., Captain; F. A. Black, '05M.; D. B. Blake, '05E.; R. E.

Blake, '07A.; E. J. Hamilton, '06A.; G. G. Hamilton, '06A.; Grinnell Jones, Grad.; J. E. Lockhart, '07E.; and W. I. Nolen, '05E.; and L. D. Hudson, '04A., Manager. Anderson did the best individual work, winning first in both hurdle races and second in the broad jump, a total of thirteen points. The time in the 120-yard hurdle race was 16 1-5, 3-5 below the record. But, owing to a technicality, the time was not allowed to stand as a new record.

As a result of the meet, the Atlanta Athletic Club cup will be held in Texas for the year.

The summaries of the events are as follows:

One hundred yards dash—Bowen (Texas), first, 10 1-5 seconds, previous record the same; Robinson (Texas), second; Nolen (Vanderbilt), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—Jones (Texas), first, 23 1-5 seconds, previous record the same; Bowen (Texas), second; D. B. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

Four hundred and forty yards dash—Robinson (Texas), first, 53 seconds, record 50 2-5 seconds; Jones (Texas), second; G. G. Hamilton (Vanderbilt), third.

Half mile run—G. Jones (Vanderbilt), first, 2:42 2-5 seconds, record 2:5 1-2 seconds; D. B. Blake (Vanderbilt), second; Meyer (Texas), third.

Mile run—Shuddemagen (Texas), first, 4:53 4-5 seconds, record 4:48; G. Jones (Vanderbilt), second; Lockhart (Vanderbilt), third.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Anderson (Vanderbilt), first, 16 1-5 seconds (not allowed to stand as a record, one hurdle knocked down), record 16 4-5 seconds; Cox (Texas), second; E. J. Hamilton (Vanderbilt), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Anderson (Vanderbilt), first, 28 seconds, record 27 1-4 seconds; Pantermuehl (Texas), second; Blocker (Texas), third.

Running broad jump—E. J. Hamilton (Vanderbilt), first, 20 feet 8 1-4 inches, record 21 feet 1 1-5 inches; Nolen (Vanderbilt), second; Mayfield (Southwestern), third.

Running high jump—Elam (Texas), first, 5 feet 7 3-4 inches, record 5 feet 9 inches; Anderson (Vanderbilt), second; Bowen (Texas), third.

Pole vault—Elam (Texas), first, 10 feet 4 inches, former record 10 feet 3 inches (McIntosh, of Georgia, 1898); Pantermuehl (Texas), second; R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

Shot put—Marshall (Texas), first, 36 feet 10 inches, record 40 feet 7 inches; Parrish (Texas), second; R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

Hammer throw—Parrish (Texas), first, 121 feet 5 1-2 inches, former record 114 feet 10 1-2 inches (Parrish, of Texas, 1903); Marshall (Texas), second; R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET.

The seventh annual Interscholastic Track Meet was held on Dudley Field Saturday, May 7, under the auspices of the Van-

derbilt University Athletic Association. Five schools took part: Branham and Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tenn., with 15 entries; the Mooney School, Murfreesboro, Tenn., with 13 entries; the Louisville Male High School, Louisville, Ky., with 8 entries; McTyeire Institute, McKenzie, Tenn., with 1 entry; Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., with 4 entries.

Four records were broken and one was equaled. Mason (Mooney) ran the four hundred and forty yards dash in 54 seconds flat, lowering the record 1 1-5 seconds. Taylor (Louisville) ran the one hundred and twenty yards hurdle in 14 3-5 seconds, 3-5 of a second less than the record. Puryear and Proctor (B. and H.) raised the record in the pole vault 1½ inches; and the Mooney team lowered the time in the relay race 2-5 of a second. Stone (Mooney) and Cox (Castle Heights) tied in the high jump at 5 feet, 6 inches, which was the record made by R. E. Blake (Bowen) last year.

The best individual work was done by Taylor (Louisville), who ran in excellent form and won the one hundred and the two hundred and twenty yards dashes and the one hundred and twenty yards hurdle, breaking the record in the latter and winning a place in other events. Branham and Hughes team won the banner offered by the Vanderbilt University Athletic Association, with a total of 44½ points. The Mooney team made 36¼ points; the Louisville Male High School team, 23¼ points; and the Castle Heights team, 4 points.

The summaries of the events are as follows:

One hundred yards dash—Taylor (Louisville), first, 10 2-5 seconds, record 10 1-5 seconds; Brewer (B. and H.), second; Nolen (B. and H.), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—Taylor (Louisville), first, 23 1-5 seconds, record 22 1-5 seconds; Mason (Mooney), second; Nolen (B. and H.), third.

Four hundred and forty yards dash—Mason (Mooney), first, 54 seconds, former record 55 1-5 seconds; Shipp (Mooney), second; McMillin (B. and H.), third.

Half mile run—Roberts (B. and H.), first, 2 minutes 23 3-5 seconds, record 2 minutes 10 seconds; Whayne (Louisville), second; Ferguson (Mooney), third.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Taylor (Louisville), first, 14 3-5 seconds, former record 15 1-5 seconds; Nolen (B. and H.), second; Shipp (Mooney), third.

Relay race, one mile—The Mooney team first, 3 minutes 42 3-5 seconds,

previous record 3 minutes 43 seconds; Branham and Hughes team, second; Louisville Male High School team, third.

Running high jump—Cox (Castle Heights) and Stone (Mooney) tied for first place, 5 feet 6 inches, record the same; Taylor (Louisville), Griesman and Thompson (B. and H.), and Carrington (Mooney) tied for third place and divided the point.

Running broad jump—Nolen (B. and H.), first, 21 feet 1 1-2 inches, record —; Brewer (B. and H.), second; Brown (Mooney), third.

Pole vault—Purvey (B. and H.) and Proctor (B. and H.) tied for first place, 10 feet 2 1-2 inches, former record 10 feet 1 inch; Taylor (Louisville), third.

Shot put (12 pounds)—Wakefield (Mooney), first, 44.3 feet, record 44.5 feet; Craig (B. and H.), second; Washburn (Louisville), third.

Hammer throw (12 pounds)—Craig (B. and H.), first, 124.9 feet, record 125 feet; Johnson (Mooney), second; Washburn (Louisville), third.

BASEBALL.

The season opened with promise of a good fielding and hitting team, composed mostly of experienced players, but with a battery of unknown ability. In the former points experience confirmed the prognostication, and in the latter it happily did not. Weaver showed great improvement, pitching a swift ball and having good control. Morris, who never before had succeeded in making the team, learned to "use his head," and was one of the most effective pitchers Vanderbilt ever had. Behind the bat, Travis, regular catcher, and Bradford, substitute, demonstrated that when a man is needed one can be found in a body of students as large as that at Vanderbilt. T. W. Davis, '04L., an ex-captain, coached the team efficiently.

The strongest team which was met was the Cumberland University team, with which two games were played, one of which was lost and the other won. But the satisfaction of playing with so good a team as the baseball team, or, for that matter, the football and basket ball teams, of this University in 1903-04, was marred by the feeling that the rules of the S. I. A. A. had not been respected in making it up. This suspicion was in a measure vindicated before the season was over by the action of the Executive Committee of the S. I. A. A. in declaring two of the Cumberland athletes ineligible.

The Sewanee team was not as strong as usual, especially at the bat. But apparently the best playing which that team did during the season was in the two games on Dudley Field, and these games, together with the games with Cumberland, especially the

last, and two of the games with the Georgia School of Technology, were unusually fine exhibitions of college ball. Indeed, the season as a whole is notable for the high class of sport furnished by the team.

Besides several games with the Nashville professionals and with a mixed team at Clarksville, Tenn., the team played eight series of college games, winning every series but one (that being a tie) and seventeen games out of a total of twenty-two. Only two trips were taken: to Jackson, Tenn., to play the Southwestern Baptist University team, and to St. Louis to play the Washington University team on the Fair Grounds. The scores of the games are as follows: Against the Southwestern Baptist University team, 9-6, 1-3, 2-1; University of Alabama team, 4-7, 12-4, 8-3; Cumberland University team, 3-4, 6-0; University of Nashville team, 3-7, 5-1, 5-4; Sewanee, 1-0, 4-0, 6-2, 16-2; Georgia School of Technology team, 3-1, 1-3, 5-2; Washington University team, 14-2; Central University team, 6-1, 1-3, 9-0. Total runs: Vanderbilt, 122; opponents, 56.

The table of positions and batting and fielding averages is as follows:

	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Stolen Bases.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Batting Average.	Chances.	Errors.	Fielding Average.
Travis, '06M., c.....	18	63	16	13	22	32	.349	124	4	.967
Hamilton, '06A., 2b.....	19	81	14	7	28	36	.346	85	4	.953
Clary, L., '07E., s.s.....	22	97	23	9	27	42	.278	95	9	.905
Cornelius, '04A., r.f.....	22	78	16	2	21	29	.269	20	0	1.000
Perry, '05M., 1b.....	22	78	11	2	18	21	.231	247	11	.885
Campbell, '07A., 3b.....	22	90	10	2	20	21	.222	88	10	.966
Morris, '05M., p., c.f.....	13	45	8	3	10	11	.222	26	3	.900
Davis, '05A., p.....	3	9	0	0	2	2	.222	6	0	1.000
Roulstone, '06A., l.f.....	22	84	8	4	18	23	.214	26	3	1.000
Bradford, '06A., c.f., c., 2b.....	22	70	12	2	10	10	.143	59	2	.952
Weaver, '06A., p.....	10	34	2	2	4	5	.118	22	2	.886
Caldwell, '07A., p.....	2	7	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	.885
Hall, '07A., c.f.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	.000	4	0	1.000

	Games Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent of Games Won.	Hits Allowed.	Struck Out.	Bases on Balls Allowed.
Morris.....	8	7	1	.875	35	38	10
Weaver.....	10	8	2	.800	54	61	11
Caldwell.....	2	1	1	.500	8	9	4
Davis.....	3	1	2	.333	22	17	7

THE ENGINEERS OF 1891 AND 1892.

THE '91 Engineers boasted perhaps the largest Freshman enrollment of Engineers in the history of the University, being perhaps forty strong, but the rigors of the course and the discovery that engineers are more or less "born and not made" cut a wide swath in the number, and six only survived: the '92 Engineers were but two in number, and are here collated with the '91, the two classes being together in many studies.

CHARLES EDWARD BOWRON, B.E. '91. Was born in England on May 25, 1871, and came to this country at a tender age. His early schooling was completed with graduation from the Nashville, Tenn., Public Schools in June, 1887. He was noted at the University among his fellows for his skill in computation of the parallax attending an observation of the big clock at ten minutes after the hour. Since leaving school he has engaged exclusively in engineering for coal and iron corporations in the Birmingham, Ala., district. He was with the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company from July, 1891, to August, 1901, in the following capacities: Eighteen months at Pratt Mines, Ala., as Assistant Mining Engineer; five years at Tracy City, Tenn., as Resident Engineer; eighteen months as Resident Engineer at Ore Mines, Birmingham, Ala.; one year as Resident Field Engineer in charge of layout and foundations at the Steel Works at Ensley, Ala.; one year as Assistant Chief Engineer of the company. During this time he designed and erected coal washers, bins, coke ovens, power plants, coal and ore tipples, rope haulage plants, plans for mine-working, etc. He went with the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., in August, 1901, as Chief Engineer and Assistant to President, also acting as Purchasing Agent, during which connection he designed in part the new Gadsden furnace of the company, iron ore washers, coke ovens, etc. In October, 1902, he went with the Lookout Mountain Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., as General Superintendent, in charge of the design and erection of their large plants at Battelle, Ala., comprising a two-hundred-and-fifty-ton blast furnace plant, one hundred and fifty beehive coke ovens, coal mines on top of Lookout Mountain and incline to the foot of the mountain, ore mines and railroad (including an eight-hundred-foot tunnel), waterworks, town buildings, etc. The entire plant is included

within a circle of half a mile radius, with the furnace as center, and is entirely unique in the iron world. On May 25, 1897, he married Miss Adelaide E. Reilly at Tracy City, Tenn., and Dorothy Louise was born October 29, 1901. His long suit after office hours is playing string music and consuming detective stories. He is a life member of the Birmingham Athletic Club and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Present address, Battelle, Ala.

ARTHUR JAMES DYER, B.E. '91. Was born May 27, 1868, in Boston, Mass., and, moving South at an early age, attended the public schools of Chattanooga, Tenn., from 1875 to 1887. Art. was noted at the University for his gymnastic and athletic abilities in many lines, and was never "on the carpet" for "cutting gym." He married Miss Elizabeth Buttorff, of Nashville, Tenn., on November 8, 1898, and now has a boy, Harry B., and a girl, Mary Elizabeth, referring to him as "popper." Since leaving the University, Dyer has made a specialty of bridge design and construction, and he went first with the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Phoenixville, Pa., from August, 1891, to May, 1893, then with the Lighthouse Board of Washington, D. C., as draughtsman for several months, then with Milliken Bros., of New York, until May, 1895, when he became resident engineer and representative in Nashville for the Youngstown (Ohio) Bridge Company and the American Bridge Company, and so continued until 1901, when he became General Manager of the Nashville Bridge and Construction Company, Nashville, Tenn. During this time he has designed and constructed many bridges in many localities, and is also well known as the designer of the "Giant Seesaw," first erected at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and the "Ario Cycle," erected for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. Dyer is President of the Great Falls Power Company, which projects a development of the falls of the Caney Fork River in Tennessee, with a view of transmitting the energy thereof to Nashville. He is also President of the E. T. Lewis Company, of Nashville, engaged in the sale of builders' supplies of all kinds, and engineer of the Trinidad Power Company in Cuba, and, besides, has his shingle hung out as a consulting engineer. Dyer is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Masons, Knights Templar, Elks, and the Nashville University Club. He parenthetically

mentions that his babies have eleven aunts, but the scribe must come back at him to remark that his baby girl has six Uncle Williams alone. Class contentions do not necessarily end with graduation.

Present address, Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM ELLISTON FARRELL, M.E. '91. Was born in Nashville, Tenn., February 7, 1870, and his early schooling comprised the public schools of his native heath and a wind-up at Webb School, then at Culleoka. Farrell was largely noted among his fellows at the University for the entire illegibility of his handwriting and the huge pile of books he would lug around with him. He was also the society man of the class. After leaving the University he went with the North Branch Steel Company, at Danville, Pa., engaged first as chemist and later as master mechanic, until January, 1896, when he went with the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company as assistant foundry foreman. He then became Superintendent and later General Manager, which position he held until January, 1900, when he accepted the position of Manager of the Diamond Drill and Machine Company, of Birdsboro, Pa., which position he now holds. This concern is a branch of the E. and G. Brooke Iron Company, and employs 300 to 400 men in three departments—viz., open hearth steel castings, iron foundry, and machine shop. The extent of the works may be noted by stating that the steel foundry has a capacity of seventy-five tons per day and can cast a single casting up to forty tons, while the iron foundry has a daily capacity of sixty-five tons.

Farrell states that when he throws aside the cares of state he is fond of perusing the *Iron Age* and Thackeray and participating in games of all kinds, expressly excluding games of chance (?). He married Miss Emily Cottrell, of Philadelphia, Pa., on June 5, 1900, and has a son, Joseph Cottrell, born June 12, 1901.

Present address, Reading, Pa.

WESLEY HALLIBURTON, B.E. '91. Was born on August 21, 1870, in Haywood County, Tenn., and attended country schools preparatory to entering the University. "Halli" was greatly envied for the facility with which he could raise a fierce mustache on short notice, and he had a weakness for the "tinkling lute," but ours was the day before glee and mandolin clubs at the University. He was awarded the Founder's Department Medal, his thesis

being a bridge project for the Cumberland River at Nashville. He married Miss Nellie Nance at Brownsville, Tenn., on January 19, 1898, and has two boys—Richard, born January 9, 1899, and Wesley, Jr., born May 31, 1902. "Halli" advises his favorite recreation to be that of playing with the boys. Halliburton made a specialty of bridge work for several years, being employed with the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Company until January, 1894, having previously taken a postgraduate course in bridge design and kindred subjects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, extending over a year. He terminated his engagement with the Phoenix Company on account of severe dyspeptic trouble, and went to his plantation in Haywood County, Tenn., for a change of air and exercise. While engaged in the oversight of his plantation, he began trading in lands, and the business grew to such proportion that he opened an office in Brownsville, Tenn., and went actively into the real estate business, with especial reference to southern lands, and particularly timber tracts. In October, 1900, he moved to Memphis and went into partnership with J. W. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Halliburton, which lasted until January, 1903, when he withdrew, but continued in business under his own name. He has recently engineered several deals of considerable magnitude, one involving 40,000 acres and \$175,000, and the other 45,000 acres and \$350,000, and also a much larger deal involving a million and a half acres of wet, alluvial prairie land, to which he is now devoting his attention, and he expects, to use his own words, "to transform what is now a limitless sea of bulrushes and marsh grass into a vast sea of sugar cane, rice, and orange groves." This land lies in southern Louisiana, and the project involves a drainage proposition of great magnitude and interest. Halliburton has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry.

Present address, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN H. OGBURN, C.E. '92. Advises that his early career was devoid of any wild adventures and that he attended the usual bunch of country schools, and was able to get to the table three times a day without serious difficulty. At Vanderbilt he was noted for his artistic ability in many ways: the several volumes of the *Comet* bear witness to his skill and taste in sketching. He took postgraduate work in engineering, electricity, and astronomy at

Vanderbilt for one year and then accepted a position as Assistant Astronomer in Dudley Astronomical Observatory at Albany, N. Y. This position he left in 1896 to accept the position of Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., which position he now holds. He is at present engaged on work in the variation of latitude and a determination of the constant of aberration by an extended set of zenith telescope observations.

Ogburn was married on May 18, 1898, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kline, of South Bethlehem, Pa.

Present address, South Bethlehem, Pa.

PHILIP H. PORTER, B.E. '91, C.E. '92. Was born in Hickman County, Ky., in 1866, and learned his three R's together with many other things in the neighboring schools, finishing at Clinton, Ky., College in 1887. At the University Phil distinguished himself by the smooth sawdust-filled finish on his models in the woodshop and by his forensic ability, he being almost the sole representative of the class in the literary societies. He married Miss May Moss at Clinton, Ky., in 1902. Porter reports a weakness for cultivating strawberries and shorthorn cattle in his leisure moments.

Porter has made a specialty of municipal engineering along the lines of sewers, electric light plants, and waterworks, particularly the latter, and was associated with A. B. Sanders, '92, in Louisville from 1894 to 1897 under the firm name of Sanders & Porter. Since 1897 he has hung out his own shingle in Louisville as engineer and contractor. He has designed or constructed work in a large number of towns, some of which are Brookhaven, McComb City, Summit, Clarksdale, Senatobia, Grenada, Port Gibson, Fayette, Oxford, Como, and Centerville, in Mississippi; Clinton, Morganfield, Bardstown, Wickliffe, Bardwell, and Lawrenceburg, in Kentucky; West Milton, Bluffton, and West Alexander, in Ohio; Rushville, Jasper, and Aurora, in Indiana; Forest City, Brinkley, and Paragould, in Arkansas; Opelousas and St. Francisville, in Louisiana, and Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. He was a member of the International Irrigation Congress in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1894.

Present address, Louisville, Ky.

HERMAN DAVID RUHM, B.E. '92. Was born in Nashville, Tenn., on June 6, 1871, and received his early schooling in that city, grad-

uating from the public schools in June, 1887, as the salutatorian of his class. At Vanderbilt Herman was the envy of his class in his facility for wading knee-deep into that abomination known to the initiated as "scientific Dutch." After leaving the University, Ruhm first worked for the N., C., and St. L. R. R. as an assistant engineer, on and off, until August, 1893, during which time he partially designed the Johnsonville bridge and designed and constructed the cradles for river transfer from Hobbs Island to Gunter'sville, Ala. In January, 1894, he formed a partnership with C. B. Wilson, another alumnus, known as Ruhm & Wilson, engaged in general engineering practice, which lasted until July, 1894, when he became Engineer and Assistant General Manager of the Nashville Sewerage Company, during which connection he completed the construction of the Lick Branch sewer in Nashville, one and one-fourth miles long, and ranging from fourteen to sixteen and a half feet inside diameter. In February, 1896, he went into the phosphate business in and about Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and he has been largely instrumental in working the business of that field to its present large proportions, it being in its infancy at that time. In 1897 he made surveys and published the first map of the district, and also made surveys for a railroad up Swan Creek, in Hickman County. He was General Manager of the American Phosphate Company from July, 1899, to October, 1900, having organized it and constructed a large plant for it; he also organized the Maury Phosphate Company and the Southport Phosphate Company; also the Mt. Pleasant Southern Railway Company, for which he built seven miles of railroad. He also organized the Mt. Pleasant Electric Company and built its plant for lighting the town. In all, he has negotiated deals in phosphate lands amounting to some 9,000 acres, the present value of which is something over two and one-half millions of dollars.

On March 29, 1899, he married Miss Margaret Jones Ingram, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and their union has been blessed with two children—Rebecca Parker, born October 15, 1900, died August 10, 1901; and Herman D., Jr., born May 14, 1902, who, we are advised, is already talking of doing more "stunts" at Vanderbilt than his father did. Ruhm had a severe attack of grip in 1899 and suffered from overwork in August of the same year, which caused him to have to wear glasses until recently, since which time his health has been good. Herman's recreations comprise

raising game chickens and other farm products, reading Dickens and pushing the Republican end of politics, he being a delegate to the State Convention in 1904 from Maury County and Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for the Seventh Tennessee District in 1902. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., University Club of Nashville, and the Century Club of Columbia, Tenn., also the Engineering Association of the South.

Present address, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

ALEXANDER BENNETT SANDERS, B.E. '92. Was born February 16, 1865, in Prince William County, Va., and finished his early schooling at Roanoke College at Salem, Va., during 1882-85. "Ben" was noted at the University as a mighty ball tosser and man of muscle as well as brain. On September 21, 1898, he married Miss Mary Lamar Mayes at Carbondale, Ill., and A. B. Sanders, Jr., born July 10, 1899, is already making skirmishes around the end to avoid the parental slipper. A girl, Fannie Mayes Sanders, born January 31, 1901, died on January 24, 1903. Sanders notes chess as his favorite recreation, and is fond of reading Scott. After leaving the University, Sanders was first engaged in laying out the Lake Street Elevated Railroad in Chicago, and later on went into partnership with P. H. Porter, '91, in Louisville, as previously noted, and they were associated in the work in many of the towns, a list of which is previously noted. Since 1897 he has been engaged as engineer and contractor on municipal work, and is at present located at Beaumont, Tex., where he is engaged in building the waterworks plant; he also has in hand the Ruston, La., waterworks and lighting plant, and the Washington, La., waterworks plant.

Present address, Beaumont, Tex.

THE VANDERBILT LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Vanderbilt Ladies' Aid Society was held on Friday, June 3, at the home of Mrs. D. Shelby Williams, at Glenclyff, over a hundred guests and members being present. The Society has this year passed the century mark in membership, and its income from membership fees has reached \$500 for the year. In ten years the Society has accumulated a fund of \$3,288, which has been turned over to the University to

be loaned to deserving students. The loans, of which seventy-six have been made in all, average about fifty dollars each, and sixteen have already been paid back into the fund to be reloaned. There will be between \$750 and \$1,000 available for loaning next fall. These simple figures speak eloquently of the value and success of the work of this Society and its promise of increasing usefulness.

Officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. F. S. Washburn, President; Mrs. D. Shelby Williams, First Vice President; Mrs. W. W. Berry, Second Vice President; Mrs. A. Loveman, Third Vice President; Mrs. R. F. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. D. R. Stubblefield, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jo B. Morgan, Treasurer. Mrs. C. B. Wallace, who has been the efficient Treasurer for ten years, declined reelection. In recognition of her work the ladies presented her with a silver bowl, suitably engraved.

THE LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS ALUMNI.

THE Memphis Association of Vanderbilt Alumni held its third annual dinner, preceded by a business meeting, on Saturday night, May 28, at Hotel Gayoso. J. P. Norfleet, B.A. '99, was elected President, and J. F. Smithwick, '97-'98A., Secretary. Chancellor Kirkland was the guest of the Association, and about forty members were present, the affair being altogether a most enjoyable one. There are now more than seventy Vanderbilt men in Memphis, and the number increases yearly. Several of the most prominent of the '04 graduates expect to locate there.

The Vanderbilt men in Louisville, Ky., about thirty in number, have organized an Association, with C. N. Burch, B.A. '88, LL.B., as President, and S. K. Bland, LL.B. '94, as Secretary. With Chancellor Kirkland, Dr. Dudley, and John Bell Keeble as guests, they banqueted together, about twenty of them, at the Pendennis Club, on Saturday evening, May 21.

C. W. ROBERTSON, Pres. H. C. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. F. C. STAHLMAN, Sec. and Treas.

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VANDERBILT

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

A Record of University Life and Work

Vol. IV

OCTOBER, 1904

No. 4

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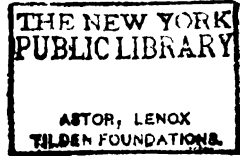
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CURRENT COMMENT.

The work of another year in school and college has begun. Every newspaper has had accounts of these openings, and reports from every institution have been circulated far and near. In every case the significant fact commented on and put prominently forward has been a large increase in attendance. This would seem to be the only important question. One would suppose that numbers are as important for colleges as for political parties. For a college to retain its numbers without change for a few years is proof of a general decline and lack of enterprise. The public is impatient to hear of walls torn down, of classes taught in tents, and of new buildings necessitated.

Unfortunately, colleges share this feeling and spend a large amount of energy in this eager search for a crowd. The institution dependent upon taxation relies on this argument alone to secure larger appropriations. Scientific research and literary investigations on the part of professors count for nothing. Small classes, small pay is the legislative decree. An institution seeking its help from private benevolence finds itself under the same necessity. There can be no appeal from empty benches.

The effect of this is fatal to any elevation of standard. New requirements for entrance cannot be considered. Nothing must be thought of that will keep any possible student away from college or turn one elsewhere. No rigid examinations must guard the college gate. Special inducements must be offered when-

ever a student cannot be secured without them. Free scholarships are used, especially in territory that properly belongs to some other institution. If a fine school has been founded in some remote section, special effort must be made to influence some of its graduates to roam afar for college work.

For similar reasons, large expenditures are made for advertising. Extravagant statements are flaunted before the eyes of the public, press bureaus are maintained, sensational accounts of college life are sent out to the world. Newspapers are baited with all possible material if by any chance they may print some. In this way the public becomes acquainted with what is peculiar or sensational or unworthy in college life, and forms frequently an erroneous idea of educational institutions.

Is it not time to advocate another policy, to spend more money on students already at work and less on trying to get new ones? to build up more thorough courses, adopt more rigid standards, supply better equipment and better instruction, and have regard to quality of work rather than to quantity? It would be a welcome sight if some college would plainly announce that it was prepared to care for only a certain number of students, and would receive none beyond that number. Perhaps such a policy would, after all, be the most successful one and bring in larger appropriations and more liberal donations. In any event, it would mean more honest and more efficient educational work.

COMPOSITION WORK AND LITERATURE STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.¹

BY DAVID H. BISHOP, M.A.

It would be difficult to realize, had not the majority of us witnessed it, that the study of English is a development of such recent growth in our educational system. Our fathers understood that English in the academy meant the study of Smith's grammar, parsing sentences, and memorizing endless rules;

¹Read before the Mississippi State Teachers' Association.

that English in the college meant Fowler's more voluminous grammar and Blair's colossal rhetoric. Outside of a few exceptional colleges, literature was not studied at all. If a student of forty years ago fell into a knowledge of or a love for literature, no credit was due to the school curricula. Not more remarkable than the recent development of English study is its present dominance over all departments of school work from the primary grades to the graduate courses of the university.

The greatest single influence that has affected the teaching of English was the report of the conference on English submitted through the general report of the committee of ten. A word of history here, by way of explanation, may not be out of place. The National Educational Association, at its annual meeting in 1892, appointed a committee of ten members to consider the subject of uniform curricula in the high schools and of uniform requirements for admission to college. This committee proceeded with its undertaking by organizing nine conferences, each conference composed of ten members, to report on nine subjects of high school study. The report of the conference on English, embodied in the report of the committee of ten to the National Educational Association in 1893, is the report to which I have referred.

The significant feature of that report was the attention directed to the two branches of English study—English composition and English literature. Since that time, through the influence of succeeding reports of the conferences on English, these two branches have grown in importance until, in those sections where high school work is best developed, they virtually constitute all the English work of the high school. How bold and progressive was this forward move may be realized when we compare this report, with its list of specific classics in literature and an average of two periods per week through four years for composition, with the report of a similar committee made five years previous, when the recommendations for high school English were as follows: Grammar, Elementary Rhet-

oric, Studies in English Literature, and (*mirabile dictu!*) Science of Government, and Ancient Geography.

An inevitable accompaniment of the increased attention to these departments of English work has been the constant decline of technical grammar and formal rhetoric. This decline has exhibited an extreme tendency in some cases. School boards, recognizing the utter inadequacy of formal grammar to secure correctness of speaking and writing, have occasionally been inclined to drop all technical grammar. An extreme instance of this was the action of the State Board of Education of Connecticut in omitting State examinations in formal grammar. Descriptive grammar is now properly thrown back upon the grammar school grades; historical grammar necessarily awaits some study of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in the college course. Analysis has some place in the high school in connection both with literature study and composition work; in the former only where it is needed to clear up the thought, and in the latter only where the student needs to correct an awkward or incorrect sentence.

If we accept the standards that have thus been established by the greatest educational organization in the world—standards that are already operative in the greater part of America—we have yet some progress to make. It is my observation that many students who apply for admission to the freshman class have had but scanty practice in composition, and comparatively as little training in the study of literature. A great part of the high school course in the case of these students has been taken up in the study of advanced grammars and impossible rhetorics. I have come to the opinion that the protracted study of grammar is an utterly profitless thing, and that the study of rhetorical theory, other than the simple principles studied in connection with composition-writing, is quite as valueless. A student who has studied high school grammar for two years or more, and one or more text-books on rhetoric for as long a time, comes up to college and undertakes to write a composition on some simple theme, and the teacher finds he cannot write. The rhetorical precepts lie dead in his mind; they are

quite apart from the task before him. He writes disjointed paragraphs of not more than three sentences; his sentences are hopelessly awkward, with their misrelated participles, involved clauses, squinting constructions, and antecedents and relatives in open disagreement. His vocabulary is attenuated, he lacks the appropriate word, and variety in expression is quite beyond him. (And it might be added here that he, too, frequently suffers from these same limitations when he goes out from college.)

If rhetoric is studied solely for its theory and for its terms, I do not see why two months would not serve the purpose as well as two years. In that time a knowledge of sentence forms and paragraph forms and a proper understanding of the ideas involved in unity, coherence, and continuity of thought may be attained by the student; and he may learn in the same time to distinguish between the large general types of composition: narration, description, exposition, and argumentation. But the most important aim of English study, whether preparation for college or equipment for life is considered, is not facility in analyzing sentences or ability to stand an examination on the theory of rhetoric. So far as any useful end is concerned, the mere ability to analyze an involved sentence counts for but little; the ability to define unity, coherence, and to recognize the different forms of composition is worth nothing in itself. The ability to write a clear, live English sentence with direct expressiveness and simple strength is an incalculable advantage to a boy whether he is trying to get into college or make his way in the world. It is still true, perhaps, that the average father is more concerned about his boy's progress in mathematics than he is about all his other studies. By an association of ideas, figures stand for money, and the expert use of the one seems to imply the ready acquirement of the other. But I think the judgment of teachers would be that in all of the work of the high school there is no practical service equal to that which develops and trains the pupil into habits of correct, clear, and fluent writing. If he is going to college, he can gather and present his knowledge effectively in any department just in proportion as he can

write clearly and readily; if he proceeds without further education into a profession or into business, the need of a ready vocabulary and of the power of forceful written expression is all the more imperative.

I would not appear to disparage the work our high schools are doing. The schools that are sufficiently equipped to come to the standards set have met the requirements. The intellectual and moral bone and fiber of our colleges has been built from the food of our high schools, and we are indebted most largely to them if the colleges turn out the leaders for the thought and action of the future. It is because the students who are best prepared when they enter college outstrip the less fortunate to the end that I realize the immense importance of bringing our poorly equipped schools up to the same standards.

It is one thing to observe this state of affairs; it is quite another thing to assure a remedy. And it is not this writer who will say he could do better with these students under the same conditions. But I am convinced that the very greatest emphasis and the greatest possible attention given to two things would insure increased effectiveness in our high school work in English. First, let the student be required to do a great deal of reading; secondly, let him write much and constantly. In the latter work, critical principles should be subordinate to practice. If a text-book is used, I should favor that one with the fewest pages of discussion. In fact, I think the text-book is for the teacher rather than for the pupil; so I should consider that text-book best which provided the largest number of exercises and directed the student in the most stimulating manner in the preparation of his written work. By exercise I do not mean writing single sentences of certain grammatical or rhetorical types, and I particularly do not mean sentences containing carefully arranged errors set for the student's correction. The most serious defects in young persons' composition are not specific errors; they fail in essay structure. They leave out essential parts of the thought and put in irrelevant matter; they do not put together thoughts which have to do with the same thing, nor separate those which relate to differ-

ent things. "They do not use like forms for like thoughts; they do not connect the sentence with what precedes and what follows; they do not shorten for emphasis or lengthen for accuracy; they do not put unimportant matter in unimportant forms and places; they do not avoid unpleasant repetitions." These and a hundred other considerations the pupil must come to heed, not through learning the precepts of others, but through a development of a feeling for style. Buffon, I believe, originally said, "Style is the man;" and while he undoubtedly had in mind the literary artist, he was but announcing a universal truth. A written work of smallest aim and least pretension that has any attractiveness, any life about it reflects the individuality of the writer; there must be about it, then, that infinite play and surprising complexity that there is about life itself. He who thinks that rhetorical precepts should dominate the mind while it is engaged in writing would fetter the thought and feeling and reduce all writing to a dead level monotony, with no charm of personal touch, no play of the individual mind.

It is a part of the text-book to set a subject, hint at a plan, at times suggest an outline, and leave the student to collect material, gather his thoughts, and construct a whole written work of several pages. If the teacher were not crowded with work, he could direct the student; but he hasn't the time to devise all the subjects and plans and talk at sufficient length on methods of treatment. Indeed, after the pupil's work is done, the teacher has not the time to take thirty exercises a day and carefully bedeck them with red ink. And right here, I think, the teacher surrenders when the way is open to an advantageous compromise. Red ink is no elixir for magical results in skilled writing. If it is overused, regard for it makes the student timid, fetters his imagination, and leads him to feel that good writing is an achievement attained through a perilous journey that is waylaid with pitfalls innumerable. It is only the plodding pedestrian who takes every step with caution that may traverse such a road and escape bruises and broken bones. The conscientious teacher needs to guard against overcriticism. To be

sure the teacher must undertake to reduce technical errors to a minimum; he cannot disregard grammatical blunders, bad spelling, and faulty punctuation. But if he proceeds on the plan of making every composition an excellent one through his revisions and corrections, his task is a failure in its very undertaking. Indeed, until the student manifests some ambition to write well, until he is willing to venture, until he can write without self-consciousness, free from the feeling of an irksome task, the teacher may refrain entirely from censorious criticism. It is a good plan to take several compositions from one class exercise and correct their obvious specific faults for the benefit of the whole class. At other times, when the compositions are prepared for handing in, the teacher may distribute the papers among the members of the class and require them to correct technical mistakes. The watchful teacher can know well when certain students who work only under the eyes of a taskmaster are slighting their work, without undertaking to read carefully all the papers; and he can take occasion to reprove and admonish these students accordingly. I think that the high school teacher can carry a class of thirty students through a school year's course in English, with compositions three times a week, and witness great development in the class without giving more than a half hour each day to these exercises. I know ideal conditions would allow the teacher more time than this; but we haven't ideal conditions, and my contention is that tri-weekly composition without any correction throughout a year is worth more than fortnightly themes with the most minute revising criticism. The best criticism in the world is self-criticism; it develops what we might term the literary conscience, that restrains the student from slovenly writing and imparts a thrill of pleasure to the act of saying a thing well. This self-criticism the student of any ambition will impose as he gains experience.

Good writing, like right living, demands a principle within; a glib knowledge of the precepts of excellent composition is no better assurance of excellent performance than an accurate memorization of the Ten Commandments is a guarantee of

right conduct. But just as the moral principle depends on action, on right acting, for its life and growth, so does the ability, "the gift," for writing depend upon exercise. The "gift" for writing belongs to every normal child; it is but a special manifestation of that quality of the human mind by which, even in childhood, it loves form rather than formlessness, a clear apprehension rather than a cloudy one, light rather than darkness, harmony rather than discord, beauty rather than deformity. The work of the teacher is to awaken and cultivate this instinct for form, clearness, and beauty. If he can lead the student to give himself up to his theme, with an abandon quite the opposite of self-conscious labor, until there is to some degree the pleasure in writing that exists in all creative work, success is largely assured. The student must struggle himself with the disorganized elements of his thoughts he must feel dissatisfied with the word that is inappropriate, with the sentence that is awkward, with the thought that is confused.

During all the time that the student is doing much writing, he should be reading liberally in good literature; he must be always gathering fresh and inspiring material from his reading. I do not deny that there is much material in the mind of the child that comes from observation, and that it should be drawn upon constantly; but this is dormant until it is set astir by the thinking of others. In three ways, in particular, the student's power and facility in writing is dependent on his reading: he is dependent on his reading for vocabulary; for style, the forms of his expressed thoughts; and for his ideas, the content of his written work. I do not contend that reading should be assigned with these particular and important means of developing the student's writing power in view. Important as they are to this end, and richly compensating as is their attainment for all the time spent in reading, they must be gained incidentally; for in English work, whether in primary, secondary, or college classes, literature must be studied as an end in itself. Happily, this involves no disregard of the needs of English from the standpoint of composition. Most fortunately, in my opinion, the ends of composition in its depend-

ence upon reading are best attained through the complete absorption of the student in the work that he reads without his immediate regard to what he shall do with his reading. Reading alone, however choice it may be or however extensive, will never make a writer; and it is as true, on the other hand, that writing alone, without any reading of good literature, will never make a writer. But constant practice in composition, provided the student is continually enriching his mind and quickening and refining his taste by reading the best literature, will manifest more striking and satisfying results in the high school graduate than the work of any other department can attain.

The conference on English selected two groups of English classics, which were accepted by the committee of ten and recommended as the course in literature. In my judgment, a few of the original books selected were unhappy selections; they were ill adapted for the appreciation, pleasure, or profit of young students. This was due, probably, to two impertinent influences that determined their selection. It seems, in the first place, that the aim was to select works distributed among the great distinct periods of our literary history; and in the second place, that the purpose was to select examples of various literary types: the elegy, the idyll, the epic, the tragic drama, comic drama, short narrative poem, pure lyric, essay, oration, and novel. These considerations were cumbrous, and in view of the larger aim they were irrelevant; fortunately, they now seem to be largely discarded. The books now recommended are divided into two groups: in one are included those books which are designed for careful and minute study; in the other are those intended for reading only. The first comprises "Macbeth," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," and "Lycidas;" "Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America;" Macaulay's Essays on Milton and on Addison. The second: "The Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Cæsar;" "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers;" "The Vicar of Wakefield;" "The Ancient Mariner;" "Ivanhoe;" "Carlyle's Essay on Burns;" the "Princess;" "The Vision of Sir Launfal;" "Silas Marner."

I should not want to teach a few of these selections; but whenever the teacher's literary judgment does not agree with the recommendations, he will make his own substitutes. We should despise that tyranny anywhere that forces an unteachable book upon a teacher, and expects him to apply faithful labor with a worthless tool.

The method of teaching these works must depend upon the taste and judgment of the teacher. In my own view, a few general principles should be emphasized. First of all, I would insist on a liberal amount of reading rather than a minute study of a few works. I know a college teacher who spent three months on a study of Gray's "Elegy." I knew the man had never felt the abounding life of literature, but it was an amazing procedure to me until I found out that this teacher had a book, written by a jejune pedant, on the "Elegy," in which etymology, philology, eschatology, and every ology "at enmity with joy," had been ransacked to bury in nonsense a poem that was written to live. I'll vouch for it that 'twas dead to one class. In the second place, attention should be given to content rather than to form. Technical criticism is deadening to the literary spirit anywhere, and to attempt such criticism with a high school class is nothing short of an absurdity; and it is an utter degradation of literature to turn a recitation on "The Ancient Mariner," for instance, into a study of etymology, or a drill in grammar, or a search for figures and the names for them. In the third place, a poem or story is not to be taken as a confused compend to a cyclopedia of universal knowledge, a starting point, as it were, from which the student dives into chaos, first to find the character of the fish in the river Tagus, next to learn the birthdays of the kings of England. These things have their places in universal human knowledge, but I protest that they must keep their places. The student needs a dictionary, an atlas, a mythology, perhaps; but he should resort to them only when the idea of the author is unrevealed without their use. This leads me to add that the over-edited text is a baneful thing in literary study; generally speaking, that text is best which has fewest notes.

I never experience a more satisfactory delight than when I make a discovery in literature. (You know we must all be discoverers in this realm. The most faithful and critical account of another's voyage is of no avail; we must ourselves explore before the heard-of land is a reality.) I never experienced this delight with a fuller pleasure than when I found "The Gentle Reader," a book by Mr. Samuel M. Crothers, who writes in that character for the *Atlantic*. His humor is richer and more abounding to me than "The Autocrat," who wrote his kindred essays for the same monthly years ago. Every teacher of English has a new land before him until he reads his essay on "The Enjoyment of Poetry." I quote from him:

"One of the most ruthless invasions of the prosaic faculties into the realm of poetry comes from the thirst for general information. When this thirst becomes a disease, it is not satisfied with census reports and encyclopedia articles, but values literature according to the number of facts presented. Suppose these lines from 'Paradise Lost' to be taken for study:

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High over-arched embower, or scattered sedge
Afloat, when with fierce winds Orion armed
Hath vexed the Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.

"What an opportunity this presents to the schoolmaster! 'Come now,' he cries with pedagogic glee, 'answer me a few questions. Where is Vallombrosa? What is the character of its autumnal foliage? Bound Etruria. What is sedge? Explain the myth of Orion. Point out the constellation on the map of the heavens. Where is the Red Sea? Who was Busiris? By what other name was he known? Who were the Memphian Chivalry?'"

Now that is rich humor, and it is so because it is so true. I turn to an edition of "Evangeline" that has recently come into my hands, and I find its parallel throughout the poem. I take the first lines:

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pré

Lay in the fruitful valley. . . .
Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant
Shut out the turbulent tides.

The name of the series to which this edition belongs is "Practical Aids to Literature." Here are the aids: "Minas—Locate on the map. Secluded—What form of the verb? What does secluded modify?—find derivation and define. Dikes—What form has that word? Define dike as a noun; as a verb; with suffix meaning one who." Thus with desiccating blow-pipe and grinding pestle a beautiful poem is reduced to worthless dust.

So much for the way in which literature is not to be studied. Unfortunately—and yet more fortunately—there is no specific formula for the way in which it should be studied. The teacher must be a help, but he should remember always that there is more in the literature than there is in what he may say about it; he should stimulate the thinking of the class, but let him understand that the students themselves have some insight and imagination. My experience leads me to believe in two special aids to awakening a taste and an interest in the student. One is reading aloud. At least half the recitation period should be spent in this way, the teacher doing most of the reading, but requiring some from the class. Another aid is to require students to commit to memory beautiful passages of prose and poetry. This work is valuable not only in developing literary appreciation, but it has high value in enriching and purifying the student's vocabulary and diction.

But the supreme requirement lies in the teacher's very temperament and character. It is peculiarly true that a teacher of English is born before he is made. He must have inspiring power; then, from his own kindled sympathy and playing thought he will quicken the imagination and awaken the interest and thought of his pupils. His questions should stimulate thinking; they must penetrate below the mere surface of detailed fact and lead the student toward a realization of what the author himself saw and felt. It is true that the best test of pure literary study is the high and noble pleasure it affords.

I do not speak of a fatuous, gibbering, unrestrained enthusiasm that goes with unthinking sentimentalism. Poise, good judgment, common sense, and character are most important in the teacher of English, and scholarship goes hand in hand with literary appreciation. In the noble language of Milton, the teacher should "temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity as should lead and draw them in willing obedience, inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

We have long ago learned that education, in its best sense, is not the accumulation of a store of knowledge. But with the present emphasis of the need of the ability to do and the worth of quantitative achievements, there may be some danger of unlearning so valuable a truth. Wholesome and life-giving as is the spirit of action, we must never forget that the fountain of all strong action is strong character, and that character is made virile and bountiful in resources by meditation, imagination, and an eye undimmed for the beautiful. The notion that literature is not strengthening is at variance with the wisdom of the ages and with the history of the world's leaders in enduring thought and action. Information of the objective world is not potential wisdom. The great Thomas Arnold said: "I would rather that a son of mine believed that the sun went round the earth than that he should be deficient in knowledge of beauty, of poetry, and of moral truth." De Quincey's distinction between the literature of knowledge and the literature of power expresses the whole idea. "What," he asks, "do you learn from 'Paradise Lost?' Nothing at all. What do you learn from a cookery book? Something new, something that you did not know before, in every paragraph. But would you, therefore, put the wretched cookery book on a higher level than the divine poem? What you want is not knowledge. What you want is power—that is, exercise and expansion to your own latent capacity of sympathy with the infinite." One may express the hope for the high schools which Lowell voiced with such robust eloquence at the Harvard anniversary: "I hope the day may never come

when the weightier matters of a language—namely, such parts of its literature as have overcome death by reason of their wisdom and the beauty in which it is incarnated, such parts as are universal by reason of their civilizing properties, their power to elevate and fortify the mind—I hope the day may never come when these are not predominant.”

CHAPEL TALKS.

BY JOHN A. KERN, D.D.

I.

THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

Acts i. 6-8.

It was impossible for these men to go everywhere personally. Wide as were their missionary travels, many peoples heard no word of testimony from their lips. But they are going forth still and speaking still, even unto the uttermost parts of the earth. They have come to us in far America. Their words are being repeated and embodied in many forms. Their influence persists. “Their line,” like that of the heavens declaring the glory of God, is going out “through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.”

The same thing is true of us all. We speak of “influential men;” but every man, conspicuous or obscure, developed or undeveloped, is influential. Living our own life, we affect other human lives. It must be so. And our influence is very far-reaching; no limit can be fixed beyond which it may not go. The sphere of your personal life may be small; you may never take a step outside the city or the county of your birth; but your influence will not be thus restricted. It will easily pass any such boundaries and pursue its unseen way through the world.

However one might have stumbled at this truth in the days of the past, it is believable enough nowadays. The world is becoming larger, and at the same time more closely related and compacted. Commerce, mechanic arts, literature, the invasion of ideas, civilization, Christianity, are making it one neighborhood. “The Greeks are [indeed] at our doors.” A few weeks ago I met with an old pupil of mine who was teaching a school in Mexico; another is in Alaska; another in Japan; others in Brazil and in China. Your

present college associates, where are they likely to be five years hence? ten years hence? twenty years hence? Some indeed will not be found even in the uttermost parts of the earth. But wherever they go, in this world or beyond, you will go with them. Something of your personal life is entering into theirs, and will abide. It is wonderful to breathe articulate breath upon a simple telephonic wire, and thereby transfer in a moment one's ideas and wishes to a mind five hundred miles away; but it is something more than wonderful to be ever touching the chords of human life, which vibrate even unto eternity.

II.

THE PERSISTENCE OF INFLUENCE.

John xix. 19-22.

Pilate found it hard to please the Jewish rulers. Against all the better instincts of his nature, he had yielded to their demand for the crucifixion of Jesus. It was to keep peace with them that he had spoken the fatal word; and now they are displeased with the inscription that has been placed by his order upon their victim's cross: "Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am King of the Jews." But Pilate refused: "What I have written, I have written." The meaning was that he had no intention to make any change in the writing. It was beneath his dignity, as a Roman procurator, to alter an official announcement; and he would put forth no further effort to satisfy the spirit of hypocrisy and murder.

Pilate spoke more wisely than he knew. In a truer and deeper sense than we have any reason to believe he intended, *what is written is written*. No word ever uttered can be recalled. No deed can be undone. The effect of even one's slightest acts is ever passing out of his power. Personal influence is irrevocable.

Now I bring you no word of disheartenment. I come with the message of hope and promise. Your aims cannot be too high. The capabilities of your nature are greater than any mind can conceive. Would you do a great work in the world? It may be done. Would you write a book; or sway an audience; or attain unto high scholarship; or achieve large success in your calling, whatever it may be? It is quite possible. Go forth with enlightened endeavor, and do what you will. Would you seek the very highest good, and become a Christian—truly, fully, in thought,

character, and conduct, a disciple of the Divine Master? By the grace of God, even this greatest of all achievements is within your reach. It is what you were made for; and it may become your very own.

But what we have written, we have written. It is not possible to recall any day or any deed of the past. We cannot lay our hand upon the grave of yesterday, and waken that dead day to life. We cannot lay hold of the moment just gone, and bring it back, so as to have that moment, to make it present, to live it again. And with the bygone time the influence of the bygone life has utterly escaped our control.

I believe it was Thomson, the poet of the "Seasons," of whom some eulogist said that he had written "no line which dying he could wish to blot." Suppose that in the last hour he had had such a wish: could it have been fulfilled? We can imagine him gathering up the copies of his book, one by one, hundreds and thousands, wherever they had been distributed in his own and other lands, and erasing the regretted words. But the influence of those words upon their readers' minds, we cannot even imagine the recovery and destruction of that. What eye could trace it out? what hand could gather it?

Therefore, let us live the true life, which is the Christian life, here and now. For the strong man must be a strength-giver; the righteous man must be a doer of the right; the Christian must shine as a "light in the world, holding forth the word of life."

III.

THE INEVITABLENESS OF INFLUENCE.

2 Kings v. 1-3.

It was not a brilliant deed. Anybody can say a sympathetic word. Anybody can express a kind wish. And that was all the nameless little Jewish girl did: "Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! then would he recover him of his leprosy." Yet that simple word sent the captain of the Syrian host unto the prophet of Israel; and as for herself, it made the example of a kind and forgiving captive's heart perpetual in the Book of all the ages.

The world has yet to learn the greatness of the day of small things. It has yet to appreciate at the true value the power of unconscious influence. How often has it happened that a cir-

cumstance of apparently the least moment has awakened somebody's dormant energies, or given a new and momentous turn to the course of somebody's life! A young man stood looking at one of Raphael's paintings; and as the lovely mystery of form and color shone upon his soul, "And I too am a painter!" he said; and sure enough he lived to become Correggio, the famous artist and founder of a school of painting. Cuvier, the celebrated author and discoverer in natural history, is said to have been first attracted to that science by a volume of Buffon that chanced to fall in his way. Faraday, the chemist, was first interested in chemistry by a lecture which he heard from Sir Humphry Davy. Carey, the great pioneer missionary in India, had his attention called to the subject of Christian missions by reading the voyages of Captain Cook. When Archdeacon Paley was a university student, he was noted, at the first, no less for idleness and self-indulgence than for natural ability. One morning a fellow-student, equally slothful, though far less capable, suddenly said to him: "Paley, you ought to be ashamed of your conduct; you might make anything you please of yourself, and here you are accomplishing nothing at all. I tell you, unless you do better, I will cut your acquaintance." It was an odd reproof, but most effectual. It caused Paley to look at himself, face to face, as never before. He became a systematic, diligent student, and a self-controlled man. He lived to be the most widely read author of his day in Christian apologetics and moral philosophy. Such instances might be indefinitely multiplied.

Extremely sensitive is the human soul. You may meet a person but once, a casual interview, a half-hour in each other's company, and then separate never to meet again, like ships on the wide waste of ocean passing with "hail and farewell;" and yet in that single contact of soul with soul you may have given or received an idea, an ideal, a moral impression, that will never be effaced.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS TO THE STUDENT BODY.

By invitation of Chancellor Kirkland, Dr. James W. Lee, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Louis, came to deliver the opening address before the student body on Sunday, October 9. Dr. Lee is one of the busiest pastors, broadest readers, keenest thinkers, and most prolific writers among the

clergy of the denomination. His sermon was such a one as is rarely heard from the college platform or elsewhere. Taking for his subject Paul's proposition to the Athenians that God "made of one every nation of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth; . . . that they should seek God, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he is not far from each one of us: for in him we live, and move, and have our being," his theme was the old one of the universality of religion and the reality of God. It was the method of treatment which was novel.

Adapting himself to the point of view of college men who are trained in scientific reasoning and familiar with the conclusions of science, he built up his argument out of truths that have stood the test of critical investigation and are generally accepted. Comparing the prevalence of atheistic ideas in the scientific world thirty years ago with the prevalence of the spiritualistic conception of the world to-day in the same sphere, he set in order the reasons which have led the later generation to discard the old conclusions as unsupportable and to accept the new as satisfactorily demonstrated. And again, if philosophy recognizes not only sense perception and self-perception in man, but spirit perception as well, then it is very properly through this faculty that men do seek after God if haply they may know him. But if religion is a matter of the intellect to know, it is also a matter of the will to do.

Dr. Lee did not come as a stranger to the campus, although he was known to very few of the students now here. Once, on a former occasion, he preached the commencement sermon, and he has been an occasional visitor since. The Lee Library of Philosophy and Religion, a collection of over 2,000 volumes, donated by him several years ago, is a witness both to his interest in Vanderbilt University and to his taste in reading. It is his purpose to develop the line of thought which he presented in his address to the students of the University into a book which shall be called "The Religion of Science" or "The Religion of Experience."

VANDERBILT PROFESSORS SOUGHT BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

CONTEMPORANEOUS with the announcement last June that Chancellor Kirkland would not resign his position at Vanderbilt University, whatever inducements were offered to him to go to

the State University, the following appeared in the editorial columns of the *Nashville American* (June 24, 1904):

"It is reassuring and gratifying to know that Dr. Kirkland will not leave Vanderbilt. The policy of that University as directed by him has been one to meet the warm approval of every public-spirited citizen who takes pride in the growth and development of education. He has had grave responsibilities, heavy business burdens in carrying on the work of seven distinct departments, and in finding the money to meet large expenses and other cares of even a more vexing kind, which required rare diplomacy and tact. All these he has met in a manner to challenge admiration."

Then, after speaking of the confidence reposed in him by the alumni, the article continued:

"Vanderbilt should be, and as a matter of fact now is, the great southern University. We do not say this because of local pride, but as a matter of truth which is at once apparent to all who are acquainted with the standard of colleges in the South."

While it is a personal compliment to Dr. Dudley, and a compliment to Vanderbilt University as well, that he should have been sought for the presidency of the State University of Tennessee, it is a source of pride and gratification to the friends and alumni of Vanderbilt that he is so much attached to it and finds in it such a field for the exercise of his professional ambitions as to have been unwilling to accept so flattering an offer to go elsewhere.

It is well known that on several occasions prominent members of the faculty of Vanderbilt University have resigned to accept at other institutions positions that offered, if not a substantial increase of salary, at least a larger field for their labors. It is not so well known that on at least four other occasions three prominent members of the faculty have been "considered" and even "sounded" with reference to the acceptance of college presidencies outside of the State, and that in more than one of these cases the negotiations have progressed to the point where the professor has refused to consider any proposition to go elsewhere.

If such efforts have been made in the past, there is every reason to anticipate that they will be repeated. If such invitations—which inevitably will be addressed to the most prominent and capable of the faculty and those who could be least spared—are

to be repulsed, it must be because of the loyalty of the professors to the institution and their faith in the opportunities which it offers them.

Indeed, these opportunities are by no means inconsiderable. In the first place, to be identified with an institution which has such a record in the South as Vanderbilt has made for itself already is in itself a distinction. With the position which it has attained and with the outlook for higher education in the South during the next ten, fifteen, and twenty years, it offers an opportunity which most men who are devoted to academic teaching would hesitate to abandon. It is in order that the institution may go on from what it has achieved to accomplish even greater things, and may afford to its professors the most favorable opportunities for developing their respective fields, that Chancellor Kirkland is so anxious to increase the teaching force and the equipment. In his last report to the Board he showed the need for an increase of ten thousand dollars immediately in the annual income for the payment of salaries of additional instructors and professors in order that the work of instruction might be carried on in smaller classes, and that the professors might be relieved of some of the burden of class room instruction so as to be able to devote more time to investigation. In the same connection and for the same reason he explained the necessity for the increase of library and laboratory equipment. It is by enlargement in these lines particularly that the institution can make positions in its faculties so desirable as to insure reasonable immunity from the inducements that may be offered to its professors to go elsewhere.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

At its June meeting, during Commencement Week, the Vanderbilt Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society elected ten additional members out of the graduating class, making fourteen in all. The Phi Beta Kappa roll in the class of 1904 includes the following:

Benjamin Franklin Cornelius, Jr.,
Elizabeth Chapman Denny,
Caro Roberta Du Bose,
Henry Wade Du Bose,
John Roberts Fisher,
George Ritchie Gordon,
Frances Hardy Hammond,

Ivan Lee Holt,
Irving Kolsky,
Saidee Sheffield Luff,
Penelope McDuffie,
John Nichols,
Maud Mary Sanders,
John James Tigert, Jr.

Dr. H. C. Tolman and Dr. C. E. Little, of the Peabody Teachers' College, represented the Vanderbilt Chapter at the Triennial Convention of the Society in Saratoga early in September. Four Southern colleges applied for the grant of charters. The applications of the University of North Carolina and of the University of Texas were acted upon favorably. But the other two were rejected, in the one case because of the smallness of the college of arts, and in the other because the grade of the entering students was not protected by entrance examinations.

The annual public address before the Vanderbilt Chapter was delivered on Friday evening, April 22, in the chapel, before a large audience. The speaker was Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, for some time Director of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. His subject was "A Quarter Century of Mycenæology." He described the efforts of the first archæologists to explore the Mycenæan region, with the dispute that arose concerning the relative age and probable source of the objects of civilization which were discovered. In conclusion, he described the results of the excavations on the island of Crete, where the remains of a civilization have been found which, as would now appear, is the source of Mycenæan art and literature and life.

FRATERNITY CHAPTER HOUSES.

IN recent years the policy of having a chapter house has been rapidly extending among the fraternities at Vanderbilt. For more than twelve years the Phi Delta Thetas have had a lot and frame chapter house of their own on West Broad Street near the lower gate, and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity has owned a lot farther out on the Hillsboro Pike, though they have not built upon it. The fraternities without a house in the neighborhood of the campus were obliged to meet in the rooms of their members, or more frequently to go down town and rent suitable rooms in the city.

In 1898 the Kappa Alpha men erected a frame chapter house on the corner of Boyd Avenue and West Broad Street. Last year the Sigma Chis erected a handsome two-story brick chapter house on Garland Avenue. The Kappa Sigmas have now built a two-story frame chapter house on Farrell Avenue, and the Phi Kappa Psi men are perfecting plans for erecting a two-story house on Terrace Place, between Vanderbilt and Boyd Avenues.

Besides these buildings, which are owned by the fraternities, there are several others in the neighborhood of the campus which are rented by other fraternities. The Delta Kappa Epsilon men

have been occupying the Plummer House, on Garland Avenue, for a number of years. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon men have had a house for several years, and now occupy the Donaldson home, on the corner of West End and Farrell Avenues. The Phi Kappa Sigmas have also been renting a house, and the Sigma Nus have rented a dwelling on West Broad Street next to the Kappa Alpha house.

Whatever the size and architectural pretensions of the chapter houses, two things are always sought for in the internal arrangements, and have been very happily provided in the buildings constructed for the fraternities—viz., large and commodious parlors and reception rooms on the first floor, suitable for entertainments, and on the second floor a number of suites for members of the fraternity, a few of whom can thus live in the fraternity house instead of in the college dormitories; though most of the men who occupy these rooms board in the Kissam Hall commons.

The alumni, especially the local alumni, members of the various fraternities, share with the active members in the financial burden and responsibility involved in the ownership or rental of a house. There is, however, a tendency toward increasing the annual burden upon the active members somewhat. It is true, also, that the desire to indulge in more social diversions at the chapter houses increases with the opportunity to do so. Whatever the possibility of harm which must be guarded against in these tendencies, and in the occasional rash ambition of the weaker fraternities to rival the strong, it must be noted that no decline is apparent in the ambition of the fraternities to keep up the scholarship record of their members, and that any increase in time and money spent on the fraternity is very likely occurring at the expense of other diversions rather than at the sacrifice of college obligations.

THE VANDERBILT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual Vanderbilt Biblical Institute convened in Wesley Hall on the evening of Commencement Day, June 15, and continued for eight days. Besides the members of the Biblical Faculty and some of the Methodist preachers of the city, a number of the ministers of other denominations, and several members of the Academic Faculty made addresses before the Institute. The work was centered about four topics: "The Christ of the New Testament," a series of daily devotional studies conducted by Dr. Tillett, Dean of the Biblical Department; a study of the "Christian Doctrine of Immortality," conducted by Dean Tillett; "The Life of Christ," conducted by Dr. E. B. Chappell; and a study of "American Christianity," conducted by Dr. O. E. Brown. There were daily lectures by such speakers as Chancellor Kirkland, Bishops Galloway, Duncan, and Candler, Dr. John M. Webb, Professor W. R. Webb, and others.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE DR. W. H. JARMAN COLLECTION.

THE recent death of Dr. W. H. Jarman and the subsequent announcement that he had left \$500 for the maintenance of the Jarman collection make it appropriate that a statement be made of what the Jarman collection contains, and what the purposes of its founder were in donating it to Vanderbilt University, and later in making permanent provision for its care and growth.

From the natural bent of his mind Dr. Jarman had probably always been interested in archæology and geology, and had found many opportunities here in middle Tennessee for thoughtful study along these lines. A farm owned by him near Brentwood, not far from Nashville, contained an Indian cemetery in which the graves were the curious little stone boxes portrayed in Miss Murfree's "In the Stranger People's Country," and scientifically described by General G. P. Thruston, of Nashville, in his well-known and authoritative work on the "Antiquities of Tennessee." It was but natural that objects of archæological interest would be found frequently in such a locality, but Dr. Jarman's idea of making a collection of such objects probably dates from the time Prof. F. W. Putman, of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology in Harvard, spent some weeks making excavations in the cemetery on his farm. Dr. Jarman gathered a collection of Indian relics and gave them to the Tennessee Historical Society.

From collecting objects of archæological interest the step was not far to collecting in geology and mineralogy. And as his summers have been spent in recent years at some resort in Kentucky, Tennessee, or western North Carolina, and his winters in Florida, abundant opportunities were in this way given for collecting; and as long as he was able to get about freely he always returned with additions to his collection.

Dr. Jarman felt a great interest in the education of young men and women, and concluded to give the collection he had gathered to some institution where it might be used in educational work rather than place it somewhere to be used merely as a museum exhibit. He decided to give it to Vanderbilt, as he said to the writer, not because of its being a Methodist institution, nor be-

cause of its location here, but because he believed it offered the greatest opportunity for making the material useful. This idea of getting something to aid students in their studies was the guiding one in his selection of material, even in his accumulation of duplicate specimens to be used to procure other specimens by exchange. The material might or might not be of interest to the general public as a museum exhibit. So long as it primarily was of value for teaching purposes his main object was realized. It is certain that the same purpose should guide in selecting the material to be added hereafter to it, from the income of the \$500 fund left for its maintenance. This income will permit of a slow but steady growth that will render the collection more important and valuable year by year.

The collection has been placed in Science Hall. A considerable part of it, being duplicate material, is carefully stored away. The rest, though on exhibition, is inadequately displayed because of lack of room. Two cases stand in the hallway on the second floor near the door of the museum. These contain a collection of paleozoic fossils from Kentucky. Most of these are crinoids from the subcarboniferous, though some corals and brachiopods are included.

From western North Carolina there is a collection of the typical minerals of the region, gathered mostly during a summer spent at Hendersonville, and including some excellent zircons, corundum, chalcopyrite, native gold in limonite after pyrite, and several crystals of the rare mineral anerlite, found only on Green River, North Carolina. Some zinc ores from the mines in southwestern Virginia are also included.

From the phosphate dredgings on the Alafia River near Tampa, Fla., are samples illustrating the various kinds of Florida phosphate rock, while from the same dredgings there is an interesting collection of fossil vertebrate remains which will be noticed in more detail in the latter part of the paper.

While at Tampa, Dr. Jarman collected the recent shells of the gulf beach and procured others from the West Indian Islands. He also procured a number of species of sponges from those interested in the sponge industry in southern Florida, and a number of recent corals, some of which are not often obtained.

Near Tampa there are some limestone beds that have been honeycombed by water circulating through them. Then, by a

change in the character of the circulating water, it quit dissolving and removing calcareous material, and began to bring silica in solution and deposit it as chalcedony in the cavities previously formed in the limestone. Many fossil shells in the limestone had been entirely dissolved, and the empty molds left by them were afterwards filled with chalcedonic matter that has made perfect casts of them. From these casts the fossils can be studied as well as if the original shell substance itself were present. These beds are known as the Tampa silex beds, and as the soft chalky limestone crumbles and wears away many beautiful geodal masses, freakish concretions, and silicified fossils are weathered out. Dr. Jarman collected many specimens, both of fossils and of geodal masses, from these silex beds. Among them are several specimens made by a deposit of silica around the walls of a cavity and sealing up water in the interior so that one may hear the water within when the specimen is shaken near the ear. These naturally sealed water bottles must be guarded from freezing in the winter, as they would almost certainly burst open if once frozen.

In these same cases are a collection of Indian arrowheads, pipes, awls, and other tools and pottery, designed to illustrate Indian handiwork. Some of these are sharpened bones of deer and other animals, found in Florida in the phosphate diggings and dredgings apparently associated with the bones of a number of extinct animals. It is not certain that this apparent association of objects of human workmanship with the bones of the elephant, camel, mastodon, megatherium, and other animals now extinct or confined to the Old World is real or not, and so these carved and sharpened bones cannot be regarded as conclusive proof of man's being a contemporary in Florida of these animals of the past. The apparent association is striking, however, and suggestive.

In one of these same hall cases is a piece of a stony meteorite found near Hendersonville, N. C., and presented to Dr. Jarman by Capt. C. F. Toms. This is the rarest specimen in the collection, as may be readily seen when it is remembered that only about six hundred and eighty meteorites are known in all of the collections of the world. Since a small portion of such a mass is sufficient for study, the larger part was exchanged with the U. S. National Museum in Washington for desirable material for lecture-illustration. A model of the meteorite was also retained.

The vertebrate remains from the phosphate deposits of Florida

are displayed in a case in the museum near the door. This case contains specimens of over forty species of vertebrates, all but eight of which are extinct. Besides bones of the living bear, deer, otter, alligator, etc., there are bones of extinct species of whales, walruses, and sharks, and perhaps more strange to the average mind are bones of several extinct species of horses very nearly akin to the modern horse. There are bones of the ancestor of the modern camel which paleontologists know once lived in America, like the ancestors of the horse. Teeth of an extinct elephant show that this animal, associated in our minds at present with India and Africa only, was once also an inhabitant of Florida. Two species of the mastodon, a creature much like the elephant, and undoubtedly a cousin of it, so to speak, are represented. There are bones of the megatherium, an enormous slothlike creature, and of the mylodon, a close relative of the megatherium. The collection includes one species of glyptodon, a huge ant-eater that was sheathed in a massive coat of mail built without the joints found in the modern ant-eater, doubtless as an additional safeguard against predatory enemies.

A considerable amount of turtle material is included in the collection. In it are several (perhaps as many as five) species new to science and some material giving additional information concerning a very large species which previously was only known imperfectly from some fragments in the U. S. National Museum. This material has been loaned for study to Dr. O. P. Hay, of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, who is preparing a monograph on the fossil turtles of the United States.

Some bones of a small rodent that is also new to science are included, and these have been loaned for study to Prof. F. A. Lucas, of the U. S. National Museum in Washington.

From this brief notice of the more important features of the collection, it may be readily seen that it has already proven of much value for purposes of study, and by the discovery of the remains of species of animals of which the scientific world previously knew nothing it has added to the sum of human knowledge. The work thus done by Dr. Jarman has benefited not only the student in our University, but also the man of science, and his wise provision for its maintenance insures its increasing usefulness to this institution, and will make it a more and more worthy memorial to its founder.

One additional idea in Dr. Jarman's mind it is appropriate to note in conclusion. He saw the opportunity for other collections and donations to be made here, and hoped that others, though not able to endow a chair or erect a building, might make donations of material or money to be used for some specific purpose. There are in the geological department a number of desiderata any one of which might be realized by a modest endowment from some one interested in the future of the institution. L. C. GLENN.

AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

OF the number of Vanderbilt men—professors, graduates, and students—who visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as individuals it would be impossible to speak. But there were a number of important occasions, social, scientific, and educational, which brought numbers of college men together there, and among them not a few Vanderbilt men. Of these occasions some permanent record should be made here.

P. B. Hill, B.E. '02, held an important position as assistant engineer in the Department of Works for nearly two years, a position which, though temporary by nature, was very desirable from a professional as well as a pecuniary standpoint.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Sigma, and Sigma Chi Fraternities held their annual conclaves in St. Louis. In all these gatherings Vanderbilt men took an important part by reason both of their number and of their prominence in council.

The Association of Dental College Faculties was called to meet in extraordinary session at St. Louis. The lengthening of the dental course to four years had proved, after one year of trial, so unsatisfactory as to threaten the existence of the Association if the rule was insisted upon. The reduction of the time to four sessions of only six months each, which was made last June in answer to the first wave of criticism, did not satisfy, and at St. Louis in July the association voted to go back to a course of three years with sessions of seven and one-half months each. Dr. Stubblefield, Dean, represented the Vanderbilt Department of Dentistry.

The meeting of the National Association of Druggists and, in connection with it, the meeting of the Association of Pharma-

ceutical Faculties gave time and special purpose to the visit of Drs. J. T. McGill and E. A. Ruddiman, respectively Dean and Secretary of the Vanderbilt Department of Pharmacy.

One of the largest of the educational and scientific gatherings was the Fourth International Dental Congress, which was in session from August 29 to September 3, inclusive. The Congress organized with Dr. H. J. Burkhardt, of Batavia, N. Y., as President, Dr. C. E. Kirk, of Philadelphia, Secretary General, and Dr. M. F. Finley, of Washington, Treasurer.

Twenty-two foreign countries were represented by delegates, and something more than 1,700 dentists registered as members. Among them were fifty-one Vanderbilt men—Dr. Henry W. Morgan (M.D. '75) and Dr. J. Atchison Dale (D.D.S. '91) of the faculty, and the following graduate Doctors of Dental Surgery:

J. E. Andrews, '90, Harrison, Ark.
John G. Bauer (undergraduate, '05), Illinois.
Harry Bloomstein, '94, El Paso, Tex.
C. L. Boyd, '89, Montgomery, Ala.
B. D. Brabson, '87, Knoxville, Tenn.
L. W. Brand, '97, Benton, Ill.
W. R. Brooks, '98, Woodville, Miss.
Rufus W. Carroll, '88, Beaumont, Tex.
Jonathan A. Ellard, '85, Birmingham, Ala.
C. C. Evans, '92, Colfax, Ill.
A. E. Frazier, '90, High Point, N. C.
Thomas L. Hale, '98, Watertown, Tenn.
Harry P. Hopkins, '00, Little Rock, Ark.
W. B. Houston, '86, Monroe, N. C.
W. C. Houston, '90, Concord, N. C.
W. J. Hunt, '97, Memphis, Tenn.
E. D. Irvin, '97, Oxford, Ala.
W. G. Jackson, '01, Hubbards, Tex.
Eugene A. Johnson, '01, Collierville, Tenn.
Harry C. Johnson, '02, Memphis, Tenn.
Paul M. Joyner, '01, Union City, Ten..
George A. Loque, '86, New Orleans, La.
Francis McAnnally, '82, Jasper, Ala.
Marvin McFerrin, '88, Nashville, Tenn.
Charles W. McGuiar, '97, Munfordville, Ky.
B. N. Moseley, '99, Jefferson, Tex.
N. A. Neeley, '87, Christ Church, New Zealand.
Celia Rich, '98, Nashville, Tenn.
Stanley L. Rich, '01, Nashville, Tenn.
Edgar D. Rose, '96, Bowling Green, Ky.

J. L. Ross, '00, McMinnville, Tenn.
 John E. Rowsey, '01, Nashville, Tenn.
 C. C. Sims, '92, Dardanelle, Ark.
 W. P. Sims, '99, Nashville, Tenn.
 W. K. Slater, '92, Knoxville, Tenn.
 L. A. Smith, '85, Port Gibson, Miss.
 C. A. Tavel, '99, Memphis, Tenn.
 J. W. Thompson, '99, Humboldt, Tenn.
 L. B. Torrence, '90, Chester, Ill.
 Justin D. Towner, '98, Memphis, Tenn.
 Walter T. Townsend, '02, Rural, Miss.
 Jesse C. Turrentine, '02, Gadsden, Ala.
 George S. Vann, '88, Gadsden, Ala.
 M. B. Varnado, '02, Osyka, Miss.
 P. P. Walker, '98, Brandon, Miss.
 Emma P. Weinberger, '00, St. Louis, Mo.
 Robert H. Welsh, '98, New Orleans, La.
 W. G. Whitsitt, '00, Lebanon, Tenn.
 William S. Williams, '97, Uniontown, Ky.
 P. H. Wright, '87, Oxford, Miss.

But the meeting which was the most remarkable in its scope and representative character was the International Congress of Arts and Science, which met daily from Monday, September 19, to Sunday, September 25, inclusive. In this body, the organization of which was put in the hands of a special Administrative Board by the Directors of the Exposition, every branch of arts and science was represented in seven grand divisions, with eighteen departments and 125 sections. For each department and section a separate meeting was appointed, with a chairman, a secretary, and several speakers selected in advance for their prominence in the field of their special labors. More than a hundred foreigners from Japan, India, and all the countries of Europe, and in the aggregate fully 300 speakers of international reputation, were present as guests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In whatever direction the inquiry was made the universal reply was given that they were the leaders of thought and the men whom one would most covet the opportunity to see and hear and meet.

The papers can, in general, be classified under two heads. One class was historical in nature, tracing the development and differentiation of the field of science in question; the other class was descriptive of the present status of the work and of the problems occupying the immediate attention of scientists in the respective fields.

The scope and significance of this grand climax to the educational purpose of the great Fair can be understood in the statement that the published reports of the Congress will comprise in fifteen three-hundred-page volumes a summary of the advancement and present status of the arts and science in 300 papers by 300 men chosen for their prominence in the fields about which they have written.

Though the Congress fell in the same week as the opening of the University, it was deemed of enough importance to justify the attendance of as many of the professors as could possibly leave for all or a part of the week.

Chancellor Kirkland attended the meeting of the Philological Association, which preceded, and remained through the Congress, presiding over the meeting of the "Latin Language" section, and the section on "Religious Influence, Personal," which met in Festival Hall on Sunday morning, September 25, with Rev. Hugh Black, of Edinburgh, and Rev. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, as speakers.

Dr. H. C. Tolman contributed a paper to the Philological Association, which in his absence was read by title, and was in attendance upon the "Classical Art" and "Indo-Iranian Literature" sections of the Congress; participating by previous invitation in the ten-minute discussion of the principal papers in both sections. Dr. J. A. Witherspoon contributed a ten-minute paper in the section on "Preventive Medicine." Dr. W. L. Dudley was secretary of the section on "Inorganic Chemistry," and Dr. F. W. Moore was chairman of the section on "Social Structure." Dr. Richard Jones and Professor John Daniel were also in attendance.

Professor Hans Oertel, now at Yale University, formerly a fellow in Modern Languages at Vanderbilt University, had one of the principal papers in the section on "Comparative Language." Others who have been connected with Vanderbilt as students or professors were Professor E. E. Barnard, in "Astrometry," Professor Charles Baskerville, in "Organic Chemistry," Professor A. R. Hohlfeld, in "Germanic Literature," Hon. J. M. Dickinson, chairman of the section on "Comparative Law," Professor C. C. Ferrell, '85, of the University of Mississippi, Professor A. T. Walker, M.A. '92, University of Kansas, Dr. Timothy Cloran, and Grinnell Jones, B.S. '03.

OPENING OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

The departments of the University which are located upon the campus opened on September 21 with a smaller attendance of professors and students than usual on the first day. The absent professors came back within a day or two from St. Louis, where they had been in attendance upon the International Congress of Arts and Science. But the deficiency of about forty in the number of matriculants at the close of the first day has been made up more slowly. Twenty-one days after the opening the matriculation was still twenty-five behind, being 331 as compared with 356 on the corresponding date of last year, and 327 in 1902. The shrinkage is about equally divided between the Engineering, Biblical and Pharmacy Departments, while there is some gain in the Academic Department.

The junior class of last year in the Academic Department is back to a man. Besides, several who have been out of college for a year or more have returned to graduate with '05, and a number of others who were classed as sophomores or irregulars last year have so much work to their credit that they can hope to graduate in the spring. The junior class in the Engineering Department has lost four members and gained three. Altogether the number of old students returning is rather larger than usual except in the case of the Engineering class of '07, which was remarkably large last fall, and which has lost more than any other.

Of 157 names printed in the catalogue roll of the junior, sophomore, freshman, and irregular classes of the Academic Department last spring, 100, or 63.4 per cent, have returned: 85 per cent of the juniors (all who remained in the class and took the June examinations), 56 per cent of the sophomores, 66 per cent of the freshmen, and 20 per cent of the irregulars. In the Engineering Department 46 have returned out of 82 named in the catalogue, or 56 per cent: being 80 per cent of the juniors, 73 per cent of the sophomores, 51 per cent of the freshmen, and 43 per cent of the irregulars.

The entering class in the Engineering Department is smaller than the one of a year ago. At the close of the third week 106 new students in all had entered the Academic and Engineering Departments, some with advanced standing. Last year

at the end of the same period 110 had entered, and the total was 121 for the whole year. Of the 106, fifteen have come from Branham and Hughes, twelve from Wallace, eleven from the Fogg High School, nine from Webb's, five from Montgomery Bell, four from Mooney's, and three from Bowen, while the remaining forty-eight have come from twenty-four schools and thirteen colleges, representing thirteen States and Territories.

Several changes have been made in the faculty and corps of instructors. In place of Dr. Cloran, who will go abroad, Dr. B. E. Young, B.S. '96, M.A. '98, has been elected to the chair of Romanic Languages. Dr. H. A. Vance, of the Peabody Teachers' College, will take the work in Old and Middle English formerly conducted by Dr. B. M. Drake, who has gone to Epworth University, Oklahoma City. Dr. Richard Jones has been granted leave of absence for one term in order that he may have time to work in some of the large American libraries and complete the text-book on the "History of English Literature," which he is preparing for the Appletons. D. K. Lambuth, B.A. '00, will instruct the freshman and sophomore English classes, and Mr. Wiley will have the junior class. Dr. Hollinshead has returned to his work. As announced at commencement, J. T. Erwin and W. J. Osborne are fellows in mathematics, G. T. Pugh in geology, and G. R. Mayfield in Greek and German. Mr. Wright, of Earlham College, has been appointed fellow in biology.

Mr. Long, formerly instructor in gymnasium at Stanford University, has thoroughly reorganized the work at the gymnasium, which starts off this year on a better basis than for the last few years.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The creation of the office of Dean of the Academic Department, coördinate with the same office in the Engineering and Pharmacy Departments, has enabled the Chancellor to relieve himself of many of the duties that in the absence of this office necessarily fell upon him. These duties now devolve more than ever before upon the Supervisory Committee composed of the Deans of the Academic, Engineering, and Pharmacy Departments, Dr. Moore, Professor Schuerman, and Dr. McGill, and one additional member from the Academic faculty, Dr. Glenn. Indeed, so much of the responsibility in handling excuses for absence, petitions for

change of studies, and other necessary matters of routine has been put upon this committee that the Deans observe daily office hours for the convenience of the students, and the Supervisory Committee meets weekly, while the Faculty as a whole has found it unnecessary to meet oftener than once each month—on the second Tuesday.

The greatest departure from old customs is the change of the chapel hour from 8:45 in the morning, following the 7:45 recitation hour, to twelve o'clock. This change was introduced along with a revised schedule of recitations. The courses have been arranged in seven groups, and all the courses in one group recite at the same hour of the same days. The groups have been compiled with great care in such a way that no two subjects required in the same year fall in the same group, while the electives which are put into any one group are so few or so incompatible as to limit the freedom of the student's choice in the least degree possible. The seven groups have been compressed into the four hours from 8 to 12 on five days of the week, and 9 to 12 on Saturday, with laboratory work on five afternoons at 1:30. Chapel comes from 12:05 to 12:20, between the close of morning work and the dinner hour at 12:30, on five days of the week.

The literary societies have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to return to a Friday evening hour for their meetings. As was intended, Saturday (with Tuesday) is relatively lighter for the majority of the students than Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or even Thursday, in which the extra hour in most of the four-hour subjects falls. This, with the extra hour for preparation of lessons on Saturday morning, has removed the chief objection to an evening session in former years—the heavy work in class on Saturday morning.

To judge from the experience of three weeks, the change from 8:45 to 12 has improved the attendance and attentiveness of students in the chapel hour.

ENTRANCE PRIZE.

The Cupples Prize for the best grade made upon the September entrance examinations in Latin and Greek was won by Lawrence Lipe, of Nashville, a pupil of McTyeire Institute and the Wallace University School.

THE BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.

The junior class in the Biblical Department is much smaller than last year, and will hardly reach twenty when all are in. In this respect the opening was disappointing. The middle and senior class men have returned with very few exceptions.

No changes have been made in the faculty. The Cole Lectures will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary in New York City. The work of the Correspondence School continues to grow.

Several significant changes have been made in the schedule of recitations, the courses of study, and the requirements for graduation. The work is now compressed, for the most part, into four days—Tuesday to Friday inclusive. There is no work on Saturday and only a little on Monday afternoon in this Department—an arrangement which better accommodates those students who have mission work and other weekly appointments in and near Nashville, as well as the members of the faculty who are frequently called upon to preach occasional sermons. The department year has been extended from eight to nine months for all the classes, and not for the seniors only, as in late years, and divided into three terms. The courses are classified as majors and minors according as they run four or two hours per week through a term; and some of them, notably Beginners' Hebrew and New Testament Greek, do not commence until the second term, immediately after the holidays, at which time the most of the Conferences have been held for the year, and practically all the students who wish to enter are free to do so.

The work of the Department is divided into eight schools: I. Old Testament Languages and Literature, Professor Stevenson; II. New Testament Languages and Literature, Professor Carter; III. Biblical Theology and English Exegesis, Adjunct-Professor Carré; IV. Church History, Professor O. E. Brown; V. Systematic Theology, Dean Tillett; VI. Practical Theology, Professor Kern; VII. Practical Sociology, Instructor Dyer; VIII. Public Speaking, Adjunct-Professor Harris.

The equivalent of thirty-two major courses—four hours each for one term—are necessary for graduation. Twenty-one are required, and eleven may be elected. The range of election, it is expected, will include besides the courses offered by the professors in this Department certain courses, especially in literature, philosophy, and science, offered in the Academic Department.

It is expected that the work required for a degree can be completed in eight terms—that is, in two and two-thirds years of continuous work, or four years if the student is obliged for financial reasons to spend half the year in preaching and only two terms in school.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Judge Malone last June left a vacancy in the deanship of the Law Department which was filled by the action of the Executive Committee of the Board, just at the opening of the term, in electing Judge Horace Harmon Lurton to that position.

Judge Lurton graduated at Cumberland University in 1867, and settled in Clarksville, Tenn. He served one term as judge of the Chancery Court in the Clarksville District, and in 1886 was elected to the Supreme bench of the State, at which time he removed his residence to Nashville. In January, 1893, he was made Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; but in April of that year he was appointed by President Cleveland as a judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the United States. While still occasionally holding Circuit Court, most of his time on the bench is spent at Cincinnati, where he sits as the senior judge on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. This is one of two courts created to relieve the Supreme Court from the pressure of work which was falling upon it. To these new courts go all civil cases, except the most important, on appeal from the Federal District and Circuit Courts, and their decisions are final unless, by the unusual writ of certiorari, a case should be called up before the Supreme Court at Washington.

Judge Lurton first became connected with the Law Department of Vanderbilt University in 1898 as professor and lecturer on Federal Procedure and Constitutional Law. He will continue to hold the same chair, and will devote as much time to instruction and to the duties of the deanship as the demands of his work upon the bench will permit.

Professors Maddin and Hall will teach Equity Jurisprudence and the Law of Contracts, the subjects formerly taught by Judge Malone.

The department opened on September 21 with the usual number, about fifty, in attendance. The junior class is large and promising. Among its members are a number who either have

taken a degree already, or will complete their work for an academic degree by the time their professional course is completed.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department opened on Monday, October 3, with the largest opening day registration since the inauguration of the four-year course. The matriculation at the end of two weeks was larger than a year ago at the same date.

Dr. William Litterer has been made professor of Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, in place of Dr. Leroy, who, however, retains his connection with the Department of Dentistry in addition to his practice in the city. No other changes have occurred in the faculty.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

The last department to open was that of Dentistry, on Tuesday, October 4. Having returned to the three-year course, the department drew the usual numbers. The entering class is twice as large as that of last year, and fully equal in size to the class that graduated in April.

Dr. David S. Oman has returned from Memphis, where he has been in practice, to become demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry. Dr. B. B. O'Bannon, Founder's Medalist of 1904, succeeds Dr. Viston Taylor as demonstrator of Operative Dentistry.

THE SECOND BARRETT PRIZE.

Mr. John Barrett, formerly a student at Vanderbilt University and commencement orator in 1900, who is now United States Minister to the Republic of Panama, has offered a prize of fifteen dollars for the best essay on "The Political and Commercial Relations of the United States with the Latin Republics." The subject is to be treated with reference particularly to our political responsibilities and material opportunities.

Four years ago Mr. Barrett offered a similar prize for an essay on the "Diplomatic Relations of the United States with the Orient." It was won by Ezra Breckenridge Crooks, M.A., now a member of the St. Louis Conference, and the essay was printed in the *QUARTERLY* in April, 1902 (Vol. II., No. 2).

The second prize is offered on the same conditions. It is open to any student of the University. Each competitor must submit his essay in typewritten form not later than May 4, 1905, signing

it with an assumed name, and accompanying it with a sealed envelope containing the writer's real name. The maximum length is yet to be determined, but can be ascertained soon by inquiry addressed to the office of the University. The University reserves the right to retain and to publish any or all of the essays submitted. The award will be made by a committee appointed by the faculty, and the right is reserved to make no award if none of the essays is deemed worthy. The announcement of the award will be made on Commencement Day, 1905.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN J. TIGERT, JR., B.A. '04, Vanderbilt University, has been appointed Rhodes Scholar from Tennessee for three years, and on October 10, in company with forty-two other young Americans, from as many States and Territories, entered Oxford University, matriculating in Pembroke College, the college of George Whitefield.

Of the five men who took the qualifying examination last April, three passed satisfactorily, G. C. Scoggin, M.A. '02, and J. J. Tigert, of Vanderbilt, and J. A. Hardin, of the University of Tennessee. Of the two Vanderbilt candidates, the faculty recommended Mr. Tigert because, especially, of his athletic record. It then became the duty of the State Committee on the Rhodes Scholarship, consisting of Dr. C. W. Dabney, then President of the University of Tennessee, Dr. J. L. Jordan, of the University of Tennessee, Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, and Chancellor Wiggins, of the University of the South, to make choice between Mr. Tigert and Mr. Hardin on the basis of their record in scholarship, athletics, and social and manly qualities.

The committee was for a time hopelessly divided, the Tennessee members insisting on the selection of Mr. Hardin, though to the other members the record of Mr. Tigert seemed equal, to say the least, in other points, and distinctly superior in point of athletics. Mr. Tigert had a record of interest and success in every line of sport common among college men, while Mr. Hardin's record was largely military, and so only quasi-athletic. The fact that Mr. Hardin was the older and a year later would be disqualified for competition by age led the Tennessee members of the committee to ask Mr. Tigert to waive his claim for a year in

favor of his competitor. This he readily and generously agreed to do on condition that the committee would at once appoint him for the year following. But the Trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund refused to allow the selection of a scholar for 1905 in advance. The committee then selected Mr. Tigert for the place.

By mutual arrangement most of the American and some of the Canadian appointees met in Boston and sailed together from that port on September 27 on the "Ivernia," of the Leyland line, for Liverpool. They went to London to meet the Rhodes Trustees, and thence to Oxford, where they were entered in one or another of the colleges in the University according to their individual choice.

The Rhodes Trustees have announced that the examination for the scholarship to be awarded next year will be held not later than the middle of January, which is three months earlier than last year. This examination is not competitive. All of those who pass it, and thereby satisfy the requirement for admission into Oxford, are eligible, and it is the selection of one among these which is made by competition. In making the selection the State Committee considers each candidate's scholarship, not as shown by the examination, but by his whole record in school and college; and it considers also his interest in sport and proficiency in athletics as well as his social and humanitarian qualities.

Dr. Brown Ayres, President of the University of Tennessee, is chairman of the State Committee for Tennessee. The exact date and place of holding the examinations will be announced later.

THE WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

There is no more active and progressive organization to-day among the students of the campus than the Y. M. C. A. The enthusiasm which it has awakened is not confined alone to Bible study, but has extended over into the domain of college spirit, college loyalty, and college pride.

The Waynesville Summer Conference will illustrate. There were present 230 representatives from the colleges and preparatory schools of the South. Virginia led the delegations in size, having 22 men present. The University of North Carolina had 15, and Branham and Hughes School about 12. Vanderbilt ranked sec-

ond with 18 representatives, including graduates. The numbers gave weight; the character of the men gave more. There were such men as W. C. Branham, the forceful master of a great school for boys; W. D. Weatherford, who was the executive head of the Conference; Dr. O. E. Brown, who has a national reputation as a speaker before audiences of young men; and Fletcher Brockman, "preëminently the orator of the Y. M. C. A. workers," who traveled for six years among the colleges of the South, and for six years has been at the head of the Y. M. C. A. work in the Chinese Empire. On "Blowout Night" the spirit of college fun found vent, in the case of the Vanderbilt men, in the march of the delegation, eighteen strong, around the hall, singing an improvised parody on "Little Brown Jug." College fun gave place to college pride when the picture of Joseph W. Folk was unveiled.

The more serious work of the Conference, that for which it is organized, consisted in normal class instruction for the undergraduates in the subjects selected for the classes in Bible study for the coming session. Each evening there was a general meeting with an address by speakers like John R. Mott, Dr. Brown, or Mr. Brockman. The afternoons were devoted mainly to recreation—baseball and track sport and mountain-climbing.

The enthusiasm of the Association this fall is unexampled. On Wednesday night, the night following the opening, there was a general college meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at which yells were practiced and speeches made by the representatives of various college interests: the captains, the coach, the editors of the college papers, and others. On the Friday night following Paul B. Kern made an address before a gathering that filled the large Y. M. C. A. hall, the old dining hall of West Side Row. Winner of the Southern Interstate Oratorical Medal, member of the winning team in the debate against Sewanee, Mr. Kern speaks on occasions like this with an ease, a polish, and a forcefulness rarely heard from student speakers anywhere. A week later the annual reception was held in the chapel and the society halls of the University. A week later still Mr. Lester McLean, one of the International Secretaries, visited the Association, and gave his assistance in the organization of the Bible classes.

There will be classes for Bible study and for the study of missions such as were organized last year. Mr. A. C. Hull, the Secretary, has even carried the organization of Bible study classes.

further. In nearly all of the fraternities classes have been organized, and Chancellor Kirkland will conduct the normal class for the fraternity class leaders.

The expenses of the Association consist of the salary of the secretary, the expenses of maintaining the reading room, and the incidental expenses of organization. The income is obtained from membership fees, including the privileges of the reading room, which is expected to bring in fully \$300, an appropriation of \$200 by the Board of Trust, and subscriptions from the students, faculty, and alumni. Last year the budget amounted to nearly \$1,200. The plans for the present year have been mapped out on about the same financial scale.

TWO DOCTOR'S THESES.

MICHEL BARON, ACTEUR ET AUTEUR DRAMATIQUE, par Bert-Edward Young, Docteur és lettres de l'Université de Grenoble, Professeur à l'Université Vanderbilt (Etats-Unis). Paris, 1905; pp. 326.

A HISTORY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by David Yancey Thomas, Ph.D., Sometime University Fellow in History in Columbia University; Professor of History and Political Science, Hendrix College. New York: The Columbia University Press, the Macmillan Company, Agents, 1904; pp. 330.

Upon his completion of the required term of residence and course of study, and upon his submission and successful defense of the above thesis upon the life and work of Michel Baron, Dramatic Actor and Dramatist, the Faculty of Letters of the University of Grenoble conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.) on Bert E. Young in July last, with the mention "*summa cum laude*." Besides this rare honor, seldom enjoyed by a foreigner, Dr. Young was publicly complimented by the authorities of the University with the assurance that hereafter any one writing upon Molière would have to consult his thesis.

Michel Baron was born at Paris in 1653 of parents who had themselves achieved some distinction upon the stage. While still a boy he began his career as an actor, and came under the notice of Molière, who soon undertook to educate him as his own son and to prepare him for the stage. He succeeded Molière as the head of the troupe at the Palais-Royal, continuing there and at the Hotel de Bourgogne until 1689, when he unexpectedly withdrew into complete retirement.

While in retirement he trained his son Etienne for the stage, played occasionally in local theaters, and wrote and adapted one or two pieces for the stage. Then in 1720, at the age of sixty-seven years, he reappeared upon the stage as suddenly as he had retired, and during the nine remaining years of his life enjoyed a success that was remarkable.

Molière, upon his death, left no successor in the field of comedy, though many imitators sprang up. Among these Baron, by his ability as actor and writer and from his intimate association with Molière, who took such pains in instructing him, stands pre-eminent. The second part of the thesis is devoted to a critical literary examination of Baron's writings, the first part being devoted to a sketch of his life and a criticism of his career as an actor. The first of Baron's attempts at comedy was "*Le Rendezvous des Thuilleries*," in 1685. The most important of the eight or ten which he wrote was "*L'Homme à Bonnes Fortunes*" in 1686. After 1689 he did comparatively little.

Baron's name has been preserved in the knowledge of the students of French literature among the other contemporaries and successors of Molière. Indeed, Voltaire esteemed him above the others enough to say of him that "his well-recognized merit was in the perfection of his art as a comedian, a perfection that belonged to him alone." But it is due to Dr. Young's careful investigations that we have for the first time a critical study of his career as actor and writer.

Only a very limited edition of the thesis was published. But it has quickly found its way from the shelves of the booksellers to the shelves of the libraries and students of French literature at twenty francs a copy until the edition is already practically exhausted.

"When the Constitution of the United States was drafted and adopted," says Dr. Thomas in the Preface to his "*History of Military Government in the Newly Acquired Territory of the United States*," "no specific provision was made for expansion. In consequence of this some have doubted whether we had power to acquire new territory, and especially to incorporate it with the old. In spite of this, however, we have acquired a domain much larger than that comprised within the boundaries of the original

thirteen States. The government of such territory before its incorporation has presented some interesting problems.

"The framers of the Constitution probably thought that they had subordinated the military to the civil power in almost all cases, but a century has seen a remarkable growth in the scope of the former. It would be absurd to think of a civil power in hostile territory superior to the military power occupying the country; but upon the transfer of sovereignty the territory ceases to be hostile, unless a serious insurrection is raised, yet the military continues to administer affairs until Congress provides some form of government. Even in territories acquired by treaties of purchase in times of peace the military, or at least the executive prerogative, which is generally based upon military authority, has played a more or less important part until such action by Congress."

The thesis is then a narrative and critical account of the government of newly acquired territories of the United States in the interval between the transfer of sovereignty to the United States and the establishment of civil government by authority of Congress. The first part, seventy-five pages in extent, deals with "Louisiana and Florida in Transition." The third part, of fifty pages, deals with Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions more recently acquired from Spain. The second part, of 175 pages, constituting the main part of the book, is devoted to the military government of New Mexico and California, the latter of which passed directly out of military control into the status of full Statehood without going through the probationary territorial stage.

It was the experience of California, with the judicial decisions growing out of it, that gave precedent and authority for the action of the President and the military under his command in undertaking to reestablish the forms of civil government in Tennessee and Louisiana and other portions of the seceding States as the Federal armies drove the Confederate troops from them in 1862. It was because of its bearing on the period of presidential reconstruction in the South, and before the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines gave new significance to it, that Dr. Thomas began the study of the matter while a graduate student at Vanderbilt University, his attention being directed to it by one of the professors under whom he was then working.

THE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK.

The football schedule for the season of 1904, as projected and as partially carried out, is as follows:

- October 1: Vanderbilt, 61; Mississippi A. and M. College, 0.
- October 8: Vanderbilt, 66; Georgetown (Ky.) University, 0.
- October 15: Vanderbilt, 69; University of Mississippi, 0.
- October 22: Vanderbilt, 29; Missouri State School of Mines, 4.
- October 29: Vanderbilt, 97; Central University of Kentucky, 0.
- November 5: Vanderbilt vs. University of Cincinnati.
- November 12: Vanderbilt vs. —.
- November 19: Vanderbilt vs. "Scrubs."
- November 24: Vanderbilt vs. Sewanee.

All of the games are scheduled to be played on Dudley Field. The second or "Scrub" team has been allowed two days for games away from the University on Fridays, as they are expected to be in town on Saturdays whenever the University team has a game. They have played a game with the Branham and Hughes team in Spring Hill, defeating them by the narrow margin of 12 to 0; and another game has been arranged with the Mooney team, to be played in Murfreesboro.

Interest in the work of the Vanderbilt University team will this year be greater and more general than usual. The team has for coach Mr. Dan E. McGugin, a pupil and assistant of Mr. Yost, the famous Michigan coach. Mr. McGugin's work with the Vanderbilt team will be looked upon with interest as a test of the Yost style of coaching in the hands of any one else than the originator and master of it, whose personality has undoubtedly contributed much to its success.

Mr. McGugin has begun his work most auspiciously. Prepossessing in appearance, gentlemanly and refined in bearing, firm yet persuasive rather than dictatorial in his treatment of the men, he has won the good will and respect of all with whom he has to deal. The men have been on the field under his direction since the opening of the term. The work has been largely signal practice and play formation with special reference to the development of the interference. There has been less lining up against the "Scrubs," consequently the practice has been less severe upon the men than has generally been the case heretofore; and it seems to be understood that this policy will be continued through the season.

Of the members of the 1903 squad, Graham (captain), Kyle, D. B. Blake, Bryan, E. J. Hamilton, Pritchard, J. H. Brown, Innis

Brown, and Patterson are in the University, and counted on to help make the team a good one. But illness has thus far kept Patterson, Pritchard, and Bryan out most of the time. Manier, '07, Taylor, formerly of the University of Tennessee, who played in the "Scrub" line last year, Sibley, who has returned after a year spent in teaching, Motz, '05, and Lockhart, '07, have also been put on the University squad. Besides these, Stone from Mooney School, Craig, Haygood, and Thompson from Branham and Hughes School, Cunningham from Montgomery Bell, Costen from McTyeire Institute, and McLean from Columbian University (who is eligible, not having played there in intercollegiate games), are new students who are regular members of the squad. The new material is good, and capable of much development. It not only gives promise of good material as a nucleus for the teams of following seasons, but there is in it not a little possibility that members of former teams may have to give way to superior newer players.

The games thus far played have been one-sided. Such interest as they aroused in the spectators was not due to doubt as to the victory, but to the pluckiness of the losing team, and to the perfection with which the plays of the home team could be carried out against them. Doubtless these teams must be counted very weak teams. Yet each week has shown notable improvement in the work of the Vanderbilt men. The University of Mississippi team could not have been defeated as it was defeated on October 15 by a team no more skillful than the Vanderbilt team was on October 1, when it defeated the Mississippi A. and M. team by a score nearly as large. It remains to be seen whether it can advance for the rest of the season so as to maintain its position of superiority over the other teams in the schedule, some of which are making records against the smaller teams comparable to that thus far made by Vanderbilt.

SUMMER OCCUPATIONS OF THE FACULTY.

PROFESSOR CARRÉ spent the summer in foreign travel.

Professors Brown and Jackson were engaged in engineering work in various places, having their headquarters in Nashville.

Dr. Tolman preached during July at St. Agnes Church, in New York, and during August at the Congregational Church in Wellesley, Mass.

Mr. Wiley delivered a series of six popular lectures at Mont-eagle, and had charge of the English literature classes in the summer school there.

Dr. McGill was occupied with a summer class in chemistry for several weeks, and then with experiments in organic chemistry for the greater part of the summer.

Mr. Dyer delivered a series of sociological lectures at the Summer Institute at Central College, Fayette, Mo. Later he went to Chicago, where he attended lectures and continued the sociological investigations in which he is engaged.

Dr. Richard Jones delivered the commencement address at the New York State Normal School, at Oswego, N. Y., and then was engaged for six weeks at the Summer School of the University of Tennessee, where he gave several courses in English.

Dr. Tillett, after the conclusion of the annual Preachers' Institute at Vanderbilt, gave a series of addresses before the Summer Institute of the Louisville Conference. Later in the summer he was engaged with Dr. Stuart, of Northwestern University, in preparing for the press the hymnal which is to be issued jointly by the two Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States.

Dr. Martin, as State entomologist, was engaged in an inspection of the nurseries and orchards of the State. With the increase of the nursery and fruit business, which is now going on, the work of the entomologist increases in amount and responsibility; for the pests which infest the fruit trees, especially the San José scale, are difficult to fight, while the value of the interests jeopardized by their presence is already large.

Chancellor Kirkland remained on the campus throughout the summer. For several weeks he was engaged with the Tennessee Board of Education, of which he is a member, in selecting uniform text-books for the public schools of the State, and making five-year contracts with the publishers for the supply of them. The task, though excessively laborious and responsible, was completed with success. The books selected and the contracts for the supply of them have met with the public expectations. For the rest of the summer he was occupied with the affairs of the University.

Dr. L. C. Glenn spent a couple of weeks in West Virginia investigating coal deposits for private parties, and for the remainder of the summer was engaged upon hydrographic work

for the U. S. Geological Survey in the region of the proposed Appalachian Forest Reservation. He examined the region draining into the Tennessee, following the streams from their sources down the mountain valleys and through the plains until they became navigable. In the case of the main stream the examination was continued to its entrance into the Ohio. Two weeks were spent on this trip, from Knoxville to Paducah, which was made in a small launch for the purpose of observing the process of change due to wearing and building of banks and bars under the influence of the current and other forces.

FACULTY NOTES.

Dr. H. J. Kip has been elected president of the Nashville Art Club.

Dr. J. N. Anderson, Instructor in Latin in 1900-01, is now Professor of Latin in the Florida State College, at Tallahassee.

Dr. Frederick W. Moore attended the Tennessee Baptist State Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., October 13-16, being a member of the Educational Commission annually appointed by that body.

The English Grammar edited by Dr. William Malone Baskervill and Professor James W. Sewell, '86-'88 A., has been adopted by the Tennessee State Text-Book Commission for use in the high schools of the State.

Mr. Wils Williams, who resigned his position as Bursar of Vanderbilt University in 1903 and went to San Antonio, Tex., on account of the health of his son, Thomas, has been made bursar of the University of Texas, and has removed his residence to Austin.

Professor Olin H. Landrith, for sixteen years Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the Engineering Department, who went to the Engineering Department in Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1894, is consulting engineer to the New York State Board of Health.

The Confederate Veterans, who were holding their annual reunion in Nashville at the time, gathered on the campus for a reunion by States under the shade of the trees on Wednesday afternoon after the close of the commencement exercises. The occasion was one of the most enthusiastic of the whole reunion.

Two articles by Dr. R. B. Steele, Adjunct Professor of Latin, on "The Ablative Absolute in Livy," published in the *American Journal of Philology*, and "Some Forms of Complemental Sen-

tences in Livy," from the Transactions of the American Philological Association, have attracted the notice of the Berlin *Philologische Wochenschrift*, in which they are reviewed at length by Professor Fugner. The reviewer pronounces them fundamental in character and rich in learning, and characterizes them as forming a serviceable chapter for a future complete grammar of the language of Livy.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has established in Nashville a Training School for Home and Foreign Missionaries and Christian Workers, with Dr. Walter R. Lambuth, President, and J. E. McCulloch, Secretary, and a Board of Directors including these two and Drs. Seth Ward, W. F. Tillett, O. E. Brown, E. B. Chappell, and Professor J. L. Cuninggim besides. The most of the instruction will be given by members of the Biblical Faculty of Vanderbilt University. The school is established to supplement the work of the high school, the college, and the seminary alike, by providing courses in the study of practical Church methods and in Bible study.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

WITHOUT a single exception, apparently, the preparatory schools have opened with large and increased attendance. What is more significant, new schools are being established under men of thorough college training and experience in teaching in towns where before no schools of the standard grade have existed. Chancellor Kirkland was present at the inauguration of two new schools—one at Trenton and the other at Gallatin. He also made the opening address at the Branham and Hughes School.

A number of notable changes have occurred in the location of Vanderbilt men:

G. C. Scoggin, B.A., M.A. '02, has gone to Harvard University upon a scholarship to continue his classical studies, and his place at Wallace's University School has been taken by Henry Wade Du Bose, B.A. '04.

J. H. Brown, B.A. '99, is teaching in the Severy School, at Nashville, while carrying on his law studies.

J. K. Marshall, B.A. '99, has removed from Stanton Depot to Murfreesboro, where he is teaching in the Mooney School. N. E. Morris, B.E. '95, and R. I. Moore, B.A. '98, have left Mooney's,

the former to engage in the insurance business at Franklin, Tenn., and the latter to go to Washington, D. C., where he will teach in a young ladies' school and pursue a law course in the Columbian Law School.

J. E. Edgerton, B.A. '02, M.A. '03, has gone from Castle Heights School, Lebanon, to the Werts and Rhea School, Memphis.

W. S. Fitzgerald, B.A. '97, has successfully started a school of his own at Trenton, Tenn., in a new school building.

C. H. Cobb, B.A. '04, and J. W. Nichols, B.A. '04, have opened a training school at Dresden, Tenn.

C. E. Hawkins, B.A. '97, has started a school under favorable auspices at Gallatin, Tenn., where a new building has been erected for his use.

J. M. Fletcher, B.A. '01, and J. M. Roberts, B.A., M.A. '01, the former after spending a year in Colorado and the latter after spending three years as instructor in Centenary College, have taken the Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Ky. The attendance has largely increased, and plans are well advanced for the erection of a dormitory and further improvements.

Professor Joshua H. Harrison, B.A. '81, has gone from Elkton to San Antonio, Tex., where he has opened the Asbury School for boys.

J. S. Johnston, M.A. '95, has left the city schools, and has gone into the real estate business in Nashville.

In the other schools of this vicinity the Vanderbilt men are holding the same positions which they held last year.

THE LAW GRADUATES OF 1889.

HARRY WILLIAMS AUSTIN, LL.B. Was admitted to practice law in the State of Missouri during the month of July, 1889, and entered the law office of John L. Mirick, at Carrollton, Mo., September 1, 1889, remaining there one year. He removed to Superior, Wis., September 1, 1890, where he engaged in the general practice of the law until January 1, 1901. From the spring of 1897 to the spring of 1900, in addition to general practice, he was connected with the Superior Consolidated Land Company, giving special attention to their tax matters. During the year 1898 he spent two and one-half months in the State of Sonora, Mexico,

investigating a mining enterprise for a mining company, and during the year 1900 spent three months on the island of Cuba in a like enterprise.

He removed to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a law office on March 1, 1901. On November 1, 1901, he accepted the position of Assistant General Claim Agent of the Wabash Railroad Company, with general offices at St. Louis, Mo., which position he holds at the present time.

Present address, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES NEWELL BURCH, B.A., LL.B. Began the practice of law in Nashville immediately after graduation. He has been successively in partnership with Judge Claude Waller, Assistant City Attorney under John Bell Keeble, Assistant United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, in partnership with Judge J. M. Dickinson, and Assistant District Attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, becoming District Attorney upon the resignation of Judge Dickinson from that position. Later the office of General Solicitor was created and offered to Mr. Burch, upon accepting which he changed his residence to Louisville, Ky. After the death of Judge Bruce, General Counsel of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mr. Burch was promoted to the vacant position in the fall of 1903.

He is President of the Vanderbilt Alumni Association of Louisville, and was orator of the general Alumni Association at the recent Commencement.

In December, 1891, he married Miss Floy Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn. She died in February, 1902. He has two children living: Lucia, 11 years old, and Duncan, age 4. One boy, Charles N. Burch, Jr., died when seven years old.

Present address, Louisville, Ky.

GERALD THOMAS FINN, LL.B. After graduation located in his home town, Franklin, Ky., and engaged in the practice of law, and has since lived there and has continued in the practice.

In August, 1890, he was elected County Attorney of Simpson County, and reelected in 1894.

In November, 1899, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Simpson County, and while in this session of the Legislature served on the Goebel-Taylor contest board, which tried the contest for Governor in Kentucky. In the extra session of the Kentucky

Legislature, called in September, 1900, for the purpose of modifying the Goebel election law, he served on the special committee which modified that law. In November, 1901, he was reëlected to the Legislature and elected Speaker of the Lower House of the Kentucky General Assembly.

Present address, Franklin, Ky.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS CALLENDER, LL.B. Has had a law office in Nashville since his graduation, but has had business interests in Sumner County also. He was married on July 14, 1904, to Miss Laura Cook, of Nashville.

Present address, Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES LAFAYETTE FORD, LL.B. Settled in Jefferson, Tex., where he has continued to live, being engaged in the practice of law and in managing and speculating in real estate. He was twice elected County Attorney, once for the term of 1892-94, and again for the term 1896-98. In 1899 he was badly injured about the head in a railroad accident. He is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and is unmarried, though he insists that he has "helped many maidens to enter that blissful state"—but surely not by forcing them to marry "the other fellow" in self-defense.

Present address, Jefferson, Tex.

JESSE C. HART, LL.B. No report. Supposed to be still at Dardanelle, Ark.

WILLIAM WIRT HASTINGS, LL.B. Is a Cherokee Indian, and was graduated in the law class at Vanderbilt in 1889, being one of the class representatives. Returned to his home in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and located at Tahlequah, where he began the practice of his profession both in the Tribal and Federal Courts. In 1890 was elected Superintendent of Education for the Cherokee Nation, which gave him supervision and control over the one hundred primary schools and the three High Schools and Cherokee Orphan Asylum, the entire educational machinery of the Cherokee Nation; in 1891 was elected Attorney-General of the Cherokee Nation for a term of four years; in 1892, 1896, and 1899 was elected a delegate to represent the interests of the Cherokee Nation at Washington, D. C., before the committees of Congress, the President, and the various Departments, in suggesting necessary legislation for the Cherokees and in opposing harmful

legislation. In 1896 was appointed one of the attorneys to represent the Cherokee Nation before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, appointed under an act of Congress to make a final and complete roll of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation preparatory to the individualization of the lands of the Cherokee Nation among the citizens thereof, and under subsequent acts of the Cherokee Legislature has been reappointed to prosecute the same work, upon which he is still engaged.

Was married to Lulu M. Starr, a Cherokee, a daughter of Charles W. and Ruth (Adair) Starr, on December 9, 1896, and of this union two children survive—Lucile (Ah-ni-wake), born August 30, 1899, and Mayme Starr, born September 3, 1902.

Has a home and lives in Tahlequah, Ind. T., and is connected with various business enterprises.

ABE C. JONES, LL.B. From 1889 to 1893 practiced law in Little Rock, Ark., and served in the Legislature, session of 1893, as a representative from that county. In August, 1893, he went to New York City with a view to locating there, and at the same time having in mind a change of work. By October he had so far determined the question as to enter Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., as a divinity student. After one year at Colgate he spent two years in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and in June, 1896, located at Pawpaw, Ill., seventy-five miles west of Chicago, as pastor of the Baptist Church. At the close of 1898 he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving for a few months as acting pastor of a Church, he became connected with a very large mission work. In 1901 he located at Knoxville, Pa., a beautiful mountain town, within four miles of the New York State line, where he served as pastor of the Baptist Church. In 1903, having an opportunity to return west and serve the First Baptist Church of Quincy, Ill., as acting pastor for a number of months, he did so; and in February of the present year he became pastor of the Church at Salem, Mo., where he is now located. "Though unmarried, I am a little bald; but think I would still be recognizable should I happily meet any classmate of '89. I shall be very glad to read the OCTOBER QUARTERLY, and to know of the welfare of any old-time friend; and to all I extend my very best wishes."

Present address, Salem, Mo.

PAUL BYRD MOORE, LL.B. After graduating traveled two years in foreign countries for pleasure. Practiced law a short time, and was elected member of Legislature from Mississippi County, Mo., in 1892, and reëlected in 1895. Served on prominent committees, notably Chairman of Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. Would have been elected Speaker of the House had not the State gone Republican in 1895. While a Legislator married the sister of Treasurer Lon V. Stephens, who afterwards was Governor of the State for four years. During this time served as Private Secretary of the Governor on account of his relations. He has attended all party conventions as a delegate, but practices law no more. Engaged in farming and newspaper (the daily and weekly *Enterprise*, Charleston, Mo.) work, and his and his wife's financial affairs.

His wife's name was Margaret Stephens. Have had only one child—Margaret Stephens Moore, three years old.

Present address, Charleston, Mo.

JESSE B. NEILSON, LL.B. Returned to Greene County, and in the spring of 1890 began the practice of law at Greeneville, Tenn., the home of Andrew Johnson, and a busy town, the market for large quantities of tobacco and other agricultural products. Practicing first in the office of Hon. James H. Robinson, one of the older attorneys of the place, and later in an office of his own, he remained at the bar for two years. At that time the death of his grandfather and the ill health of his father called him back to the management of the ancestral farm and the interests connected with it. "I cannot say that I regret the change. There is no doubt but what the science and pursuit of agriculture has advantages over all other businesses. Its independence I could especially appreciate. Its freedom, certainly, and also its promotion of health and contentment are all attractive features. The idea has long since vanished that it requires all muscle and no brain to be a farmer. I find that my law knowledge is a great help to me in many ways on the farm. As to law practice, I only take a case occasionally for a friend." He is still unmarried.

Present address, Mohawk, Tenn., R. F. D.

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON, LL.B. Has been constantly engaged in the practice of law since graduation in the United States Courts in the Indian Territory and in the Tribal Courts of the Cherokee Nation. In 1889 he was elected Clerk of the House of Cherokee

Council at Tahlequah, which position he held for one term, and was then elected Clerk of the Senate, which position was resigned to accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury of the Cherokee Nation. He was afterwards Private Secretary to the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, United States Commissioner for the United States Court in the Indian Territory, Attorney for the Cherokee Nation in 1894 before the courts in the Cherokee Nation, represented the Cherokee Nation as attorney in Washington, D. C., in the year 1898, and was Attorney for the Cherokee Nation from 1899 to 1903 in the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

He was married on September 14, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Clyde Morris at Tahlequah, Ind. T., the daughter of Maj. James C. and Mrs. Ellen F. Morris, of Dalton, Ga. He has two children—Sadie Pendleton Thompson, born May 31, 1895, and Elizabeth Clyde Thompson, born July 4, 1898. He is at present located at Vinita, engaged in the general practice of law. He has been reasonably successful both professionally and in business affairs, and has always enjoyed a large practice.

Present address, Vinita, Ind. T.

JOHN HUMPHREYS WATKINS, LL.B. Is a prominent lawyer in Memphis and member of local Vanderbilt Alumni Association. Has been City Attorney. Is General Manager of the Memphis Trust Company.

Present address, Memphis, Tenn.

JAMES AVERY WEBB, LL.B. Practiced law in Memphis, Tenn., from 1890 to 1896, when he went to St. Louis, where he is still located, in the practice of his profession, and where he has become identified with various business and financial enterprises. He has contributed to the literature of the law sundry articles which have been published in the legal periodicals and several text-books, including "Webb on Interest and Usury," "Webb's Pollock on Torts," "Webb and Meigs's Digest of Tennessee Reports," etc. He was one of the founders of Benton College of Law of St. Louis, in which he now lectures. The school is one of the largest in the United States, having an attendance of over two hundred students upon its lecture courses, which are given at night hours. See also *QUARTERLY*, Vol. III., p. 59.

Present address, St. Louis.

THE LOUISVILLE ALUMNI.

Between twenty-five and thirty Vanderbilt men, half of them graduates and half ex-students, are located in Louisville and its immediate neighborhood, and have organized a local Alumni Association with C. N. Burch as President, A. R. Carter, Vice President, and S. K. Bland, Secretary. Since the organization two have left Louisville—G. M. Lovelace to go to Paris, France, for the New York Life Insurance Company, and J. M. Strother, B.S., to Carlisle, Ky., to practice law. The others are engaged in teaching, in law, in medicine, in the ministry, but the greater number in business.

WILBUR FISKE BARCLAY, LL.B. '77. Was member of the Board of Trust for seven years, resigning in 1890. Was Secretary and Librarian of the Law School 1889 to 1893, and created and made a success of the law library. Has been for eleven years past Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is General Agent of the National Mutual Church Insurance Company for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Resides in Louisville. Has had a son at Vanderbilt, a bright and promising boy, whose sad death occurred in May, 1903.

JOHN C. HUGHES. At Vanderbilt three years, beginning in 1876, being one of the first students to matriculate. For eight years he was connected with the firm of Hughes, Taggart & Company in the pork business. This business was sold out in 1892, and since that time he has been connected with the Robinson-Hughes Company, commission merchants and selling agents for Southern cotton mills, selling their products to the jobbing and manufacturing trade. They do a large business, taking the output of some twenty-five mills. Their business is one of the largest on Main Street. Mr. Hughes is a director in the American National Bank and of the Kentucky Wagon Works, and for some years has been a director in the Board of Trade.

H. P. POYNTER, A.B. '79. In January, 1880, he went into the Bank of Shelbyville as assistant bookkeeper, and was made head bookkeeper in 1881. July 1, 1892, he was promoted to the position of cashier of the bank, which position he still holds.

TARLETON HOBBS. Graduated from the Pharmacy Department in 1880, and is located at Anchorage, Ky.

T. T. TYLER. Was at Vanderbilt for two years in the early eighties, leaving in 1883 to enter upon a business career. He was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Nashville till 1892, since which time he has been in the same business in Louisville.

DR. W. F. BOGESS, B.A. '83. Graduated at the Louisville Medical College, and is practicing his profession in the city with an office at 1306 Second Street.

DR. W. B. PUSEY. Was a student in the Academic Department in the middle eighties with his brother, Dr. W. A. Pusey, who is now in Chicago. Dr. W. B. Pusey ranks among the leading practitioners of Louisville.

JAMES L. SMYSER. Was at Vanderbilt 1886-1888. He was with the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., for about twelve years, being promoted from time-keeper in the Passenger Department to Chief Draughtsman, then to Chief Estimate Clerk, then to Assistant General Manager. During his last year with the company he held the position of General Manager, resigning when the plant was bought by another company. Mr. Smyser now lives on his stock farm near Lyndon, Ky., where he is doing a thriving business in raising trotting horses.

ALLEN R. CARTER, A.B. '87. Is a member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt; Vice President and Treasurer of the Hernon-Carter Company, wholesale country produce merchants, and a director in the Carter Dry Goods Company, wholesale dry goods. He is also director in the Union Cement and Lime Company. While at the University he won the Owen Prize Medal for Latin. In 1891 Mr. Carter established a scholarship of \$100 a year in memory of his father, James G. Carter. This he has faithfully kept up from year to year. One of the honors of which Mr. Carter is justly proud is his election by the Louisville Club of Vanderbilt University alumni as their Vice President.

C. N. BURCH, B.A., LL.B. Is general counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. See page 290.

SHERLEY THOMPSON. Was a student in the Engineering Department from 1890 to 1893, and catcher on the ball team. He is now in business.

B. F. ATKINSON. Attended the Academic Department during

the year 1892-93. Is pastor of the West Broadway M. E. Church, South.

LOTHAIR SMITH. Spent the year 1892-93 at the University. From 1893 to 1896 he was in the newspaper business at Paducah, Ky. From Paducah he came to Louisville, and has been continuously with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Since 1902 Mr. Smith has held the responsible position of Cashier for the Equitable Life.

FRANK M. THOMAS, B.D. '93. Mr. Thomas was Founder's Medalist of his class, and represented the University in the '93 contest of the Interstate Oratorical Association. Since entering the ministry he has served Churches in Louisville and Henderson, being now the pastor of Walnut Street Church, Louisville. Mr. Thomas served as chaplain in the Spanish-American War.

SAMUEL K. BLAND, LL.B. '94. In the Academic Department from February, 1890, to June, 1892. He practiced law in Louisville five years; was Secretary of the Kentucky Title Company from February, 1900, to August, 1902. Since August, 1902, Mr. Bland has held the very responsible position of General Agent for Kentucky and Tennessee of the American Surety Company of New York.

WILLIAM B. RICKS, Graduate in Theology '94. Previous to entering Vanderbilt practiced law at Buena Vista, Va. Immediately after graduating he was called to a Church in Jonesboro, Ark., where he stayed for three years. After spending two years as pastor in Newport, Ark., and four years at the First Methodist Church, Helena, Ark., he was called to his present charge, Chestnut Street Church, Louisville. While in Arkansas Mr. Ricks was chosen Trustee of Hendrix College and of Galloway Female College, also Trustee and Secretary of the Board of the Arkansas Methodist Orphanage. He was Secretary of the White River Conference for eight years. During the past three summers he took summer courses at Chautauqua, N. Y., and University of Chicago.

EUGENE R. ATKISSON, M.A., LL.B. Was in the junior class at Vanderbilt 1894-95. The next year he became instructor at the University of Tennessee, which position he held till 1898, receiving the B.A. degree in 1897 and the M.A. degree in 1898. From 1898

till June, 1901, he was teacher in the Louisville Training School for Boys. He is now practicing law in Louisville. His ability at the bar has quickly found recognition, and he has been employed thus early as attorney for a big corporation, the Maryland Casualty Company.

GARLAND BRUCE OVERTON, B.A. '95. Has been professor of Greek in the Louisville Male High School since graduation. During the summer he resigned, and went into the life insurance business.

A. J. JUNGEMAN. Finished his sophomore year at the University in 1896, when he accepted a position with the C. C. Stoll Oil Company, of Louisville. He took a position in 1899 as Secretary of the Union Title Company. In May, 1902, he cast his lot with the Hydraulic Brick Company, where he is at present. He was married on July 14, 1904, to Miss Mattie Bell, daughter of Mrs. Ellen T. Ross, of Hamilton, Ohio.

JOHN D. TRAWICK, M.D. '99. Dr. Trawick spent the year '94-'95 in the Academic Department. After graduating in medicine in '99, he took special courses in the New York Polyclinic Hospital. On finishing his postgraduate work in New York he was appointed surgeon to the hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Soochow, China. From this position he retired in March, 1903. Returning through Europe, he spent sometime in Vienna, Paris, and London hospitals. Dr. Trawick is now practicing surgery and medicine in Louisville.

WILLIAM HULINGS HENRY. Spent several years at Vanderbilt in the Engineering Department. Leaving the University in 1897, he spent a year in Colorado as Assistant Engineer of Great Plains Water Storage Company. He gave up this position to enlist for active service in the Spanish-American War. He was chosen Second Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Infantry, and served in the United States and Porto Rico until May, '99, when he was mustered out. In 1899 he was employed by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, which position he still holds.

FRED L. DIEFENBACH, JR. Was in the Academic Department from 1895 to 1897, and then in the Medical Department for year 1897-98. He then returned to Louisville and entered business. He is now with the Louisville Title Company.

HUGH K. KELLOGG, D.D.S. '00. Dr. Kellogg practiced dentistry in Bowling Green till October, 1903, when he entered upon the position he now holds—Professor of Crown and Bridge Work in Louisville College of Dentistry. Aside from his duties in the college he has his private office, and is practicing his profession in Louisville.

FRED B. ELBRICK, B.E. '03. Since his graduation, a year ago, Mr. Elbrick has been structural steel draughtsman with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company.

V. I. MOORE, A.B. '03. In September following his graduation Mr. Moore came to Beechmont, Louisville, and spent the year teaching in the Louisville Training School for Boys, where many young Vanderbilts have started out upon life's career—of which number we might mention Dunbar, Atkisson, and Cobb.

C. H. SEARCY, LL.B. Was at Vanderbilt 1900-01. After leaving Vanderbilt he began the study of law, and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Louisville in the class of 1904.

GEORGE H. KENDRICK. Was at Vanderbilt in 1902 and 1903. He is now in the General Freight Office of the Louisville and Nashville, at Second and Main Streets, Louisville.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'77—John Emory Crawford, LL.B., died in San Angelo, Tex., September 12, 1903.

He was a son of Rev. Robert and Mary Crawford, and was born in Dallas County, Tex., December 7, 1853. He was educated at Marvin College, Waxahachie, Tex., and at Vanderbilt University, graduating from the Law Department of the latter in 1877. He practiced law in Robertson County, Tex., more than twenty years, filling the office of County Judge six years. He was a law partner of the late Judge T. J. Simmons, and their firm was considered one of the strongest in Central Texas. December 14, 1892, he was married to Miss Delia Kell, of Tehuacana, Tex., who survives him with their two children, Ruby and John. He was elected a member of the Fifty-Sixth Legislature of Texas, and while there did faithful service, and his assistance in helping to defeat the "Willacy Bill" will ever be held in grate-

ful remembrance by those engaged in the cause of prohibition in Texas.

As a lawyer he not only acquired a county reputation, but his ability was recognized throughout the State. Judge Crawford was for many years a delegate to the Texas Conference and was also a delegate to the last General Conference, held at Dallas.

'79—Granville Goodloe, M.A., formerly professor of Latin and Greek in Arkadelphia (Ark.) College, is now president of Hargrove College, Ardmore, Ind. T.

'84—Elijah S. Ashcraft, LL.B., died in Nashville on September 3, 1904, aged about forty-two years. He had been in the practice of his profession in Nashville since his graduation, and had been prominent in the ranks of the local Republican party. About two years ago he married Miss Capitola Burch, of Nashville, who survives him.

'84-'86 B.—Dr. E. B. Craighead has been elected president of Tulane University. He has spent most of his life in college work. He has studied abroad, at Paris and Leipsic, and has taught at Emory and Henry and Wofford Colleges. He was president of Clemson College, S. C., and then for a number of years president of Central College, Mo. At the time of his election to the presidency of Tulane, he was president of the Missouri State Normal College, at Warrensburg, Mo. He is also a member of the Educational Commission of the M. E. Church, South, which is charged with the duty of prescribing the minimum requirements for the baccalaureate degree in connectional schools and other similar duties.

'85—Joseph Boone Moore, LL.B., after achieving success and popularity at the bar in Lead, S. D., has been elected Judge of the Eighth Judiciary Circuit of the State.

'85-'88 A. and P.—W. J. Pulley, a student for two years in the Academic Department, and for one year in Pharmacy, is located in New York City, where he has already won distinction in medicine as a general practitioner and member of the Bellevue Hospital Staff.

'87-'88 A.—Dr. Charles Baskerville, until recently Professor of Chemistry at the University of North Carolina, has been called to the chair of Chemistry at the College of the City of New York. An article by Dr. Baskerville on "Chemistry as a Modern Indus-

trial Factor," in the *Review of Reviews* for October, 1904, is attracting considerable attention.

'87-'89 A.—Marks W. Handley, a member of the Paulist order of Catholic priests, has been removed from Chicago, where he has had a successful pastorate, and assigned by the head of the order to St. Mary's Church in San Francisco, Cal.

'88—Calvin S. Brown, B.S., M.S. ('91), D.Sc. ('92), has returned to his home in West Tennessee after a year of study and travel in Italy, Greece, and Spain.

'89—H. S. Morris, M.D., is located at Ridgetop, Tenn., in general practice, and also as physician for Mason, Hoge & Co., railroad contractors, who are building the Paradise Ridge Tunnel for the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

'91—J. T. Coston, LL.B., is practicing law in Osceola, Ark.

'92—Rev. J. M. Hawley, B.D., M.A. ('93), died of appendicitis in May, 1904. For a number of years after his graduation he was a member of the faculty of Hendrix College. Later he took up pastoral work in the Little Rock Conference, and was located at Pine Bluff at the time of his death. He was Founder's Medalist in the Biblical Department in 1892.

'92—G. H. Swearingen, M.A., professor of Greek and Latin at Millsaps College, has resigned his position and gone into the insurance business at Jackson, Miss.

'92—A. H. Wilson, B.S., M.S. ('93), until recently Instructor in Mathematics in Princeton University, has returned from a year spent in mathematical studies in the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, and has accepted a position as Instructor in Mathematics in the State University of Illinois.

'93—James M. Strother, B.S., graduated in law at the Louisville Law School in June, 1904, and has located in Carlisle, Ky., in the practice of his profession.

'93-'96 E.—Arthur James Jungerman was married on July 13, 1904, to Miss Mattie Bell, daughter of Mrs. Eller T. Ross, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Jungerman is now secretary and treasurer of the Hydraulic Brick Company, of Louisville, Ky.

'93-'95 Law—Holmes J. Duff, a member of the Nashville bar, died on June 6, 1904, at the age of twenty-eight. For a year before his death he had been unable to practice on account of his health. He leaves a wife (who was Miss Landers, of Nashville) and several children.

'93-'94 Graduate—Charles H. Shannon, who was a graduate student in Greek and Latin under Drs. Kirkland and Smith in 1893-94, and has been Professor of Greek in the University of Tennessee for a number of years, has been granted by the Board a leave of absence for two years to go to Princeton University to serve as supply for a member of the faculty who has been granted leave of absence to go abroad.

'93-'94 Academic—Fred J. Fuller, who is in business in Nashville, was married on June 8, 1904, to Miss Sammie, daughter of Mrs. S. M. Ward, of Fort Worth, Tex.

'93-'95 E.—A. J. Bowron was married on October 26 to Miss Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Roden, of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Bowron is connected with the Dimmick Pipe Company, a large manufacturing concern located at Birmingham.

'94—John Randolph Neal, M.A., LL.B. ('96), now located in Denver, Colo., was elected Worthy Grand Master of Ceremonies at the biennial conclave of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, which was held at St. Louis in July last.

'94-'95 A.—Humphry Hardison was married on October 18 to Miss Elizabeth Peter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Newman Escott, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hardison is a member of the Adamant Stone Company, and of W. T. Hardison & Co., dealers in building contractors' supplies.

'94-'97 Academic—Griffin M. Lovelace, who during the past winter has been with the New York Life Insurance Company in Nashville, has been sent to Paris by the company to undertake, with other agents, a great enlargement of the company's business in France.

'95—James R. Hunter, B.A., has charge of a Church in Orme, Tenn.

'95-'96 Academic—Maddin Summers, who before the war with Spain held subordinate positions in the United States Consular service in Spain, has more recently been Special Agent of the Department of Justice handling war claims now pending before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, and now has become Consul of the United States at Madrid.

'96—Elmer Riggs Smith, B.A., M.A. ('97), is professor of mathematics in Florida State College, at Tallahassee.

'96—John Pelham Bates, M.D., has been appointed on the San-

itary Staff of the United States Isthmian Canal Commission, and has gone into the field. Dr. Bates practiced medicine in Nashville for several years, and then moved to St. Bethlehem, Tenn. (Montgomery County), where he has been practicing since. He was married in 1900 to Miss Lula Wilson, of Nashville, Tenn.

'96-'02 Academic and Engineering—Robert Hugh McNeilly, who since the spring of 1902 has had a civil service position as draughtsman in the Department at Washington, was married on June 8, 1904, to Marian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Stockell, of Nashville, Tenn.

'96-'97 A.—S. W. Alexander, formerly assistant principal in Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Ky., has a position in Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex.

'97—David Horace Bishop, M.A., has been elected professor of English in the University of Mississippi. He was instructor at Vanderbilt in 1897-98, and then taught in the Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute. For the past five years he has been professor of English at Millsaps, where he has achieved conspicuous success as an influential member of the faculty and as a teacher of English, a success that has led to his selection for the position in the State University.

'97—Robert B. McSwain, M.A., who has been for a number of years professor of Greek and Latin in Southwestern College, Texas, has been elected president of the new Epworth University, started under the joint patronage of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches at Oklahoma City. Dr. B. M. Drake has been selected as professor of English in the same institution, and B. L. Locke, M.A. '02, is in charge of the fitting department, having been teaching for the past year in the public high school at Oklahoma City.

'97—Ernest Scott Jones, B.A., M.A. ('98), spent the summer in Chicago completing the work for his doctor's degree, and is now teaching science in the high school at Pittsburg, Pa.

'97-'00 A.—Paul L. Mitchell graduated from Stanford University in 1901. After teaching a year in California, he returned to his home, at Harrison Station, Miss., and went into business, succeeding his father. He is a member of the firm of Mitchell & McLendon, general merchants.

'97-'98 Dental—Dr. William Duff Gaither was married on April 28, 1904, to Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Clementina Lucas

Monahan, of Memphis, Tenn., where he is now located in the practice of his profession, having graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

'98—Nathaniel Francis Cheairs, B.A., winner of the medal in the Interstate Oratorical Contest in 1898, is engaged in the banking business at Abbeville, Ala.

'98—Patrick Douglas Neilson, B.A., M.A. ('04), has returned to Thomasville, Ala., where he will teach during the present year.

'98—Benjamin Taylor Terry, B.A., M.A. ('00), graduated from Johns Hopkins University last June with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At present he is at the University of Chicago studying in the Department of Zoölogy, and contemplates devoting himself to the scientific study of medicine rather than the practice of it, taking for his special field some phase of anatomy, either normal or pathological.

'98—Frank Chambless Rand, B.A., was married on October 5 to Miss Nettie Lumpkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henry Hale, of St. Louis. Mr. Rand is a member of the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Shoe Company of St. Louis, having charge of one of the company's large factories.

'98-'00 E.—Ralph W. Berry has a position in the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington.

'98-'00 A.—Harry Smith Berry graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in the class of '04. He has been assigned to a regiment of cavalry which has been sent to the Philippines.

'98-'00 E.—Vaughn W. Cooper graduated from West Point Military Academy in the class of '04 with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and has joined the Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry, which will probably be assigned to service in the Philippines. During his career at West Point he achieved notable success both in athletics and in military tactics. He was cadet captain of Company B, reckoned the best-drilled company in the Academy, and for three years he was third baseman on the nine and half-back on the eleven.

'99—John Ford White, B.A., LL.B. ('01), was married on August 23, 1904, to Miss Florence Fannin, of Tampa, Fla., where Mr. White is now located in the practice of his profession.

'99—James Taylor Gwathmey, M.D., who is practicing in New York, is meeting with notable success in the use of an instrument

devised by him for administering chloroform in combination with oxygen as an anæsthetic. The instrument is composed of a glass tube containing the chloroform and a siphon admitting the oxygen in the desired proportion of two parts of the former to 98 of the latter. The vapor thus formed is conveyed to the patient's face through a tube and muzzle.

'99—Worcester Allen Bryan, M.D., was married on September 7 to Miss Emma Horatia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Berry, of Hendersonville, Tenn. Dr. Bryan is practicing medicine in Nashville, and is adjunct professor of surgery in the Medical Department and lecturer on surgery in the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University.

'99—Frederick R. Bryson, B.A., M.A. (Harvard), after a year at Kenyon College, Ohio, as instructor in modern languages, went abroad in the fall of 1903, and will return in the spring of 1905. He has studied at the University of Berlin and at the Sorbonne, and will spend some time in Oxford. He has, besides, spent much time in Italy for the sake of the language.

'99-'03 A. and L.—Doswell Parrish Brown was married in July, 1904, to Miss Bessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Brown was prominent while in college as a baseball player, and was captain of the team in 1903. He will locate in Jonesboro, Ark., where his father has large railroad and timber interests.

'99-'00 Grad.—Alfred Allen Kern, who has just won his doctorate at Johns Hopkins by work in English literature and philology, has been made professor of English at Millsaps College to succeed Professor D. H. Bishop.

'00—Wilson Linn Hemingway, B.S., is assistant cashier in the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, Ark.

'00—Wilson McPhail Smith, B.S., Ph.D. (Freiburg), has left the College of Mines, Houghton, Mich., where he was instructor in Chemistry, and accepted a position as professor of Chemistry in the North Carolina A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C.

'00—John Louis Burgess, M.D., was married on August 3, 1904, to Miss Norma Evelyn, daughter of Mr. Charles L. Johnson, of Waco, Tex.

'00—O. M. Jones, B.E., instructor in Surveying in the Engineering Department of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, has been

elected Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in Tulane University, and went to New Orleans to take up the work of his new position at its opening of the term this fall.

'00—Albert Walter Livingston, D.D.S., was married on October 26 to Miss Rosa Neal, daughter of Mrs. Minnie L. Davis, of Brownsville, Tenn.

'00—Harry H. Elder, LL.B., is practicing law at Trenton, Tenn., and is a member of the firm of Deason, Rankin & Elder.

'01—John I. McRee, Ph.C., formerly at Trenton, Tenn., is now conducting a successful drug business at Helena, Ark.

'01—John M. Fletcher, B.A., was married during the Christmas holidays of 1902 to Miss Annie Flinn, of Clinton, Ky.

'01—M. M. McRee, M.D., formerly at Trenton, Tenn., is now located at Dallas, Tex., and a member of the faculty of the medical school there.

'01—William B. Campbell Pilcher, B.A., graduated from the Harvard Law School in June, 1904, and is located in Boston as assistant attorney in the legal department of the business of Messrs. Warren Brothers, Asphalt Pavement Contractors. He is at present chiefly engaged in compiling cases relating to the rights and obligations of municipal corporations toward the taxpayer and the public in the matter of street improvement.

'01—Albert Thaddeus O'Connor, M.D., was married on July 6, 1904, to Miss Estelle Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Folk, of Kennard Mills, Tex. Dr. O'Connor is located at Neame, La., in the practice of his profession.

'01—John Munsey Roberts, B.A., M.A., now co-principal of the Vanderbilt Training School at Elkton, Ky., was married August 24, 1904, to Miss Margaret Hines ('99-'00 A.), of Columbia, Tenn.

'01—Jesse Virgil Boswell, D.D.S., was married on December 7, 1903, to Miss Anite Campbell, of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Boswell came to the University from Missouri, and was a popular member of the Glee and Instrumental Club. He is now located in Greenville, Miss.

'01—George N. Guthrie, Jr., D.D.S., was married on November 18, 1903, to Miss Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip M. Smith, of Cookeville, Tenn., where Dr. Guthrie is located in the practice of his profession.

'01-'02 Pharmacy—Claude Carlisle Thomas, of Wetumpka,

Ala., was married on June 15, 1904, to Jessie Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DeBardeleben, of Wetumpka. Mr. Thomas is engaged in business.

'01-'03 A.—W. M. Cook was married in the fall of 1903 to Miss Eunice Dale, of Wartrace, Tenn. After spending a year in teaching, he has returned to complete his work for a degree.

'01-'03 A.—C. T. Cunningham, after spending a year in business, has taken a position in the Southern Presbyterian College at Clinton, S. C., to teach English and History.

'02—William Marvin Board, B.A., was married during the summer of 1903 to Miss Maida Smith, of Mississippi. Since his graduation he has taught at Bryan, Tex., and at Brandon Training School, Tullahoma, Tenn.

'02—L. A. Dantzler, M.A., has given up his position in the University School at Crowley, La., and has gone abroad to study in Germany.

'02—Miss Daisy May Hemphill, B.A., M.A. ('03), will teach the classics in Cumberland City Academy, Cumberland City, Tenn.

'02—Charles S. Williamson, Jr., B.S., M.S. ('03), has been appointed instructor in chemistry in the State Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich.

'02—A. D. Patterson, B.A., who has been studying law in Columbia University, New York, for two years, has located in Memphis to practice.

'02—R. P. R. Hines, B.E., has a position in the Patent Office at Washington, in the division of vehicles.

'02—C. C. Gumm, M.A., after spending two more years in graduate study, has now gone to Morrisville (Mo.) College to teach English and History.

'02—George L. Powers, D.D.S., was married on November 1 to Miss Laura Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lankford, of Paris, Tenn., where Dr. Powers is located in the practice of his profession.

'03—Miss Emma Hinton Nelson, B.A., is teaching in the Tennessee School for the Blind, at Nashville, Tenn.

'03—David Oliver Bridgefort, M.D., was married on June 8, 1904, to Norma Allison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto B. Rollwage, of Forrest City, Ark.

'03—Grinnell Jones, B.S., last year teaching fellow in Math-

ematics and Chemistry, has been appointed to a scholarship in Harvard University, where he is now carrying on his studies in Chemistry.

'03—W. F. Clary, Jr., M.D., after a year spent in Dr. Douglas's Infirmary in Nashville, has gone to Memphis, Tenn., to locate.

The Society of the Alumni of Fogg High School, Nashville, Tenn., has been organized with James W. Sewell, '86-'88 A., and C. T. Kirkpatrick, B.A., M.A., as vice president and recording secretary, respectively, and members of the board of directors.

THE ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING GRADUATES OF 1904.

Charles H. Cobb, B.A. Co-principal of the Training School at Dresden, Tenn.

Benjamin F. Cornelius, B.A., M.A. In the cotton business in Memphis, Tenn., with S. R. Johnson and Lem Banks.

Elizabeth C. Denny, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

Woodford W. Dinning, B.A. Teaching in Marvin College, Clinton, Ky.

Henry Wade Du Bose, B.A. Teaching in Wallace's University School, Nashville, Tenn.

John Thomas Erwin, B.A., M.A. Teaching Fellow in Mathematics, Vanderbilt University.

George J. Evans, B.A. Teaching in the Arkansas Conference School at Imboden, Ark.

John R. Fisher, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

George Ritchie Gordon, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

Frances H. Hammond, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

Ivan Lee Holt, B.A. Teaching in the Conference Training School at Stuttgart, Ark.

Richard Chapin Jones, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

Saidee Sheffield Luff, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

David E. McClearn, B.A. Teaching in the Crowley (La.) University School.

R. M. Mann, B.A., LL.B. Practicing law at Brownsville, Tenn.

J. W. Nichols, B.A. Co-principal of the Training School at Dresden, Tenn.

A. F. Nye, B.A. Reporter on the Nashville (Tenn.) *Daily News*.

Maud M. Sanders, B.A. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

W. Aiken Smart, B.A. Student in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

J. J. Tigert, Jr., B.A. Rhodes scholar, in Oxford University, England.

J. W. Williamson, B.A. At home, Culleoka, Tenn.

S. J. Blanton, B.S. Studying elocution in Boston, Mass.

Katherine L. Campbell, B.S. Graduate student in Vanderbilt University.

Caro Roberta Du Bose, B.S. Teacher in La Grange (Ga.) Female College.

Frank K. Houston, B.S. Assistant Secretary of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, with office in the Nashville Trust Company's Building, Nashville, Tenn.; acting clerk of the Nashville Clearing House; and agent for the placing of insurance on the banking property of the Tennessee bankers.

L. D. Hudson, B.S. Teaching with W. S. Fitzgerald in Trenton, Tenn.

Irving Kolsky, B.S. Studying in Columbia Medical College, New York.

Penelope McDuffie, B.S. Teaching in Columbia (S. C.) Female College.

John Nichols, B.S. Principal of the Birmingham (Ala.) High School.

Louis C. Perry, B.S., B.D. Teaching in Columbia College, a Conference School at Milton, Oregon.

Douglas M. Wright, B.S. With the Merchants' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

H. H. Barger, M.A. Fruit-farming in Arkansas, on account of his health. Address, Knoxville, Ark.

Moses Bergeda, M.A. ' Gone to Colorado to locate on account of his health.

John W. Clifton, M.A. Studying in the Vanderbilt Law School.

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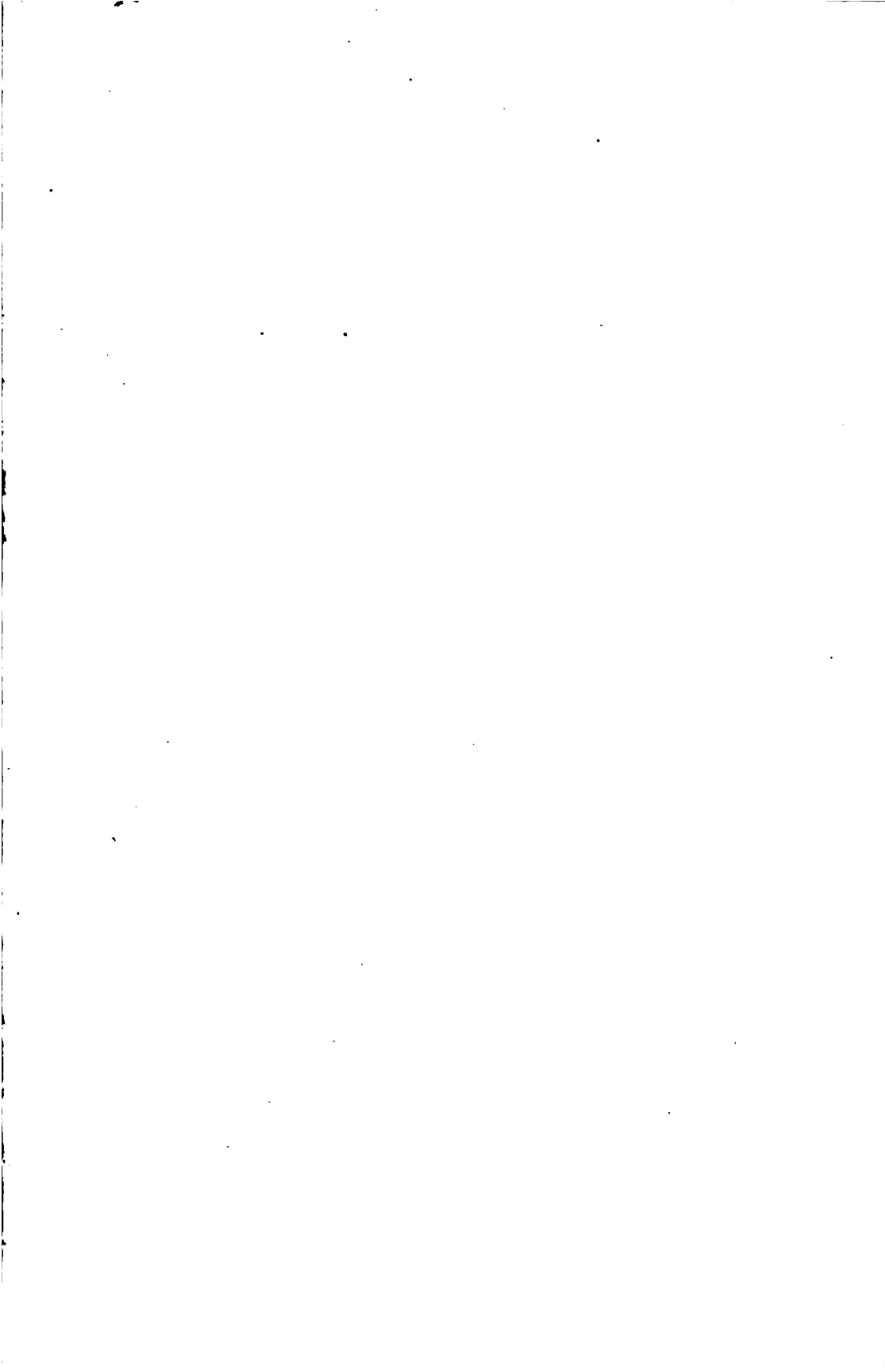
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